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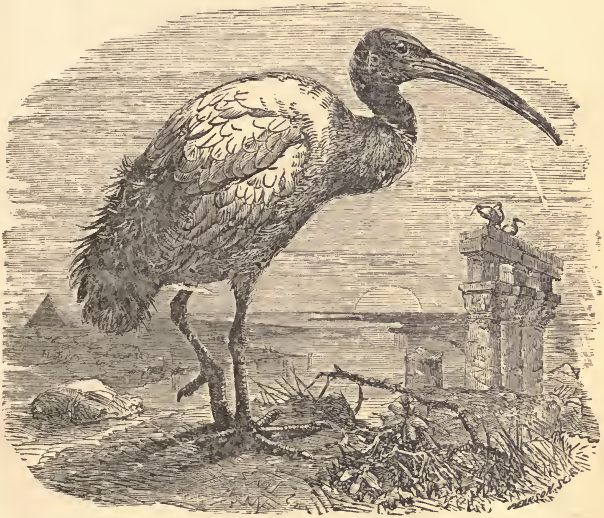
A LIST
OF
BRITISH BIRDS

COMPILED BY A COMMITTEE
OF THE
BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION.



"MEDIO TUTISSIMUS IBIS."

SECOND AND REVISED EDITION.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE first edition of the B. O. U. List was published in 1883. The Editorial Committee consisted of Messrs. H. E. Dresser, F. DuCane Godman, O. Salvin, P. L. Sclater, H. Seebohm, and H. T. Wharton, while Messrs. H. Saunders and R. B. Sharpe were afterwards added.

At the General Meeting of the Union held on May 10, 1911, the following resolutions, proposed by the Committee of the Union, were approved :—

(1) That the Committee consider it desirable that a new edition of the Union's 'List of British Birds' be prepared, and that a small special Committee be appointed with a view to considering the same.

(2) That the following Members of the B. O. U. be requested to act on the Committee :—The President, the Editors of 'The Ibis,' and the Secretary ; Messrs. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant, H. E. Dresser, W. Eagle Clarke, and Dr. N. F. Ticehurst.

To these were subsequently added the names of Col. R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay, who succeeded Mr. Godman as President in May 1912, Mr. W. L. Sclater, who became Editor of 'The Ibis' in January 1912 in place of Dr. P. L. Sclater and Mr. A. H. Evans, and Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker, who succeeded Mr. J. L. Bonhote as Secretary in May 1912.

At the first Meeting of the Committee, held on November 8, 1911, the following resolutions were passed :—

(1) That the arrangement of the first 'List of British Birds' be accepted as the basis of the second edition, subject to such alterations as may be considered necessary.

(2) That the tenth edition of Linnæus' 'Systema Naturæ' be taken as the basis of priority except (i.) when it entails the transference of well-known names, either generic or specific, from one species to another, such as *Turdus musicus* to the Redwing, *Chelidon* to the Swallow ; (ii.) when it entails the alteration of a name that has been in common use for many years, the changing of which would lead to confusion, such as *Ruticilla ochrurus gibraltariensis* for *R. titys.*

(3) That in cases where a specific name has been subsequently made into a generic name, such specific name must not be replaced, but must still stand : e. g. *Perdix perdix* for *Perdix cinerea.*

(4) That under the binomial headings of the species be added in trinomials the names of the races recognised by the Committee as occurring in the British Islands.

(5) That the Secretary should keep a list of "nomina conservanda," and that this list be printed separately at the end of the general List.

Many meetings of the Committee have been held, at which the old list was carefully revised and brought up to date, while a certain number of doubtful questions, such as the etymology and distribution, have been decided by correspondence, as it has been found very difficult to secure full meetings of the Committee. The work of preparing the various portions of the List has been undertaken by different members of the Committee, but the whole has been revised by the entire body, who consider themselves jointly responsible, although many disputed points have been decided by the votes of the majority.

Classification.

After some consideration it was decided by the Committee to adopt the classification used by Dr. Sharpe in his 'Hand-list of Birds,' but the sequence of the Families and Orders has been reversed, so that those forms which are generally considered the most highly organized and specialized come first.

Nomenclature.

It has been the object of the Committee to use the oldest name for each genus and species, commencing from 1758, the date of the 10th edition of Linnæus' 'Systema Naturæ.' Until a few years ago it was the practice of British zoologists to date the commencement of binomial nomenclature from 1766, when Linnæus published his 12th, last, and most complete edition. The use of the 10th has unfortunately necessitated the changing of many old and familiar names.

The first aim of our system of nomenclature should undoubtedly be uniformity and fixity, and most zoologists are now agreed that this can only be attained by keeping to the strict law of priority. Much as the Committee regret having to make these changes, they feel that when the names here adopted have established themselves, as they hope will soon be the case, a great step forward towards international uniformity will have been obtained, as both American and German zoologists have now universally adopted the 10th edition of Linnæus.

At the same time in a few cases where confusion may arise the Committee have adhered to the better known name, though it may not be the oldest. In these cases the name is marked with **N. C.**, *i. e.* "nomen conservandum," and a list of these will be found in Appendix II., together with the "priority" name under the rules of nomenclature.

Generic Names.

Generic names can have no fixity unless the type species of the genus has been determined, so that if a genus has been subsequently split up, the old generic name must contain the type species.

Modern authors now almost invariably designate the type species when describing a new genus, but the older authors in the early part of the last century seldom did so. It is therefore necessary to fix a type for these older genera.

George Robert Gray, of the British Museum, was the first zoologist to recognise the great importance of the fixation of the types of genera, and in 1841 he published a list of all the genera of birds known to him with the type as determined by him. His work in this respect has been generally accepted by later authors.

The methods by which the type of a genus may be fixed are as follows:—

(1) By monotypy.
(2) By tautonymy.
(3) By original designation.
(4) By subsequent designation.
(5) By (in the case of Linnæus' genera) Linnean tautonymy.

1. When the author of a new generic name only mentions one species as being included in the genus, that species is obviously the type by monotypy.
2. When an author uses for a new generic name the specific name of one of the species included in the original genus, that species is obviously the type. For instance, the type of the genus *Regulus* Cuvier is obviously *Motacilla regulus* of Linnæus.
3. Where an author distinctly designates as the type one of several species included by him in a newly constituted genus no confusion can possibly arise.
4. When this has not been done and the type of a genus cannot be determined by monotypy or tautonymy, the first author who designates the type of the genus must be followed. In nearly all cases this was done by George Robert Gray, whose work has already been referred to. Some writers have suggested making the first species mentioned the type of these genera, but it has been found that this rule if carried out would involve a large number of alterations in our present generic names and would lead to great confusion. The same difficulty is found with the method of "elimination." In this case where a genus contains a number of species, as each reviser successively removes some of these to other or new genera a point is reached when only one species is left. This, then, constitutes the type. It can be easily imagined that such a method is full of pitfalls and uncertainties, and it has now been completely abandoned.
5. In the case of Linnæan genera it is often possible by an examination of the quotations given by Linnæus, and also by referring to his original authorities, to find out which species was the original possessor of

> the generic name. For instance, the genus *Ampelis* of Linnæus contains a number of species now referred to quite different genera, but if the quotations given under each are examined it will be found that *Ampelis garrulus* of Linnæus is the *Ampelis* of the older authors, and should therefore be fixed as the type of Linnæus' genus. This method of the determination of Linnæan types was first suggested by Prof. Newton many years ago *.

In the present List a type is assigned to each genus, and in Appendix III. (p. 356) the method by which the type has been determined is given. Where there has been any other usage or difference of opinion, the Committee's reasons for the course adopted are given.

In a few cases where the spelling of the author of a generic or specific name is obviously incorrect, either through a misprint or by error, the more correct form has been adopted. Instances of this are *Otocorys* for *Otocoris, Ægithalus* for *Ægithalos, Haliaëtus* for *Haliæëtus.*

Specific Names.

Except in cases already noted, which are marked **𝔑. 𝔆.** in the List, the oldest certain names in the judgment of the Committee have been assigned to each species. For much help in deciding which are the oldest names and other help in nomenclatural questions the Committee wish to thank Mr. T. Iredale.

Trinomials have been used for subspecific forms when these occur within our limits, but in the cases where only the typical form of the species is found in the British Islands, or even when it, together with a distinct subspecific form occurs, only a binomial name has been given, and the practice now common of repeating the specific name has been avoided. Thus in writing of the typical race of the Song-Thrush the binomial *Turdus musicus* and not the cumbrous *Turdus musicus musicus* is used, and it must be clearly understood that, unless otherwise stated, *Turdus musicus* refers only to the continental race of the Song-Thrush, and does not include all the subspecific forms of the Song-Thrush as a whole.

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* 'Ibis,' 1876, p. 94.

In all cases where changes have been made in the specific names used in the previous edition of the List, and also in some cases where changes proposed by other writers have not commended themselves to the Committee, an explanation of the reasons for such a policy is given in Appendix III.

REFERENCES.

No attempt at synonymy has been made, but the earliest references to specific and generic names have all been very carefully checked. The other references given are to the 1st edition of the List, to the 2nd edition of Howard Saunders' well-known 'Manual of British Birds,' and to the 'Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum.' In cases where additions have been made to the British List since 1899, when Saunders' 'Manual' was published, a reference to the first definite British record is given.

DERIVATION OF NAMES.

The notes on the etymology of the generic and specific names given in the old edition of the List were compiled by Mr. H. T. Wharton. In the new edition these have been repeated and in some cases shortened. For this and for the notes on additional names Mr. A. H. Evans is mainly responsible.

DISTRIBUTION.

The status and distribution of each species is given in two paragraphs, the first dealing with the British, the second with the exotic range. For the British distribution of the Passeres Mr. Eagle Clarke is responsible, while the exotic distribution has been drawn up by Miss E. V. Baxter and Miss L. S. Rintoul. To these two ladies the Committee wish to tender their best thanks for the time and trouble they have taken over the matter. The distribution, both British and exotic, of the non-Passerine birds has been undertaken by Mr. Ogilvie-Grant.

DOUBTFUL BRITISH SPECIES.

Species, the occurrence of which in the British Islands, is, in the opinion of the Committee, not positively authenticated have been relegated to Appendix I.

SUMMARY OF BRITISH BIRDS ACCORDING TO THEIR STATUS.

The British Birds recognised in the present edition of the List number 475 in all. Of these 188 are regular breeding-birds and 286 are non-breeding, and one is extinct. The List may be further subdivided into the following categories, though it must always be borne in mind that such classifications as these are necessarily not stringent, and there are always some species which do not fit exactly into any of the groups :—

1. **RESIDENTS.**—All birds generally found in the British Islands throughout the year are included in this category, though many of these are partially migratory,

and their numbers are increased in winter by fresh arrivals from the north, while many of the breeding-birds move south in winter. These number 141, viz.:—

Corvus corax.
Corvus corone.
Corvus cornix.
Corvus monedula.
Corvus frugilegus.
Pica pica.
Garrulus g. rufitergum.
Garrulus g. hibernicus.
Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax.
Sturnus vulgaris.
Chloris chloris.
Coccothraustes coccothraustes.
Carduelis c. britannica.
Spinus spinus.
Passer domesticus.
Passer montanus.
Fringilla cœlebs.
Acanthis cannabina.
Acanthis l. cabaret.
Acanthis flavirostris.
Pyrrhula p. pileata.
Loxia curvirostra.
Loxia c. scotica.
Emberiza calandra.
Emberiza citrinella.
Emberiza cirlus.
Emberiza schœniclus.
Plectrophenax nivalis.
Alauda arvensis.
Lullula arborea.
Motacilla lugubris.
Motacilla boarula.
Anthus pratensis.
Anthus petrosus.
Certhia f. britannica.
Sitta cæsia.
Regulus regulus.
Panurus biarmicus.
Parus m. newtoni.
Parus a. britannicus.
Parus a. hibernicus.
Parus p. dresseri.
Parus b. kleinschmidti.
Parus c. obscurus.
Parus c. scoticus.
Ægithalus c. roseus.
Melizophilus u. dartfordiensis.
Turdus viscivorus.
Turdus m. clarkii.
Turdus m. hebridensis.
Turdus merula.
Erithacus r. melophilus.
Saxicola rubicola.
Accentor modularis.
Cinclus c. britannicus.
Cinclus c. hibernicus.
Troglodytes troglodytes.
Troglodytes t. hirtensis.
Troglodytes t. zetlandicus.
Dryobates m. anglicus.
Dryobates minor.
Picus viridis.
Alcedo ispida.
Flammea flammea.
Asio otus.
Asio accipitrinus.
Strix aluco.
Carine noctua *.
Circus æruginosus.
Circus cyaneus.
Buteo buteo.
Aquila chrysaëtus.
Haliaëtus albicilla.
Accipiter nisus.
Milvus milvus.
Falco peregrinus.
Falco æsalon.
Falco tinnunculus.

* Introduced.

Pandion haliaëtus.
Phalacrocorax carbo.
Phalacrocorax graculus.
Sula bassana.
Anser anser.
Cygnus olor.
Tadorna tadorna.
Anas boschas.
Anas strepera.
Querquedula crecca.
Mareca penelope.
Spatula clypeata.
Dafila acuta.
Nyroca ferina.
Nyroca fuligula.
Somateria mollissima.
Œdemia nigra.
Mergus merganser.
Mergus serrator.
Ardea cinerea.
Scolopax rusticola.
Gallinago gallinago.
Tringa alpina.
Totanus totanus.
Totanus nebularius.
Numenius arquata.
Charadrius apricarius.
Ægialitis hiaticula.
Vanellus vanellus.
Hæmatopus ostralegus.
Larus canus.
Larus argentatus.
Larus marinus.
Larus f. affinis.
Larus ridibundus.
Rissa tridactyla.
Catharacta skua.
Stercorarius parasiticus.
Alca torda.
Uria troille.
Uria grylle.
Fratercula arctica.
Thalassidroma pelagica.
Oceanodroma leucorrhoa.
Puffinus puffinus.
Fulmarus glacialis.
Colymbus arcticus.
Colymbus stellatus.
Podiceps cristatus.
Podiceps fluviatilis.
Rallus aquaticus.
Gallinula chloropus.
Fulica atra.
Columba œnas.
Columba palumbus.
Columba livia.
Phasianus colchicus *.
Caccabis rufa *.
Perdix perdix.
Tetrao urogallus †.
Lyrurus t. britannicus.
Lagopus scoticus.
Lagopus mutus.

* Introduced. † Extinct and reintroduced.

2. SUMMER VISITORS.—These birds are found nesting regularly in the British Islands, but winter farther south; in one or two cases a few individuals pass the winter along our southern coasts. They number 47, viz. :—

Oriolus oriolus.
Motacilla raii.
Anthus trivialis.
Lanius collurio.
Sylvia communis.
Sylvia curruca.

Sylvia simplex.
Sylvia atricapilla *.
Locustella nævia.
Acrocephalus streperus.
Acrocephalus palustris.
Acrocephalus schœnobænus.
Phylloscopus trochilus *.
Phylloscopus sibilatrix.
Phylloscopus collybita *.
Turdus torquatus *.
Phœnicurus phœnicurus.
Luscinia megarhyncha.
Saxicola rubetra *.
Œnanthe œnanthe.
Muscicapa grisola.
Muscicapa atricapilla.
Hirundo rustica.
Delichon urbica.
Riparia riparia.
Iynx torquilla.
Cuculus canorus.
Micropus apus.
Caprimulgus europæus.
Circus pygargus.
Falco subbuteo.
Querquedula querquedula.
Œdicnemus œdicnemus *.
Phalaropus lobatus *.
Totanus hypoleucus *.
Numenius phæopus.
Ægialitis alexandrina.
Eudromias morinellus.
Sterna hirundo.
Sterna paradisea.
Sterna dougalli.
Sterna minuta.
Sterna sandvicensis.
Porzana porzana *.
Crex crex *.
Streptopelia turtur.
Coturnix coturnix *.

* A few individuals sometimes pass the winter.

3. **WINTER VISITORS.**—These birds are found in the British Islands during the winter, though the list includes a few species which have exceptionally nested within our limits. They number 46, viz. :—

Fringilla montifringilla.
Acanthis linaria.
Calcarius lapponicus.
Otocorys alpestris.
Regulus ignicapillus.
Lanius excubitor.
Turdus musicus.
Turdus iliacus.
Turdus pilaris.
Phœnicurus titys.
Erithacus rubecula.
Dryobates major.
Nyctea nyctea.
Buteo lagopus.
Hierofalco i. candicans.
Anser fabalis.
Anser albifrons.
Anser brachyrhynchus.
Branta bernicla.
Branta b. glaucogastra.

Branta leucopsis.
Cygnus cygnus.
Cygnus bewickii.
Nyroca marila *.
Glaucion clangula.
Clangula hyemalis *.
Œdemia fusca.
Mergellus albellus.
Botaurus stellaris *.
Limnocryptes gallinula.
Tringa canutus.
Tringa maritima.
Calidris arenaria.
Totanus ochropus.
Limosa lapponica.
Squatarola squatarola.
Arenaria interpres.
Larus glaucus.
Larus leucopterus.
Stercorarius pomarinus.
Alle alle.
Puffinus gravis †.
Colymbus immer.
Podiceps griseigena.
Podiceps auritus *.
Podiceps nigricollis *.

* Has bred. † Also occasionally in summer.

4. **BIRDS OF PASSAGE.**—These birds are only found during the spring and autumn migration periods, though some exceptionally pass the winter and others the summer and breed in the British Islands. They number 30, viz.:—

Carduelis carduelis.
Emberiza hortulana.
Motacilla alba *.
Motacilla f. thunbergi.
Anthus p. littoralis.
Sylvia nisoria.
Hypolais icterina.
Phylloscopus t. eversmanni.
Phylloscopus c. abietinus.
Phylloscopus tristis.
Phylloscopus superciliosus.
Cyanosylvia suecica.
Œnanthe œ. leucorrhoa.
Upupa epops *.
Pernis apivorus *.
Platalea leucorodia †.
Plegadis falcinellus.
Phalaropus fulicarius.
Gallinago media.
Tringa minuta.
Tringa temmincki.
Tringa ferruginea.
Machetes pugnax *.
Totanus fuscus.
Totanus glareola *.
Limosa limosa †.
Recurvirostra avocetta †.
Larus fuscus.
Hydrochelidon nigra †.
Stercorarius longicaudus.

* Has bred. † Formerly bred.

5. **OCCASIONAL VISITORS.**—This category includes the birds which cannot be said to be found within our limits regularly every year, but which have occurred on more than twenty occasions. A few, as indicated by an asterisk, have been known to nest. They number 61 :—

Garrulus glandarius.
Nucifraga caryocatactes.
Nucifraga c. macrorhynchus.
Pastor roseus.
Serinus serinus.
Pyrrhula pyrrhula.
Carpodacus erythrinus.
Loxia l. bifasciata.
Emberiza pusilla.
Motacilla flava *.
Anthus campestris *.
Anthus richardi.
Anthus spinoletta.
Parus major.
Lanius senator.
Ampelis garrulus.
Acrocephalus aquaticus.
Turdus aureus.
Accentor collaris.
Muscicapa parva.
Micropus melba.
Merops apiaster.
Coracias garrulus.
Nyctala funerea.
Otus scops.
Bubo bubo.
Astur palumbarius *.
Hierofalco islandus.
Falco vespertinus.
Chen hyperboreus.
Tadorna casarca.
Netta rufina.
Nyroca nyroca.
Somateria spectabilis.
Œdemia perspicillata.
Ardea purpurea.
Ardeola ralloides.
Ixobrychus minutus *.
Nycticorax nycticorax.
Botaurus lentiginosus.
Ciconia ciconia.
Ciconia nigra.
Grus grus †.
Otis tarda †.
Otis tetrax.
Cursorius gallicus.
Glareola pratincola.
Tringa maculata.
Macrorhamphus griseus.
Himantopus himantopus.
Larus minutus.
Xema sabinii.
Pagophila eburnea.
Sterna caspia.
Sterna anglica.
Hydrochelidon leucoptera.
Puffinus p. yelkouan.
Puffinus griseus.
Porzana p. intermedia *.
Porzana parva.
Syrrhaptes paradoxus *.

* Has bred. † Formerly bred.

6. RARE VISITORS.—The following birds have been recorded in the British Islands on fewer than twenty occasions, and form the largest category in the classification; they show how diligent the search for the occurrence of rare birds has been in the British Islands. This group numbers 149, viz.:—

Spinus citrinella.
Montifringilla nivalis.
Acanthis l. rostrata.
Acanthis l. holboelli.
Acanthis hornemanni.
Acanthis h. exilipes.
Pinicola enucleator.
Emberiza leucocephala.
Emberiza melanocephala.
Emberiza cia.
Emberiza c. castaneiceps.
Emberiza aureola.
Emberiza rustica.
Emberiza palustris.
Emberiza p. tschusii.
Alauda a. cinerascens.
Galerida cristata.
Calandrella brachydactyla.
Melanocorypha sibirica.
Melanocorypha yeltoniensis.
Motacilla f. beema.
Motacilla f. cinereicapilla.
Motacilla feldeggi.
Anthus cervinus.
Anthus s. rubescens.
Certhia familiaris.
Tichodroma muraria.
Parus ater.
Parus borealis.
Parus cæruleus.
Parus cristatus.
Ægithalus caudatus.
Lanius meridionalis.
Lanius minor.
Lanius s. badius.
Lanius nubicus.
Sylvia melanocephala.
Sylvia orphea.
Sylvia subalpina.
Agrobates galactodes.
Agrobates g. familiaris.
Locustella lanceolata.
Locustella certhiola.
Locustella luscinioides *.
Cettia cetti.
Acrocephalus dumetorum.
Acrocephalus arundinaceus.
Lusciniola schwarzi.
Hypolais polyglotta.
Phylloscopus borealis.
Phylloscopus viridanus.
Phylloscopus proregulus.
Phylloscopus fuscatus.
Turdus fuscatus.
Turdus atrigularis.
Turdus t. alpestris.
Monticola saxatilis.
Luscinia luscinia.
Cyanosylvia s. cyanecula.
Saxicola indica.
Œnanthe isabellina.
Œnanthe stapazina.
Œnanthe s. amphileuca.
Œnanthe occidentalis.
Œnanthe deserti.
Œnanthe d. albifrons.
Œnanthe leucomela.
Œnanthe leucura.
Cinclus cinclus.
Muscicapa latirostris.

* Formerly bred.

Muscicapa collaris.
Hirundo rufula.
Clamator glandarius.
Coccyzus americanus.
Coccyzus erythrophthalmus.
Chætura caudacuta.
Caprimulgus ruficollis.
Caprimulgus ægyptius.
Flammea f. guttata.
Surnia ulula.
Surnia u. caparoch.
Gyps fulvus.
Neophron percnopterus.
Aquila fusca.
Milvus migrans.
Hierofalco gyrfalco.
Falco p. anatum.
Falco naumanni.
Anser erythropus.
Chen h. nivalis.
Branta ruficollis.
Querquedula discors.
Querquedula c. carolinensis.
Mareca americana.
Nyroca collaris.
Glaucion albeola.
Histrionicus histrionicus.
Heniconetta stelleri.
Lophodytes cucullatus.
Phœnicopterus antiquorum.
Egretta alba.
Egretta garzetta.
Ardeola ibis.
Chlamydotis u. macqueeni.
Glareola nordmanni.
Limicola falcinellus.
Terekia cinerea.
Tringa minutilla.
Tringa acuminata.
Tringa bairdi.
Tringa fuscicollis.
Tryngites subruficollis.
Ereunetes pusillus.
Bartramia longicauda.
Totanus melanoleucus.
Totanus flavipes.
Totanus stagnatilis.
Totanus macularius.
Totanus solitarius.
Numenius borealis.
Numenius tenuirostris.
Charadrius dominicus.
Charadrius d. fulvus.
Ægialitis dubia.
Ægialitis vocifera.
Ægialitis asiatica.
Chettusia gregaria.
Larus cachinnans.
Larus ichthyaëtus.
Larus melanocephalus.
Larus philadelphia.
Rhodostethia rosea.
Sterna fuliginosa.
Hydrochelidon leucopareia.
Uria lomvia.
Oceanodroma castro.
Oceanites oceanicus.
Pelagodroma marina.
Puffinus kuhli.
Puffinus o. baroli.
Daption capense.
Œstrelata hasitata.
Œstrelata brevipes.
Œstrelata neglecta.
Bulweria bulweri.
Diomedea melanophrys.
Colymbus adamsi.
Porzana carolina.
Streptopelia orientalis.

7. **EXTINCT BIRDS.**—This group is represented only by the Great Auk (*Alca impennis*).

The following table shows the comparative numbers of the birds according to their status in the present and the first edition of the List :—

	First Edition.	Present Edition.
1. Residents	128	141
2. Summer Visitors	52	47
3. Winter Visitors	31	46
4. Birds of Passage	=165	30
5. Occasional Visitors		61
6. Rare Visitors		149
7. Extinct		1
	376	475

LIST OF BRITISH BIRDS.

Subclass **NEORNITHES.**

Section CARINATÆ.

Order PASSERIFORMES.

Suborder *ACROMYODI.*

Family CORVIDÆ.

Genus **CORVUS** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 105.

Type : *C. corax* Linn.

Corvus = The Raven, in classical Latin. Akin to *κόραξ*, cornix, corone, our Raven, Rook, and to *κρώζω* = I caw, *κράζω* = I cry, and Engl. to "ring."

Corvus corax. Raven.

Corvus corax *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 105 : Sweden.

Corvus corax *Linn.*; *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* iii. 1877, p. 14; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 70; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 241.

Corax = *κόραξ*, a Raven or Crow, in classical authors. Akin to our "Rook," from the root *κρώζω* = I caw. Cf. *Corvus*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident**, local in England, Wales and Ireland, where it is chiefly confined to the precipitous coast-line and fell-districts. More general in Scotland, and common in the remoter parts of the Highlands and Islands. It is more widely distributed in the winter months.

General Distribution.—The typical form of the Raven is found throughout northern and central Europe and as far east as western Siberia ; south to the Pyrenees, north Italy, and Hungary. Races have been recognised in the Faeroes, Iceland, Spain, and some of the Mediterranean Islands, while distinct subspecies occur in north Africa and the Canary Islands, and throughout the greater part of Asia and North America.

Corvus corone. CARRION-CROW.

Corvus corone *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 105: England.

Corone corone (*Linn.*); *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* iii. 1877, p. 36.
Corvus corone *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 69; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 243.

Cŏrōne = κορώνη, a Crow, in classical Greek and Latin. See under *Corvus* for the derivation.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident**, widely distributed in England, Wales, and the southern half of Scotland, and also occurs in the eastern part of the latter country as far north as Sutherland. Rare in the west Highlands and the northern and western Islands of Scotland and in Ireland. A **Winter Visitor** to England from western central Europe, departing in spring.

General Distribution.—The typical form of the Carrion-Crow breeds commonly in western Europe as far east as the Elbe, in Switzerland, Bohemia, the highlands of Austria and upper Italy. It occurs occasionally in other parts of Europe. The eastern form (*C. c. orientalis*) breeds in Asia from the Yenesei to the Pacific, Mongolia, northern China, and Japan, and has been procured in Turkestan and northern India.

Corvus cornix. HOODED CROW.

Corvus cornix *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 105: Sweden.

Corone cornix (*Linn.*); *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* iii. 1877, p. 31.
Corvus cornix *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 69; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 245.

Cornix = a Crow, in classical Latin. Akin to *Corvus*, q. v.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident** and common in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, nesting regularly as far south as the Tay and Clyde areas, in the Isle of Man, and in Ireland. It occasionally nests in the south of Scotland and the north of England. Where their ranges overlap, it frequently interbreeds with the Carrion-Crow. Also a **Winter Visitor** from northern and central Europe, most in evidence in the east coast districts.

General Distribution.—The typical form breeds in the Faeroes and northern Europe, Germany east of the Elbe, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. In winter it leaves the extreme northern portion of its range and is then also found in western and southern Europe. Occasional in Iceland and north-west Africa. The races found in Corsica and Sardinia, the Balkan Peninsula, Cyprus, Egypt, and western Asia have been separated.

Corvus monedula. JACKDAW.

Corvus monedula *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 106: Sweden.

Colœus monedula (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* iii. 1877, p. 26.

Corvus monedula *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 68; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 239.

Mŏnēdŭla = a Daw, in classical Latin. Taken from Ovid, in his account of the nymph Arne mythically turned into a Daw for having betrayed her country for gold (*Metam.* vii. 466); derived from *monēta* = money, and *edo* = I eat. But some MSS. of Plautus read *monerula*, as if from the root of *μῐνῠρός* = complaining in a low tone, *μινυρίζω* = *minurio* = I warble, twitter, *mintrare* = to squeak like a mouse, etc. (Vaniçek).

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident** and common except in the north-west Highlands, Outer Hebrides, and Shetlands, but has occurred as a straggler as far west as St. Kilda.

General Distribution.—The typical form of the Jackdaw breeds in Scandinavia, in west, central, and parts of southern Europe, but in eastern Europe it meets with *C. m. collaris*, which also inhabits parts of north and west Asia. Occasional in Iceland and the Faeroes, and has also occurred in the Canary Islands, Morocco, and Algeria.

Corvus frugilegus. Rook.

Corvus frugilegus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 105 : Sweden.

Trypanocorax frugilegus (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* iii. 1877, p. 9.

Corvus frugilegus *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 70; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 247.

Frūgĭlĕgus = corn-gathering, a poetical epithet of the ant in Ovid, *Metam.* vii. p. 624 ; from *frūges* and *lĕgo.*

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident**, generally distributed, and nesting as far north as the Orkneys and in suitable localities as far west as the islands off the west coasts of Scotland and Ireland. As a **Winter Visitor** from northern and central Europe it arrives on our shores in autumn and departs in spring. Also a **Summer Visitor**, some of our native birds leaving in autumn and returning in spring.

General Distribution.—With the exception of the extreme north, the Rook breeds throughout northern and central Europe down to Biarritz, Modena, and the Crimea. It leaves the colder parts in winter and appears to the south of its breeding range, extending to southern Europe, Palestine, and northern Africa. Allied forms inhabit parts of Asia.

Genus **PICA** *Brisson,* Orn. ii. 1760, p. 35.

Type : *P. pica* (Linn.).

Pica = a Magpie, in classical Latin. Feminine of *Picus*, q. v.

Pica pica. Magpie.

Corvus pica *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 106 : Sweden.

Pica pica (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* iii. 1877, p. 62.

Pica rustica (*Scop.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 68; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 237.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident** and generally distributed, but in varying abundance owing to persecution. In Scotland it is rare in the northern Highlands, and absent from the Islands, except as an accidental visitor to the Orkney and Shetland groups. It was introduced into Ireland in 1676.

General Distribution.—Our Magpie is found throughout the greater part of Europe from the extreme west to the Urals and Persia, and south to the Pyrenees and Italy. It is replaced by allied forms in Spain, north Africa, central and eastern Asia, and parts of North America.

Genus **GARRULUS** *Brisson,* Orn. ii. 1760, p. 46.

Type: *G. glandarius* (Linn.).

Garrŭlus = a Jay, in late Latin; *garrulus* = chattering, from *garrio* = I chatter.

Garrulus glandarius. CONTINENTAL JAY.

Corvus glandarius *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 106: Sweden.

Garrulus glandarius (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* iii. 1877, p. 93 (part.).

Glandărius = feeding on mast or acorns, *glandes*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor,** occurring on the east coast of England in the autumn, as an immigrant from the opposite shores of the Continent.

General Distribution.—The Swedish and typical race of the Jay is distributed over Europe generally from the Arctic Circle in Scandinavia and 63° N. latitude in Russia, eastwards to the Urals and south to the Mediterranean. The races found in some of the Mediterranean Islands and in the Spanish mountains have been distinguished. Allied forms inhabit north-west Africa, south-east Europe, and parts of Asia.

Garrulus glandarius rufitergum. British Jay.

Garrulus glandarius rufitergum *Hartert*, Vög. pal. Faun. i. 1903. p. 30: Tring, England.

Garrulus glandarius (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* iii. 1877, p. 93 (part.); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 67 (part.); *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 235 (part.).

Rufitergum is a wrongly-formed word = rufous-backed: from *rufus* and *tergum.*

Distribution.—**Resident** in England and Wales and widely though, owing to persecution, locally distributed. In Scotland it is still more local, and is absent from the northern Highlands and Islands and the Hebrides.

Garrulus glandarius hibernicus. Irish Jay.

Garrulus glandarius hibernicus *Witherby & Hartert* in Witherby's British Birds, iv. 1911, p. 234: Wexford, Ireland.

Hibernicus=Irish.

Distribution.—**Resident** in and confined to Ireland, where it is more or less local in its distribution.

Genus **NUCIFRAGA** Brisson, Orn. ii. 1760, p. 58.

Type: *N. caryocatactes* (Linn.).

Nŭcĭfrăga, from *nux* = a nut, and *frangere* = to break.

Nucifraga caryocatactes. Thick-billed Nutcracker.

Corvus caryocatactes *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 106: Sweden.

Nucifraga caryocatactes (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* iii. 1877, p. 53 (part.); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 67 (part.); *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 233 (part.).

Carўocătactes = *καρυοκατάκτης* = a nutcracker in Athenæus 53 B.; from *κάρυον* = a nut, and *κατ-άγνυμι* = I break in pieces.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor:** is known to have occurred in Cheshire in 1860 ; in Sussex on several occasions, in winter and spring ; in Kent, Jan. 1905, and in the Orkneys, Oct. 1868.

General Distribution.—The typical form breeds in Scandinavia, Lapland, Finland, and the Russian Baltic Provinces, East Prussia, and the principal mountain ranges of Europe. Many leave the higher regions in winter and go to the lower parts of southern Germany and France. It is replaced by allied forms in Asia.

Nucifraga caryocatactes macrorhynchus*.

SLENDER-BILLED NUTCRACKER.

Nucifraga macrorhynchos *C. L. Brehm*, Lehrb. Naturg. eur. Vögel, i. 1823, p. 103 : Germany.

Nucifraga caryocatactes (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* iii. 1877, p. 53 (part.).

Macrorhynchos = long beaked, from μακρὸς and ρύγχος.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**, known to have occurred in the autumn or winter of 1911 in Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, Sussex, Surrey, and Buckinghamshire.

General Distribution.—Breeds in Siberia eastwards to Korea, moving west in autumn and appearing as an occasional visitor in Germany, Scandinavia, France, Denmark, etc.

Genus **PYRRHOCORAX** *Vieillot*, Analyse, 1816, p. 36.

Type : *P. graculus* (Linn.).

Pyrrhocorax = πῦῤῥοκόραξ, a crow with a reddish beak, in Pliny, *N. H.* x. 68 ; from πῦῤῥός = the colour of fire, πῦρ, and κόραξ = a Crow.

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* This form has only recently been recognised, and it is difficult to say to which race the somewhat numerous British specimens should be referred. Neither race has occurred in Ireland.

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax. CHOUGH.

Upupa pyrrhocorax *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 118: Coasts of England.

Graculus graculus (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* iii. 1877, p. 146.

Pyrrhocorax graculus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 66; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 231.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident** on the south-west coast of England; locally in the coast-districts of Wales, the Isle of Man, the south-west of Scotland and its islands, and in Ireland. A rare visitor elsewhere.

General Distribution.—Resident in western and southern Europe from the Channel Islands and the north-west coast of France to Greece, and in Switzerland. It occurs occasionally in the Bavarian and Austrian Alps, and is also resident in Asia Minor, Syria, the mountains of central and northern Asia, eastwards to China, southwards to the Himalaya; also in Abyssinia, north-west Africa, and some of the islands of the Canary group.

Family STURNIDÆ.

Genus **STURNUS** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 167.

Type: *S. vulgaris* Linn.

Sturnus, the name in Pliny, perhaps akin to ψάρ, *strix*, *turdus*, *trissáre* = to twitter (Vaniçek). The derivation from *stella* = a star, is clearly fanciful; "Starling" is merely the diminutive of "stare," German "Staar," from the same root as *sturnus*.

Sturnus vulgaris. STARLING.

Sturnus vulgaris *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 167: Sweden.

Sturnus vulgaris *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 65; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xiii. 1890, p. 27; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 227.

Vulgaris = common.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident**, generally distributed, and abundant. Many of our native mainland birds emigrate in the autumn and return in spring, and hence are **Summer Visitors.** As **Winter Visitors** immense numbers come to us from northern and central Europe in autumn; and as **Birds of Passage,** many of these continue their journey and pass the cold season in southern Europe, returning in spring.

General Distribution.—The typical form breeds in Europe generally, with the exception of the extreme north, southwards to the Pyrenees and Italy. Migratory in the northern parts of its range, and found in winter as far south as the Canary Islands, Madeira, and north Africa from Morocco to Egypt. It is replaced by allied races in the Faeroes, the Azores, south-eastern Europe, and Asia.

Genus **PASTOR** *Temminck,* Man d'Orn. 1815, p. 82.

Type: *P. roseus* (Linn.).

Pastor = a herdsman.

Pastor roseus. Rose-coloured Pastor.

Turdus roseus *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 170: Switzerland.

Pastor roseus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 66; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xiii. 1890, p. 63; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 229.

Roseus = rose-coloured.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor.** Has been recorded from most parts of Great Britain, chiefly from the eastern and south-western counties of England, less frequently from Ireland.

General Distribution.—Breeds in south-eastern Europe, sporadically in Italy and Hungary, and from Asia Minor to Turkestan. Winters in India and Ceylon. On migration a regular visitor to Palestine and occasional in north Africa. Has occurred from time to time in almost every part of Europe, even as far north as Lapland and Finland.

Family ORIOLIDÆ.

Genus **ORIOLUS** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 160.

Type : *O. oriolus* (Linn.).

Oriolus, from *aurĕŏlus* = golden.

Oriolus oriolus. GOLDEN ORIOLE.

Coracias oriolus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 107 : Finland.

Oriolus galbula *Linn.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* iii. 1877, p. 191; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 36; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 145.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage**, chiefly observed in spring on the south coast of England from the Scilly Islands to Kent. As a **Summer Visitor** has frequently nested in Kent, and also in Surrey, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Hertfordshire, Northamptonshire, and Devonshire. As an **Irregular Visitor** has occurred in almost every county in Great Britain, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, and throughout Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Golden Oriole breeds in most parts of Europe up to 63° N. latitude in Sweden and 60° N. in Russia. Also in western Asia as far east as the Altai Mountains, and locally in north Africa from Morocco to Tunisia. It winters in tropical and southern Africa and Madagascar, occurring on migration in the Mediterranean Islands, round the east side of the Mediterranean Basin, in Greece, Egypt, and Nubia. It has strayed as far as the Faeroes, Azores, and Madeira. It occasionally winters in Sind, but is replaced in India by *O. o. kundoo.*

Family FRINGILLIDÆ.

Genus **CHLORIS** *Cuvier*, Leçons d' Anat. Comp. i. 1800, tab. 2.

Type: *C. chloris* (Linn.).

Chloris = *χλωρίς*, a yellowish-green bird mentioned by Aristotle; from *χλωρός* = green.

Chloris chloris. Greenfinch.

Loxia chloris *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 174: Sweden.

Ligurinus chloris (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 49; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 169.
Chloris chloris *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 21.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident,** common and very widely distributed as far north as the Orkneys. A **Summer Visitor,** as many of our native birds emigrate in the autumn and return in spring. Also a **Winter Visitor** from the Continent to our Islands, including the Shetlands and Outer Hebrides.

General Distribution.—The typical race of the Greenfinch inhabits northern and central Europe up to 65° N. latitude in Norway and 60° N. in the Urals. Allied forms have been recognised from southern Europe, the Azores, Corsica, north-west Africa, Syria, Palestine, and Turkestan.

Genus **COCCOTHRAUSTES** *Brisson*, Orn. iii. 1760, p. 218.

Type: *C. coccothraustes* (Linn.).

Coccothraustes = *ὁ κοκκοθραύστης*, the kernel-breaker, in Hesychius; from *κόκκος* and *θραύω*.

Coccothraustes coccothraustes. Hawfinch.

Loxia coccothraustes *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 171: South Europe.

Coccothraustes vulgaris *Pallas*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 50; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 171.
Coccothraustes coccothraustes (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 36.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident**, locally distributed in England, Wales, and the south of Scotland from Dumfriesshire and Berwickshire northwards to Fife. As a **Straggler** it has occurred as far north as the Shetlands, and it is a rare visitor to Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Hawfinch breeds throughout Europe, ranging to southern Scandinavia and St. Petersburg, and becoming more uncommon as it advances northwards. It also inhabits Asia Minor, northern Persia, and apparently extends as far east as west Siberia, but the exact boundary of its range and that of *C. c. japonicus* in eastern Asia has not yet been ascertained, and the two may intergrade. Allied forms have been described from Sardinia, north-west Africa, north-western Punjab, Afghanistan, and Turkestan.

Genus **CARDUELIS** *Brisson*, Orn. iii. 1760, p. 53.

Type: *C. carduelis* (Linn.).

Carduēlis = a thistle bird, in Pliny, *H. N.* x. 42; from *cardŭus* = a thistle.

Carduelis carduelis. Continental Goldfinch.

Fringilla carduelis *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 180: Sweden.

Carduelis carduelis (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 185 (part.).

Distribution in the British Islands.—The Goldfinches which occur **on migration** on the east coast of England and those which have been rarely recorded from the northern and western Islands of Scotland probably belong to this, the typical race. There are examples of what appear to be the Continental race, taken in the Orkneys and in Somersetshire, in the British Museum.

General Distribution.—The typical form of the Goldfinch breeds throughout the greater part of Europe from Scandinavia and Russia to the Mediterranean. Closely allied races inhabit Spain, north Africa, some of the Atlantic and Mediterranean Islands, and western Asia; also the Bermudas, where it was originally introduced.

Carduelis carduelis britannica. British Goldfinch.

Acanthis carduelis britannicus *Hartert*, Vög. pal. Faun. i. 1903, p. 68 : Rottingdean, Sussex.

Carduelis elegans *Stephens*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 47 (part.); *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 173 (part.).
Carduelis carduelis (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 185 (part.).

Distribution.—**Resident**, more or less locally distributed in England and Wales, Ireland, and the lowlands of Scotland ; uncommon in the southern Highlands, rare or absent elsewhere.

Genus **SPINUS** *Koch*, Syst. baier. Zool. 1816, p. 232.

Type : *S. spinus* (Linn.).

Spinus = σπίνος, a small bird commonly eaten at Athens ; the name comes from its shrill piping cry (σπίζω = I chirp shrilly).

Spinus spinus. Siskin.

Fringilla spinus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 181 : Sweden.

Chrysomitris spinus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 48; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 212.
Carduelis spinus *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 175.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident**, nesting locally or occasionally in the north of England and in Wales, regularly in the south-west of Scotland, the eastern Highlands, and Ireland; exceptionally elsewhere. A common **Winter Visitor**, and occurring annually as a **Bird of Passage** in spring and autumn in the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

General Distribution.—Breeds locally up to the limit of conifer-growth in northern and central Europe, ranging to northern Italy, the Balkans and Caucasus, and throughout Siberia to northern China and Japan. Winters plentifully in southern Europe and occasionally in northern Africa.

Spinus citrinella. CITRIL FINCH.

Fringilla citrinella *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 320 : S. Europe.

Chrysomitris citrinella (*Linn.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 47 ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 230.

Citrinella diminutive of *citrinus*, for which see *Serinus*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Occurred in Norfolk, Jan. 1904.

General Distribution.—The typical form of this species breeds in the mountains of central and southern Europe, descending from the highest altitudes when driven down by severe weather or want of food. It is represented in Corsica, Sardinia, and perhaps parts of Italy by *S. c. corsicanus.*

Genus **SERINUS** *Koch,* Syst. baier. Zool. 1816, p. 228.

Type : *S. serinus* (Linn.).

Serinus, latinized from the French Serin, which is corrupted from *citrinus*=citron-coloured.

Serinus serinus. SERIN.

Fringilla serinus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 320 : South Europe.

Serinus hortulanus *Koch* ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 49 ; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 177.

Serinus serinus (*Linn.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 368.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor.** Has occurred in Devonshire, Somersetshire, Hampshire, Sussex, Kent, near London, in Norfolk, Oxfordshire, Yorkshire, and Midlothian. In Ireland it has twice occurred in co. Dublin.

General Distribution.—Breeds throughout southern Europe and is extending its range northwards, being now found over almost the whole of Germany. Occurs in Holland and Denmark, and has strayed to Heligoland. Resident in Asia Minor, Palestine, and north-west Africa. In winter the numbers in the Mediterranean countries are greatly increased by immigrants from the northern parts of its range.

Genus **PASSER** *Brisson*, Orn. iii. 1760, p. 71.

Type : *P. domesticus* (Linn.).

Passer=a Sparrow in classical Latin.

Passer domesticus. HOUSE-SPARROW.

Fringilla domestica *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 183 : Sweden.

Passer domesticus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 51; *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 307; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 179.

Domesticus=of the house.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident** and almost universally distributed where there are habitations, but absent from some remote parts of the Highlands of Scotland and from certain of the Outer Hebrides, including St. Kilda.

General Distribution.—The House-Sparrow breeds throughout Europe, with the exception of Italy, and in Siberia as far east as Irkutsk and Dauria. It has been introduced into Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, and is represented by allied forms or hybrids in Italy, north Africa, and parts of Asia.

Passer montanus. TREE-SPARROW.

Fringilla montana *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 183 : N. Italy.

Passer montanus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 51; *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 301; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 181.

Montanus=belonging to the mountains.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident**: widely but locally distributed in Great Britain, including the northern and western Islands of Scotland. Very local in Ireland. A **Winter Visitor** from northern and central Europe, arriving in autumn and leaving in spring.

General Distribution.—The typical form of this species inhabits Europe with the exception of the extreme north, Portugal, and the Mediterranean Islands. It is found also in Siberia, China and Japan, but is of doubtful occurrence or very rare in northern Africa. It is replaced in western and southern Asia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Formosa by allied forms.

Genus **MONTIFRINGILLA** *Brehm*, Isis, 1828, p. 1277.
Type : *M. nivalis* (Linn.).

Montifringilla from *mons* = mountain, and *fringilla* = a finch.

Montifringilla nivalis. SNOW-FINCH.

Fringilla nivalis *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 321 : America, *errore*.

Montifringilla nivalis *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 259 ; *Nicoll, Bull. B. O. C.* xv. 1905, p. 58.

Nivalis = of the snow.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Rare Visitor.** Has been recorded in Sussex, February 1905, and Kent, December 1906.

General Distribution.—The Snow-Finch breeds high up in the Pyrenees, Sierra Nevada, Alps, and Apennines, in Montenegro and Greece. Allied forms replace it in the Caucasus and some of the mountain systems of central Asia. It comes to the lower regions when driven down by stress of weather.

Genus **FRINGILLA** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 179.
Type : *F. cœlebs* Linn.

Fringilla, some small bird, in classical Latin.

Fringilla cœlebs. CHAFFINCH.

Fringilla cœlebs *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 179 : Sweden.

Fringilla cœlebs *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 52 ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 171 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 183.

Cœlebs = unmarried, single; because Linnæus noticed that female Chaffinches emigrate southwards from Sweden in autumn, leaving the adult males "celibate" till spring.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident**, abundant and general, except in the Shetlands and Outer Hebrides, where it occurs on its migrations. Also a **Winter Visitor** from the Continent, and a **Bird of Passage** to and from its more northern and southern seasonal homes.

General Distribution.—The typical form breeds in Europe generally, from the Mediterranean almost up to the North Cape; also in western Asia, in Persia, Turkestan and Siberia as far east as Omsk. Many individuals leave the more northern portion of their range in winter, at which season they are found as far south as north Africa. It is represented by allied forms in north-west Africa, Madeira, the Canary Islands, and Azores, and birds from Corsica have been distinguished.

Fringilla montifringilla. BRAMBLING.

Fringilla montifringilla *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 179: Sweden.

Fringilla montifringilla *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 52; *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 178; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 185.

Montifringilla = mountain-finch; from *mons* and *fringilla*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor**, widely distributed, but somewhat irregular in its visits to the south and west of England and the western Islands of Scotland. A **Bird of Passage** from and to its northern summer haunts and its southern winter quarters beyond our shores.

General Distribution.—Breeds in the pine and birch forests of the north of the Old World from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In winter it is found all over Europe and occasionally in north Africa, also in Turkestan, north-west India, China, and Japan.

Genus **ACANTHIS** *Borkhausen*, Deutsche Fauna, i. 1797, p. 248.

Type: *A. linaria* (Linn.).

Acanthis, the thorn-bird, so called by Aristotle, *H. A.* xix. 17, 2; a bird feeding on thistles, *άκανθαι*.

Acanthis cannabina. LINNET.

Fringilla cannabina *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 182: Sweden.

Linota cannabina (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 53; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 187.
Acanthis cannabina *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 240.

Cannăbīna, from *καννάβῐνος*=of hemp, *κάννᾰβις*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident**, abundant, and widely distributed, but local or rare in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Many of our native birds leave in autumn and return in spring, and hence are **Summer Visitors.**

General Distribution.—The typical Linnet is resident over most of Europe, with the exception of the extreme north. In the northern portions of its range it is a migrant, while it is found occasionally in winter in Egypt and as far south as Abyssinia. Allied forms have been described from southern Europe, north-western Africa, Madeira, the Canary Islands, and from the Caucasus and Asia Minor eastward to Kashmir.

Acanthis linaria. MEALY REDPOLL.

Fringilla linaria *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 182: Sweden.

Linota linaria (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 53; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 189.
Acanthis linaria *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 245.

Lĭnărĭa=belonging to flax, *līnum*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor**, occurring in some years abundantly, in others sparingly. It is less regular in its appearance in the south of England and in Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Mealy Redpoll breeds in the far north of both hemispheres, in Europe as far south as the Baltic coast of East Prussia. It occurs on migration or as a winter visitor in most parts of Europe, in Central Asia, and the United States.

Acanthis linaria rostrata. GREENLAND REDPOLL.

Ægiothus rostratus *Coues*, Proc. Acad. Philad. for 1861, 1862, p. 378 : Greenland.

Acanthis rostrata (*Coues*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 251.

Linota rostrata *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 190.

Rostrata=beaked.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**, generally in autumn. Has been obtained in the Shetlands, Orkneys, and the Outer and Inner Hebrides, also in Rathlin, Achill, and Tearaght Islands, off the north and west coasts of Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Greenland Redpoll breeds in southern Greenland, and is found in winter in Canada and parts of the eastern half of the United States.

Acanthis linaria holboelli. HOLBÖLL'S REDPOLL.

Linaria holboellii *C. L. Brehm*, Handb. Naturg. Vög. Deutschl. 1831, p. 280 : Germany.

Acanthis holboelli (*Brehm*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 250.

Linota holboelli *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 189.

Holboelli, in honour of the Danish ornithologist, Holböll (1795–1856).

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has occurred near Edinburgh prior to 1825; in Buckinghamshire, Dec. 1895; co. Mayo, 1901; Fair Isle, Shetlands; the Isle of May, Fife, and the Lothians, Oct. 1910; Cambridgeshire, Dec. 1910.

General Distribution.—Breeds in the extreme northern regions of the Old and New Worlds, as a rule farther north than *A. linaria* from which, however, it is doubtfully separable. In winter it occurs in central Europe as far south as Austria-Hungary, in parts of central Asia and Japan, and has been found in parts of north-eastern North America.

Acanthis linaria cabaret. LESSER REDPOLL.

Fringilla cabaret *P. L. S. Müller*, Syst. Nat. Suppl. 1776, p. 165: Europe.

Linota rufescens (*Vieillot*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 54; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 191.
Acanthis rufescens *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 252.

Cabaret, the French name of a bird of the Finch tribe, mentioned by Montbeillard, in the 18th Century.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident,** nesting locally in most counties of England, but rarer in the south and seldom met with in the extreme south-west; local in Wales; common in most parts of Scotland, except the north-west, but has nested in the Outer and Inner Hebrides and in the Orkneys. In Ireland it is generally distributed.

General Distribution.—Breeds in the Alps, and probably in the Carpathians and Balkans. It is found in winter in many of the surrounding countries.

Acanthis hornemanni. HORNEMANN'S REDPOLL.

Linota hornemanni *Holböll*, Naturh. Tidssk. iv. 1843, p. 398: Greenland.

Linota hornemanni *Holböll*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 54; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 189.
Acanthis hornemanni *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 256.

Hornemanni, in honour of the Danish naturalist, Jens Wilken Hornemann (1770–1841).

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has occurred in Durham, April 1855; Yorkshire, Oct. 1883 and 1893; and in the Shetlands (including Fair Isle), Sept. and Oct. 1905.

General Distribution.—Resident in Greenland. Has occurred in Iceland, Jan Mayen, Spitsbergen, Franz-Josef Land, and once in France. A regular winter visitor to parts of North America.

Acanthis hornemanni exilipes. HOARY REDPOLL.

Ægiothus exilipes *Coues*, Proc. Acad. Philad. for 1861, 1862, p. 385: Fort Simpson, Mackenzie.

Acanthis exilipes (*Coues*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 255; *Clarke, Ann. Scottish N. H.* 1911, p. 53.

Exilipes=slender-footed, from *exilis*=thin, and *pes*=foot.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has occurred in Yorkshire in the winters of 1893 and 1898, and at Fair Isle, Shetlands, in the autumn of 1910.

General Distribution.—Circumpolar, breeding in the extreme north of Europe, Asia, and America. In winter occasionally as far south as East Prussia and the northern United States.

Acanthis flavirostris. TWITE.

Fringilla flavirostris *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 182: Sweden.

Linota flavirostris (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 54; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 193.

Acanthis flavirostris *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 236.

Flavirostris=yellow-billed, from *flavus* and *rostrum*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident**, nesting locally on the moorlands of Devonshire, the central and northern counties of England, and in Ireland. Commoner in Scotland, where it abounds in the northern and western islands. More widely distributed after the breeding season and in winter. Also a **Winter Visitor** from northern Europe, and probably a **Bird of Passage.**

General Distribution.—The Twite breeds in western Norway on the coasts and islands up to about 70° N. latitude, also in Lapland and northern Finland. It is found in winter in Europe generally, but is rare in the south. From the Caucasus and Asia Minor through Tibet to Manchuria and in Kashmir allied forms have been recognised.

Genus **PYRRHULA** *Brisson*, Orn. iii. 1760, p. 308.

Type: *P. pyrrhula* (Linn.).

Pyrrhŭla, latinized form of πυρρούλας, a red-coloured bird mentioned by Aristotle.

Pyrrhula pyrrhula. Northern Bullfinch.

Loxia pyrrhula *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 171: Sweden.

Pyrrhula pyrrhula (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 446.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**, arriving in autumn. Has occurred in Haddingtonshire in 1884 and 1910; Norfolk, 1893; Yorkshire, 1894 and 1910; Orkneys, Oct. 1912; Berwick, Fife, and Isle of May, 1910; and in the Shetlands, 1902, 1905, 1906, and 1913.

General Distribution.—The Northern Bullfinch breeds in Scandinavia and northern Europe from north-east Germany and perhaps Hungary to west Siberia. It occurs in winter in western and southern Europe. Allied forms have been described from western and central Europe, the Azores, the Caucasus, and temperate Asia.

Pyrrhula pyrrhula pileata. BRITISH BULLFINCH.

Pyrrhula pileata *MacGillivray*, Hist. Brit. Birds, i. 1837, p. 407 : Great Britain.

Pyrrhula europæa *Vieillot*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 56 (part.); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 447 (part.); *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 195 (part.).

Pileata=capped.

Distribution.—**Resident**, generally distributed in England, Wales, and Ireland, but local in Scotland.

This subspecies is not known to occur outside the British Islands.

Genus **CARPODACUS** *Kaup*, Naturl. Syst. 1829, p. 161.

Type : *C. erythrinus* (Pall.).

Carpodăcus=fruit-biting, from καρπός and δάκνω.

Carpodacus erythrinus. SCARLET GROSBEAK.

Loxia erythrina *Pallas*, N. Comm. Ac. Sci. Imp. Petrop. xiv. pt. 1, 1770, p. 587 : Samara, Russia.

Carpodacus erythrinus (*Pallas*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 55; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 391.

Pyrrhula erythrina *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 197.

Erythrinus=ἐρυθρῖνος, was a kind of red mullet mentioned by Aristotle, *H. A.* iv. 11, 8; it is here used as an adjective from ἐρυθρός=red.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has occurred in Sussex, Sept. 1869; Middlesex, Oct. 1870; Radnorshire, 1875; Norfolk, Sept. 1892; Fair Isle, Shetlands, autumns of 1906, 1908, 1912, and 1913; Isle of May, Fife, autumns of 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1913; St. Kilda, Sept. 1910; Oxfordshire, Jan. 1912; East Ross-shire, Sept. 1912; Orkneys, Aug. and Sept. 1913; Northumberland, Aug. 1913.

General Distribution.—The Scarlet Grosbeak breeds from East Prussia and the mountains of Hungary through Russia and Siberia to the Lena, and has occurred as a straggler in almost every country in Europe. It winters in India, China, and Burma. An allied form has been described from Kamchatka, and another from the mountains of central Asia, the Himalaya, and the Caucasus.

Genus **PINICOLA** *Vieillot*, Ois. Am. Sept. i. 1807, p. iv, pl. 1. fig. 13.

Type : *P. enucleator* (Linn.).

Pīnĭcŏla, from *pinus*=a pine-tree and *cŏlere*=to inhabit.

Pinicola enucleator. PINE-GROSBEAK.

Loxia enucleator *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 171: Sweden.

Pinicola enucleator (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 56; *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 459.

Pyrrhula enucleator (*Linn.*); *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 199.

Enuclĕātor, from *ē-nuclĕo*=I take out the kernel, *nucleus*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** There are numerous records dating back for many years, most of which are doubtful. It is known to have occurred in Radnorshire, Nottinghamshire, Sussex, and Kent in recent years.

General Distribution.—The typical Pine-Grosbeak nests in the coniferous and sometimes in the birch woods of northern Scandinavia, northern Russia, and Siberia. In winter it is found farther to the south, occurring pretty regularly in north-east Germany, and occasionally as far south as Italy. Closely allied forms have been recognised in eastern Siberia, Kamchatka, and North America.

Genus **LOXIA** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 171.

Type : *L. curvirostra* Linn.

Loxĭa from λοξός=crosswise, a mediæval name.

Loxia curvirostra. CROSSBILL *.

Loxia curvirostra *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 171: Sweden.

Loxia curvirostra *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 57 (part.); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 435 (part.); *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 201 (part.).

Curvirostra = with a curved beak, from *curvus* and *rostrum*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor** from the Continent; irregular in its appearance and varying in numbers, being occasionally remarkable for its abundance, as in 1909, when it appeared as early as mid-June. Some years, especially those following great invasions, a number remain to breed in Great Britain. In Ireland it is a resident and has greatly increased as a breeding species of recent years.

General Distribution.—The typical form of the Crossbill breeds throughout the greater part of Europe and northern Asia. In autumn and winter it moves sporadically in large numbers, spreading to the west and south. In Spain, north-west Africa, the Balearic Isles, and Cyprus, more or less closely allied forms occur; as also in central Asia, the Himalaya, Japan, the Philippines, and North America.

Loxia curvirostra scotica. SCOTTISH CROSSBILL.

Loxia curvirostra scotica *Hartert*, Vög. pal. Faun. i. 1904, p. 120: Ross-shire, Scotland.

Scotica = Scottish.

Distribution.—**Resident.** Nests in the pine-woods of the Scottish Highlands. In winter it sometimes wanders from its northern native haunts and appears in the Lowlands, even in the most southern counties of Scotland.

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* *Loxia pityopsittacus* is not regarded as distinct, see Appendix.

Loxia leucoptera. (Extra-limital.)

Loxia leucoptera bifasciata. Two-barred Crossbill.

Crucirostra bifasciata *C. L. Brehm*, Ornis, iii. 1827, p. 85 : Thuringia.

Loxia bifasciata (*Brehm*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 58; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 442; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 203.

Bifasciata=with two bands, from *bis* and *fascia*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A somewhat **Rare Visitor.** Has occurred on numerous occasions in Great Britain, including the Outer Hebrides and Shetlands, and in three instances in Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Two-barred Crossbill breeds in the forests of northern Russia and throughout Siberia. It spreads southwards irregularly and has been found in almost every part of Europe. The form which occurs throughout Siberia has been separated as *L. l. elegans*, but seems to be only doubtfully distinct.

Genus **EMBERIZA** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 176.

Type : *E. citrinella* Linn.

Emberiza, latinized from the Old German *Embritz*, *cf.* Modern German *Ammer* and our Yellow Hammer.

Emberiza calandra. Corn-Bunting.

Emberiza calandra *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 176 : Sweden.

Emberiza miliaria *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 59; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 207.

Miliaria miliaria *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 552.

Calandra=κάλανδρα, a kind of lark in Oppian *Ix.* iii. 15.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident**, common, and widely distributed, being most abundant in the vicinity of the coast. Some of our native birds emigrate in autumn and return in spring, and hence are **Summer Visitors.**

General Distribution.—The Corn-Bunting breeds from southern Sweden, throughout Europe, to Africa north of the Sahara, Egypt, Turkestan, Persia, Palestine, and Asia Minor. A migrant in the northern part of its range, occurring in winter in Nubia, Arabia, and the Persian Gulf. The birds from west Siberia, Corsica, and the Canary Islands have been considered distinct.

Emberiza citrinella. YELLOW HAMMER.

Emberiza citrinella *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 177: Sweden.

Emberiza citrinella *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 60; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 515; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 209.

Citrinella, diminutive of *citrinus*, for which see *Serinus*, p. 14.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident.** Common in the British Isles, including the Orkneys. Local in the Outer Hebrides. Also a **Winter Visitor** from northern Europe, and observed on its autumn and spring passages in the Shetland Islands.

General Distribution.—The Yellow Hammer breeds from about 70° N. latitude in Norway and northern Russia, east to the Yenesei, and through Europe as far south as northern Spain and northern Italy. A migrant in the extreme northern portion of its range, it appears occasionally in winter in southern Spain and southern Italy and even northern Africa. The forms found in Corsica, eastern Europe, south-west Asia, and Siberia have been recognised as distinct.

Emberiza leucocephala. PINE-BUNTING.

Emberiza leucocephalos *S. G. Gmelin*, Nov. Comm. Acad. Sci. Imp. Petrop. xv. 1771, p. 480, pl. 23. fig. 3: Astrakhan.

Emberiza leucocephala *Gmelin*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 549; *Clarke, Scottish Nat.* 1912, p. 8.

Leucocephala = white-headed, from λευκὸς and κεφαλή.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** A male was taken at Fair Isle, Shetlands, Oct. 1911.

General Distribution.—The Pine-Bunting breeds in Siberia from the Urals to the mouth of the Amur. In winter it moves southwards and westwards and is found in China, Mongolia, Turkestan, and occasionally in central and southern Europe as far as southern France and Heligoland.

Emberiza cirlus. CIRL BUNTING.

Emberiza cirlus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 311 : S. Europe.

Emberiza cirlus *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 60; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 525; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 211.

Cirlus, like the German *Zirl-ammer*, is from the Italian *zirlare*=to chirp, to cry *zi*, *zi* (*cf.* Klein, Hist. Av. Prodr. 1750, p. 91). The bird is still called *Zizi* in Piedmont; and Salvadori (Fauna d'Italia, p. 138) gives *Zivolo*, *Zigolo*, etc., as its common Italian names.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident** and local; chiefly a native of the southern counties of England, less frequent in the Midlands and in Wales, rarely met with as far north as Yorkshire. A **Rare Visitor** to Scotland and Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Cirl Bunting breeds in southern Europe from Spain to Turkey and as far north as France, south-western Germany, and in the Crimea; also in Asia Minor, the Mediterranean Islands, and north-western Africa. It is a partial migrant in the northern portions of its range. In Sardinia and Corsica a resident race has been described.

Emberiza melanocephala. BLACK-HEADED BUNTING.

Emberiza melanocephala *Scopoli*, Annus i. Histor. Nat. 1769, p. 142 : Carniola.

Emberiza melanocephala *Scopoli*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 59; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 503; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 205.

Melanocephala=black-headed, from μέλας and κεφαλή.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has occurred in Nottinghamshire, summer, 1884; Fife, Nov. 1886; Sussex, Nov. 1888, Nov. 1894, April 1905, May 1909, and April 1912; Fair Isle, Shetlands, Sept. 1907 and Aug. 1910; and Yorkshire, Dec. 1910.

General Distribution.—The Black-headed Bunting breeds in south-eastern Europe, as far west as Italy; also from Asia Minor and Palestine to Persia and Baluchistan. It migrates in winter to north-west India, and has occurred occasionally in Heligoland, southern Germany, Austria, and southern France.

Emberiza cia. MEADOW-BUNTING.

Emberiza cia *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 310: S. Europe.

Emberiza cia *Linn.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 537; *id. Bull. B. O. C.* xiii. 1903, p. 38.

Cia is no doubt a name given from the bird's note of "*zi-zi.*"

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has been recorded from Sussex, Oct. 1902 and April 1910; and Kent, Feb. 1905.

General Distribution.—This species breeds in southern Europe from Spain to the Balkan Peninsula, as far north as southern France and the valleys of the Neckar and Rhine up to Bingen, at the foot of the Transylvanian Alps and in Asia Minor. Migratory in the northern part of its range, it is found in winter in northern Africa. Allied forms have been described from various parts of Asia.

Emberiza cioides. (Extra-limital.)

Emberiza cioides castaneiceps. EAST SIBERIAN MEADOW-BUNTING.

Emberiza castaneiceps *Moore*, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1855, p. 215: China.

Emberiza castaneiceps *Moore*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 544.

Emberiza cioides *Brandt*; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 215.

Cioides=like "*cia*." *Castaneiceps*=chestnut-headed, from *castanea* and *caput.*

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has occurred in Yorkshire, Nov. 1886.

General Distribution.—This bird breeds in east Siberia, Manchuria, and Korea, and in winter is found in China. The typical form, *E. cioides*, inhabits western Siberia and Turkestan, and is represented in Japan by *E. c. ciopsis.*

Emberiza hortulana. ORTOLAN BUNTING.

Emberiza hortulana *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 177 : Sweden.

Emberiza hortulana *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 61; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 530; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 213.

Hortulana=of a small garden, *hortŭlus.*

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage** of regular occurrence in spring and autumn in some numbers at Fair Isle, Shetlands, probably overlooked elsewhere and generally regarded as a **Rare Visitor.** Occurred at St. Kilda in the autumns of 1910 and 1911. Once seen in Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Ortolan breeds in Europe with the exception of the extreme north; also in Morocco, and in Asia from Asia Minor to Afghanistan and western Mongolia. It occurs on migration in north Africa and in winter extends to Abyssinia, and has occurred rarely in Gilgit, Kashmir.

Emberiza aureola. YELLOW-BREASTED BUNTING.

Emberiza aureola *Pallas,* Reise Russ. Reichs, ii. 1773, p. 711 : Irtysh river, Siberia.

Emberiza aureola *Pallas*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 509; *Saunders, Bull. B. O. C.* xvi. 1905, p. 10.

Aureola=gold-coloured.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Noted in Norfolk, Sept. 1905, 1907, and 1913.

General Distribution.—The Yellow-breasted Bunting breeds in northern Russia and ranges through Siberia to Kamchatka, becoming more plentiful in the eastern part of its range, which includes the Commander Islands; it is said to breed in Yezo, Japan. On migration it reaches India, Burma, the Malay Peninsula, and Siam It has occurred occasionally in Austria, Bohemia, Italy, southern France, and Heligoland.

Emberiza rustica. RUSTIC BUNTING.

Emberiza rustica *Pallas*, Reise Russ. Reichs, iii. 1776, p. 698 : Transbaikalia.

Emberiza rustica *Pallas*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 61; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 490; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 217.

Rustica=of the country, *rus*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has occurred in Sussex, Oct. 1867, Sept. 1902 ; Yorkshire, Sept. 1881 ; Hertfordshire, Nov. 1882 ; Northumberland, Dec. 1904 ; Aberdeenshire, March 1905 ; Sutherland, May 1906 ; Fair Isle, Shetlands, several times in both spring and autumn.

General Distribution.—The Rustic Bunting breeds from eastern Finland to Kamchatka, migrating through Manchuria and Mongolia to Japan, China, and Turkestan. It has occurred in Sweden, Heligoland, Germany, Holland, southern France, Italy, and Austria.

Emberiza pusilla. LITTLE BUNTING.

Emberiza pusilla *Pallas*, Reise Russ. Reichs, iii. 1776, p. 697 : Transbaikalia.

Emberiza pusilla *Pallas*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 61; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 487; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 219.

Pusilla=very small; diminutive from *pŭsus*=a little boy.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Regular Autumn Visitor** to the Shetlands, but as yet a **Rare Visitor** elsewhere in our islands. Recorded in Sussex, Nov. 1864 ; Durham, Oct. 1892 ; Warwickshire, Oct. 1892 ; Orkneys, Oct. 1903 and 1913, Sept. 1908 ; Kent, Nov. 1907 ; Norfolk, Oct. 1908 ; co. Dublin, Oct. 1908 ; St. Kilda, Sept. 1911 ; the Isle of May, Fife, Sept. 1909 ; Yorkshire, Oct. 1913 ; and Fair Isle, Shetlands, where it is regular in its appearance in autumn and has once occurred in spring.

General Distribution.—The Little Bunting breeds in north-eastern Europe and Siberia, from Onega in Russia to the Amur ; also in Turkestan and Mongolia. In winter it moves southwards through China to northern India and Burma and has occurred in the Andamans and Philippines. It occurs occasionally in most parts of Europe, in Asia Minor and Algeria.

Emberiza schœniclus. Reed-Bunting.

Emberiza schœniclus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 182 : Sweden.

Emberiza schœniclus *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 62 ; *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 480 ; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 221.

Schœnĭclus=σχοίνικλος, a certain water-bird mentioned by Aristotle, *H. A.* viii. 3, 13 ; derived from σχοῖνος=a rush.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident** in most parts of the British Isles, but absent as such from the Shetlands, where, however, it occurs in spring and autumn. A **Summer Visitor**, since many of our native birds leave in the autumn and return in the spring. A **Winter Visitor**, arriving from northern Europe in autumn.

General Distribution.—The Reed-Bunting breeds throughout Europe, with the exception of the south-east, and ranges eastwards to Siberia. Migratory in the northern portion of its range, its numbers in southern Europe are increased in winter, at which season it is also found in northern Africa, and south-west Asia to the northern Punjab. Allied forms have been described from south-east Europe and central Asia.

Emberiza palustris. Large-billed Reed-Bunting.

Emberiza palustris *Savi*, Orn. Tosc. ii. 1829, p. 91: Tuscany.

Pyrrhulorhyncha palustris (*Savi*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 473.

Emberiza pyrrhuloides palustris *Nicoll, Bull. B. O. C.* xxi. 1908, p. 104.

Palustris=of the marsh.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**, only once recorded: Lydd, Kent, May 1908.

General Distribution.—Southern Europe, inhabiting Italy, Sicily, southern France, and Spain, and represented by the following subspecies farther east.

Emberiza palustris tschusii. Eastern Large-billed Reed-Bunting.

Emberiza schœniclus tschusii *Reiser & Almásy*, Aquila, v. 1908, p. 122: Dobruja, Roumania.

Emberiza palustris tschusii *Reiser & Alm.*; *Hartert, British Birds*, vi. 1912, p. 154.

Tschusii, named after the Austrian naturalist Viktor Ritter von Tschusi zu Schmidhoffen.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**, once recorded: Rye, Sussex, April 1912.

General Distribution.—Breeds in the delta of the Danube and from southern Russia eastwards to Lenkoran on the south-west shores of the Caspian.

Genus **CALCARIUS** *Bechstein*, Ornith. Tasch. 1803, p. 130.

Type: *C. lapponicus* (Linn.).

Calcārius=furnished with a spur, *calcar*.

Calcarius lapponicus. LAPLAND BUNTING.

Fringilla lapponica *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 180: Sweden.

Calcarius lapponicus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 62; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 579; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 223.

Lappōnĭcus=of Lapland.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor.** In Great Britain it is chiefly observed on or near the eastern seaboard. On its passage-movements in the autumn it occurs in the northern and western isles of Scotland, and is sometimes detected in spring. It has been met with three times in Ireland, in cos. Dublin and Cork.

General Distribution.—The Lapland Bunting nests in the arctic and sub-arctic portions of the Palæarctic and Nearctic regions. In winter it occurs in western Europe as far south as northern Italy and extends to about 30° north latitude in Asia, and to the central United States. Distinct races have been recognised in Kamchatka and in Alaska.

Genus **PLECTROPHENAX** *Stejneger,* Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. v. 1882, p. 33.

Type: *P. nivalis* (Linn.).

Plectrophenax=πλῆκτρον, a spur, and φέναξ, an impostor.

Plectrophenax nivalis. SNOW-BUNTING.

Emberiza nivalis *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 176: Lapland.

Plectrophanes nivalis (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 63.
Plectrophenax nivalis *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 572; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 225.

Nivalis=of the snow, from *nix,* gen. *nivis*=snow.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident**: its nesting haunts are confined to high elevations in the Highlands of Scotland; it has also bred in the Shetland Islands. Great numbers arrive in autumn from the arctic regions as **Winter Visitors** and usually frequent the vicinity of the coast and the hill-country. It is also a **Bird of Passage** *en route* to and from its high northern summer haunts and its winter retreats south of our shores.

General Distribution.—The Snow-Bunting breeds in the arctic and sub-arctic regions of the Old and New Worlds. It wanders in winter as far south as the Mediterranean and occasionally to the Canary Islands, Azores, and northern Africa; also in Asia to Japan and north China, and in America over the greater part of the United States, and even, it is said, to the Andes of South America.

Family ALAUDIDÆ.

Genus **ALAUDA** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 165.

Type: *A. arvensis* Linn.

Alauda = the Sky-Lark, in Pliny *N. H.* xi. 44; said to be a Celtic word, meaning "great songstress" from *al* = high or great, and *aud* = a song. Cf. French *alouette*, Breton *al' choueder.*

Alauda arvensis. SKY-LARK.

Alauda arvensis *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 165: Sweden.

Alauda arvensis *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 71; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xiii. 1890, p. 567; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 249.

Arvensis = of a field.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident** and widely distributed in England, Scotland and Ireland, where many individuals are only **Summer Visitors,** especially in the northern and more elevated districts. A **Winter Visitor** and **Bird of Passage** from northern and central Europe.

General Distribution.—The typical race of the Sky-Lark breeds in Europe with the exception of southern Italy, south-eastern Europe, and the islands of the Mediterranean, where it is replaced by a slightly different race. It is migratory in the northern part of its range, wintering in southern Europe and northern Africa. It is represented by other subspecies in parts of northern and central Asia and north-west Africa.

Alauda arvensis cinerascens. EASTERN SKY-LARK.

Alauda cinerascens *Ehmcke*, Journ. für Ornith. 1904, p. 313: Barnaul, W. Siberia.

Alauda arvensis cinerea *Ehmcke*; *Clarke, Ann. Scottish N. H.* 1906, p. 139.

Cinerascens=becoming grey.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has occurred at the Flannan Islands, Outer Hebrides, Feb. 1906; Head of Kinsale, co. Cork, Oct. 1910, and Tuskar Rock, co. Wexford, Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Eastern Sky-Lark breeds in western Siberia, Turkestan, and parts of Persia. It is plentiful in winter on the north side of the Caucasus and also occurs in Algeria, Tunisia, and Egypt during that season.

Genus **LULLULA** *Kaup*, Natürl. Syst. 1829, p. 92.

Type: *L. arborea* (Linn.).

Lullula, a name given from the note "*Lu-lu.*"

Lullula arborea. WOOD-LARK.

Alauda arborea *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 166: Sweden.

Alauda arborea *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 71; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 251.

Lullula arborea (Linn.); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xiii. 1890, p. 636.

Arbŏrĕa = frequenting trees.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident.** Locally distributed in England, being chiefly found in the southern and south-eastern counties, becoming scarce in the midland and northern counties to Cumberland and Yorkshire; local in Wales. In Scotland it has occurred, as an **Autumn** or **Winter Visitor**, on Fair Isle, Shetlands, Pentland Skerries, Orkneys, and at the Isle of May, Fife. In Ireland it is much rarer than formerly, but bred in co. Wicklow in 1894.

General Distribution.—The Wood-Lark breeds throughout Europe from central Scandinavia to the Mediterranean and Urals. It is migratory in the northern parts of its range and more plentiful in the south during winter. Birds from north-west Africa, Corsica and Sardinia, have been separated as local forms.

Genus **GALERIDA** *Boie*, Isis, 1828, p. 321.

Type: *G. cristata* (Linn.).

Galerida, more probably *Galerita* = with a helmet, *galea*.

Galerida cristata. Crested Lark.

Alauda cristata *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 166: Austria.

Alauda cristata *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 71; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 253.

Galerita cristata (Linn.); *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xiii. 1890, p. 626.

Cristata = furnished with a crest.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has occurred on several occasions, chiefly on the south coast of England, and once, it is said, in Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Crested Lark is subject to great variation, and is found in many forms throughout the greater part of Europe, Africa to the tropics and Asia. If these are admitted the typical form is confined to Europe, from southern Sweden to the Pyrenees, Italy, the Balkan Peninsula, and south Russia.

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Genus **CALANDRELLA** *Kaup,* Natürl. Syst. 1829, p. 39.

Type : *C. brachydactyla* (Leisler).

Calandrella, diminutive of *κάλανδρα*, a kind of lark in Oppian.

Calandrella brachydactyla. Short-toed Lark.

Alauda brachydactila *Leisler*, Ann. Wett. Ges. f. d. ges. Nat. iii. 1812, p. 357 : Montpellier, France.

Calandrella brachydactyla (*Leisl.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 72 ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xiii. 1890, p. 580.
Alauda brachydactyla *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 255.

Brăchydactyla = short-toed, from *βραχύς* and *δάκτῠλος*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has been observed on about twelve occasions in England, three times on Fair Isle, Shetlands, once in the Orkneys, once in the Outer Hebrides, and once in Ireland ; chiefly in the autumn, but three times in spring.

General Distribution.—The Short-toed Lark breeds in southern Europe from the south of France to south Russia, in northern Africa from Morocco to Egypt, and in Asia Minor, Palestine, Persia, and Baluchistan. It is migratory in the northern portion of its range, and is found in winter in the Sahara, Sudan, and India. Occasional in Heligoland, in northern France, Switzerland, and Germany. Allied forms have been described from other parts of Asia.

Genus **MELANOCORYPHA** *Boie,* Isis, 1828, p. 322.

Type : *M. yeltoniensis* (Forst.).

Mĕlănocŏry̆pha, from *μέλας* = black, and *κορῠφή* = the crown of the head.

Melanocorypha sibirica. White-winged Lark.

Alauda sibirica *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 799 : River Irtysh.

Melanocorypha sibirica (*Gmel.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 73 ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xiii. 1890, p. 557.
Alauda sibirica *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 257.

Sibirica = of Siberia.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor** to England. It has occurred, chiefly in winter, on six occasions in the counties of Kent and Sussex.

General Distribution.—This Lark breeds in the steppes of southern Russia and in Asia from Turkestan to the Yenesei. It wanders in winter to Turkey and other parts of Europe, occasionally even as far as Heligoland, Belgium, and Italy.

Melanocorypha yeltoniensis. BLACK LARK.

Alauda yeltoniensis *Forster,* Phil. Trans. lvii. 1768, p. 350: Lake Elton, S.E. Russia.

Melanocorypha yeltoniensis (*Forster*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xiii. 1890, p. 559; *Ticehurst, Bull. B. O. C.* xix. 1907, p. 57.

Yeltoniensis, from Lake Elton, in the Province of Astrakhan.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** A small party appeared on the coast of Kent and Sussex in the months of Jan. and Feb., 1907.

General Distribution.—The Black Lark breeds in south-eastern Russia, about the mouth of the Volga, in Turkestan, and in western Siberia. It wanders about in winter, and has appeared on the Talish Plains, south of the Caucasus, in Galicia, Italy, Belgium, and Heligoland.

Genus **OTOCORYS** *Bonaparte,* Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat. Bologna, ii. 1838, p. 407.

Type: *O. alpestris* (Linn.).

Otocorys, from *οὖς*, gen. *ὠτός* = an ear, and *κόρῠς* = a helmet.

Otocorys alpestris. SHORE-LARK.

Alauda alpestris *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. i. 1758, p. 166: Carolina, U.S.A.

Otocorys alpestris (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 73; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xiii. 1890, p. 541; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 259.

Alpestris = alpine.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor** in varying numbers. Chiefly observed on the northern islands and on the east coast of Britain, but very rare on the western seaboard, and has only once been detected in Ireland.

General Distribution. —The Shore-Lark inhabits the northern portions of the Palæarctic and Nearctic regions, and is found in winter as far south as southern Europe, north China, and the southern United States. It is represented by other Horned Larks in south-eastern Europe, central Asia, north Africa, other parts of North America, and the northern Andes of South America.

Family MOTACILLIDÆ.

Genus **MOTACILLA** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 184.

Type : *M. alba* Linn.

Motacilla, as if *motăcŭla* from *motax*, from *mōto*=I keep moving. Hence not a compound, as has been alleged, of a non-existent word κίλλος=a tail, but a diminutive.

Motacilla alba. White Wagtail.

Motacilla alba *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 185 : Sweden.

Motacilla alba *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 29; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 464; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 123.

Alba=white.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage** traversing our shores, especially those of the west and the Orkneys and Shetlands, in spring and autumn when *en route* to and from its breeding haunts in northern Europe. As a **Summer Visitor** it has been known to nest occasionally from Devonshire to the Shetlands.

General Distribution.—Breeds in Iceland and throughout Europe, except where represented by *M. lugubris*, and has occurred in Jan Mayen, Kolguev, and southern Greenland. It winters in Africa, as far south as Nigeria and British East

Africa, but a few remain to winter in western Germany. It has occurred in the Azores, and is plentiful in the Canary Islands and Madeira in winter. Other allied forms occur in north-west Africa and in Asia.

Motacilla lugubris. Pied Wagtail.

Motacilla lugubris *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. 2nd ed. i. 1820, p. 253 : France.

Motacilla lugubris *Temm.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 30; *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 460; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 121.

Lūgubris=mournful, from *lūgēre*=to mourn.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident**, generally distributed in Great Britain and Ireland; numbers of our native birds leave in the autumn to return in spring and are **Summer Visitors**. It occurs **on passage** in the Shetlands and occasionally in the Outer Hebrides. Probably some of the birds which nest in south-western Norway winter in our Islands.

General Distribution.—The Pied Wagtail breeds in small numbers on the coasts of Holland and Belgium, and on the north-west coast of France; also, according to Collett, in south-western Norway. On migration it is found in Denmark and Heligoland. It winters in southern France, Portugal, Spain, and Morocco.

Motacilla boarula. Grey Wagtail.

Motacilla boarula *Scopoli*, Annus i. Histor. Nat. 1769, p. 154 : Carniola.

Motacilla melanope *Pallas*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 30; *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 497; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 125.

Boarula, doubtless derived from *Boarina*, the Italian name for this bird according to Scopoli.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident**, nesting chiefly on the streams of the higher ground in England, Wales, and Ireland; more generally in Scotland, including the Orkney Islands. It is more widely distributed after the nesting-season and in winter. A number emigrate in autumn and return in the spring as **Summer Visitors.** It is occasionally noticed during the migratory periods in the Shetland Islands and Hebrides.

General Distribution.—The Grey Wagtail breeds throughout Europe from south Sweden eastwards to the Urals. It is a partial migrant, being found in winter as far south as Senegambia and British East Africa. It is represented by *M. b. melanope* in Asia, and a resident race, *M. b. schmitzi*, has been described from the Atlantic Islands.

Motacilla raii. YELLOW WAGTAIL.

Budytes rayi *Bonaparte,* Comp. List B. Eur. and N. Amer. 1838, p. 18 : British Islands.

Motacilla raii (*Bonap.*) ; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 31 ; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 129.

Motacilla campestris *Pall.* ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 510.

Rayi, more correctly *raii*, in honour of the naturalist, John Ray (1628–1705).

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor,** widely distributed, but local in the west of England, Wales, Ireland, and the lowlands of Scotland ; as a **Straggler** during the migratory periods it has occurred in the north of Scotland, Outer Hebrides, and not infrequently in Fair Isle, Shetlands.

General Distribution.—The Yellow Wagtail breeds in western Holland, north - western France, and perhaps Portugal and Heligoland. It passes through north-west Africa on migration, wintering in western Africa.

Motacilla flava. BLUE-HEADED WAGTAIL.

Motacilla flava *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 185 : Sweden.

Motacilla flava *Linn.* ; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 31 ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 516 ; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 127.

Flāva=yellow.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor**, local or rare. It has nested in Kent and Sussex, and occasionally in other counties from Devonshire to Durham and in north Wales. In Scotland it is somewhat rare **on passage** along the east and west coasts and in the Shetlands.

General Distribution.—The Blue-headed Wagtail breeds from central Scandinavia and Russia to the Pyrenees, northern Italy, and Hungary. It winters in tropical and south Africa.

Motacilla flava beema. SYKES' WAGTAIL.

Budytes beema *Sykes*, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1832, p. 90: Deccan, India.

Motacilla beema (*Sykes*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 521; *Butterfield, Zoologist*, 1902, p. 232.

Beema, more correctly *Bhima*, a river in the Deccan, where doubtless the bird was first met with by Col. Sykes.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**. Twice recorded: Sussex, April 1898; Fair Isle, Shetlands, May 1910.

General Distribution.—Sykes' Wagtail breeds in western Siberia. It occurs on migration through Turkestan to India, where it winters. Occasional in Europe.

Motacilla flava cinereicapilla.
ASHY-HEADED WAGTAIL.

Motacilla cinereocapilla *Savi*, Nuovo Giornale dei Letterati, xxii. 1831, p. 190: Tuscany.

Motacilla cinereicapilla *Savi*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 526; *Ticehurst, British Birds*, i. 1907, p. 137.

Cinereicapilla=grey-haired, from *cinereus* and *capillus*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**. It has occurred in Cornwall and in Norfolk.

General Distribution.—The Ashy-headed Wagtail breeds in Spain, southern France, Switzerland, Italy, Dalmatia, some of the Balkan States, and probably in north-west Africa. It winters in northern tropical Africa. It has occurred in Belgium.

Motacilla flava thunbergi. GREY-HEADED WAGTAIL.

Motacilla thunbergi *Billberg*, Synop. Fauna Scand. i. 2, Aves, 1828, p. 50 : Lapland.

Motacilla viridis *Gmelin*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 31; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 128.

Motacilla borealis *Sundev.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 522.

Thunbergi, named after C. P. Thunberg (1743–1828), a Swedish naturalist and traveller and a pupil of Linnæus.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage** observed in small numbers in spring and autumn at Fair Isle, Shetlands. Possibly overlooked elsewhere, but has been recorded from the Orkneys, the Isle of May, Fife, Yorkshire, and both the eastern and southern coasts of England.

General Distribution.—The Grey-headed Wagtail breeds in the north of Scandinavia, Russia, and Siberia. It winters in north-east Africa, India, Burma, and the Malay Peninsula. It also occurs in north-western Africa and on migration throughout Europe.

Motacilla feldeggi. BLACK-HEADED WAGTAIL.

Motacilla feldeggi *Michahelles*, Isis, 1830, p. 812 : Dalmatia.

Motacilla feldeggi *Michah.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 527; *Butterfield, Bull. B. O. C.* xiii. 1903, p. 69.

Feldeggi, after Ritter Freiherr von Feldegg of Spalatro, who obtained the original specimen.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has occurred in Sussex, May 1903 and May 1909; Kent, June 1908.

General Distribution.—The Black-headed Wagtail breeds in south-eastern Europe, from Dalmatia to the Caucasus, and in Asia Minor. It winters in Arabia and north-eastern Africa, is fairly common on migration in Italy, and has occurred in Heligoland, Algeria, and Tunisia.

Genus **ANTHUS** *Bechstein*, Gemeinn. Naturg. Deutschl. iii. 1807, p. 704.

Type : *A. spinoletta* (Linn.).

Anthus=*ἄνθος*, a bird mentioned by Aristotle, translated Florus by Gaza. In mythology, Anthus, the son of Antinous and Hippodamia, was torn to pieces by his father's horses, and was metamorphosed into a bird, which imitated the neighing, but always fled from the sight of, a horse.

Anthus trivialis. TREE-PIPIT.

Alauda trivialis *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 166 : Sweden.

Anthus trivialis (*Linn.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 33; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 543 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 131.

Trĭvĭălis=common, from *trĭvĭum*=a place where three roads meet.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor** to Great Britain : widely distributed and occurring regularly as far north as Sutherland, but as yet only recorded from Ireland at the Tuskar Rock, co. Wexford, and the Rockabill Light, co. Dublin. It is common as a **Bird of Passage** *en route* between its northern European summer haunts and its southern winter retreats.

General Distribution.—The Tree-Pipit breeds throughout northern and central Europe from Tromsö to the Pyrenees, the mountains of Italy, south-east Europe, western Siberia, and central Asia. It winters in the Mediterranean basin, in tropical and even southern Africa, and occasionally in north-west India. Throughout east Siberia to Kamchatka, the Kuriles, Japan, eastern Mongolia, the mountains of western China, and the Himalaya it is replaced by *A. t. maculatus*, which winters in southern Asia.

Anthus pratensis. MEADOW-PIPIT.

Alauda pratensis *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 166 : Sweden.

Anthus pratensis (*Linn.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 32 ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 580; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 133.

Pratensis=found in meadows.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident.** Generally distributed, especially in the nesting-season; many leave our islands in the autumn and return in spring and are **Summer Visitors.** It is also a common **Winter Visitor** and **Bird of Passage** to our islands from the Continent and Iceland.

General Distribution.—The Meadow-Pipit breeds in Europe from the North Cape to the Pyrenees, Italy and the Carpathians; also in western Siberia and north Turkestan. It is a partial resident in Italy and Palestine and occasionally in more northern countries; it winters in southern Europe, northern Africa, Asia Minor, and Egypt.

Anthus cervinus. RED-THROATED PIPIT.

Motacilla cervina *Pallas*, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. i. 1827, p. 511: Kolyma river, Siberia.

Anthus cervinus (*Pallas*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 32; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 585; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 135.

Cervinus=of a deer, and so tawny-throated.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has occurred in Unst and Fair Isle, Shetlands, in 1854 and 1908; Sussex in Nov. 1895 and 1901, and May 1913; Kent, April 1909; co. Mayo, May 1895; St. Kilda, Sept. 1910 and Oct. 1911; and the Orkneys, Oct. 1913.

General Distribution.—The Red-throated Pipit breeds from Scandinavia to Kamchatka and the Aleutian Islands, from the northern limit of forest growth to the Arctic Ocean, and winters in north Africa, especially in Egypt, extending to Uganda; also in south Arabia, India, and the Malay Archipelago. It occurs irregularly in western Europe.

Anthus campestris. TAWNY PIPIT.

Alauda campestris *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 166: Sweden.

Anthus campestris (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 33;

Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. x. 1885, p. 569; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 137.

Campestris=of the plain.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has frequently been observed in Sussex and is believed to have nested in the county. Rarer elsewhere, but has been recorded from the Scilly Islands, Sept. 1868; Yorkshire, Nov. 1869; Hampshire, 1879; Suffolk, Sept. 1890; Norfolk, Oct. 1897 and Sept. 1910; Cornwall, Sept. 1899.

General Distribution.—The Tawny Pipit breeds in Europe from central Sweden to the Mediterranean; also in north-western Africa, in south-western Asia as far east as the Tian-Shan, in Persia, and Afghanistan. It winters in tropical Africa and north-west India.

Anthus richardi. RICHARD'S PIPIT.

Anthus richardi *Vieillot*, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvi. 1818, p. 491: France.

Anthus richardi *Vieill.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 34; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 564; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 139.

Richardi, in honour of M. Richard, of Lunéville, who sent the first specimens to Vieillot from Lorraine, in 1815.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**, of not infrequent occurrence, especially on the south and south-east coasts of England in the autumn. In Scotland several examples have been obtained at Fair Isle, Shetlands, in autumn, and single birds are recorded from Perthshire, Kirkcudbright, and Midlothian. There are two known instances of its visits to co. Dublin, Ireland.

General Distribution.—Richard's Pipit breeds in northern and central Asia and winters in eastern India, southern China, and the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago. It frequently moves westwards and has occurred in almost every country in Europe; also in Persia, Asia Minor, and northern Africa. It is represented in Mongolia, Tibet, and the Himalaya by *A. r. striolatus*, which also winters in India.

Anthus spinoletta. WATER-PIPIT.

Alauda spinoletta *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 166: Italy.

Anthus spipoletta (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 34; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 592; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 141.

Spinoletta, from the common Italian name for any Pipit. *Cf.* Ital. *pispigliare* = to whisper. From the root of *pipio*, *pipilo* = I chirp, Fr. *piper*, Dutch *pieper*, our *pipe*, *peep*, *pipit*. Linnæus's *spinoletta* is probably a misprint; *cf.* Newton's edition of Yarrell's British Birds, i. p. 581.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has occurred frequently in Sussex; co. Dublin, June 1861; Isle of Wight, Sept. 1865; Lincolnshire, April 1895; Carnarvon, April and Dec. 1897, Feb. 1898; Scilly Islands, May 1903; Oxford, March 1903; Devonshire, Aug. 1904; Norfolk, Jan. 1905; Kent, Jan. 1905.

General Distribution.—The Water-Pipit breeds in the mountains of central and southern Europe eastwards to Asia Minor. A partial migrant, it is plentiful in winter in southern Europe, and is found on the coast of north-west Africa; also in the Netherlands, the plains of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Anthus spinoletta rubescens. AMERICAN WATER-PIPIT.

Alauda rubescens *Tunstall*, Orn. Britannica, 1771, p. 2: Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Anthus ludovicianus (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 34.

Anthus pennsylvannicus (*Lath.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 596; *Clarke, Ann. Scottish N. H.* 1911, p. 52.

Rubescens=growing red.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** St. Kilda, Sept. 1910. Other records are doubtful.

General Distribution.—The American Water-Pipit breeds in north-eastern Siberia, the Aleutians, Arctic North America, and the west coast of Greenland, south to northern Quebec and Newfoundland, and in the high mountains south to California and central Mexico. It winters from the southern United States to Guatemala. It has strayed to Heligoland.

Anthus petrosus. ROCK-PIPIT.

Alauda petrosa *Montagu,* Trans. Linn. Soc. London, iv. 1798, p. 41: S. Wales.

Anthus obscurus (*Latham*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 35; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 599 (part.); *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 143 (part.).

Petrosus=of a rock, from the Greek πέτρα.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident** and confined as a nesting-species to the rocky portions of our sea-board. Generally distributed on our coasts in winter. Some migrate southwards beyond our area in autumn and return in spring, and hence are **Summer Visitors.**

General Distribution.—Our Rock-Pipit breeds in the Channel Islands, on the coasts of north France, and—according to Collett—on the Norwegian coasts. In winter it is found as far south as the coasts of Spain.

Anthus petrosus littoralis. SCANDINAVIAN ROCK-PIPIT.

Anthus littoralis *C. L. Brehm,* Handb. Naturg. Vög. Deutschl. 1831, p. 331: Danish Islands.

Anthus obscurus (*Latham*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 599 (part.).

Anthus rupestris *Nilss.*; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 143.

Littoralis=of the shore.

Distribution in the British Islands.—Probably a much overlooked **Bird of Passage** and **Winter Visitor.** It has occurred in the Shetland and Orkney Islands, Northumberland, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Kent, Sussex, Cornwall, Scilly Islands, and on the Welsh coast.

General Distribution.—The Scandinavian Rock-Pipit breeds on the Baltic coasts of Scandinavia, the Danish Islands, and, it is said, on the White Sea. In winter it is met with on the coasts of Germany, Holland, Belgium, northern France, and Heligoland.

Family CERTHIIDÆ.

Genus **CERTHIA** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 118.

Type : *C. familiaris* Linn.

Certhĭa, the late Latin form of *κέρθιος*, a bird known to Aristotle.

Certhia familiaris. Northern Tree-Creeper.

Certhia familiaris *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 118 : Sweden.

Certhia familiaris *Linn.*; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 323 (part.); *Clarke, Ann. Scottish Nat. Hist.* 1907, p. 72.

Familiaris = familiar, from *familia* = the household.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has twice occurred at Fair Isle, Shetlands, Dec. 1906 and April 1913.

General Distribution.—The Northern Tree-Creeper inhabits Scandinavia and northern Russia to east Germany, Poland, the Carpathians, and north Caucasus, also Siberia to the Sea of Okhotsk. It is confined to the regions of forest-growth. It is represented by other races in other parts of Europe, in Asia, and in North America.

Certhia familiaris britannica. British Tree-Creeper.

Certhia brittanica *Ridgway*, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. v. 1882, p. 113 : England.

Certhia familiaris (*Linn.*); *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 323 (part.); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 45; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 117.

Brittanica, properly *britannica* = British.

Distribution.—**Resident** and generally distributed over the wooded districts of the mainland of Great Britain and Ireland, but not yet known from continental Europe.

Genus **TICHODROMA** *Illiger*, Prod. Syst. 1811, p. 210.

Type: *T. muraria* (Linn.).

Tichodroma = that runs along walls; from *τεῖχος* and *δραμεῖν*.

Tichodroma muraria. Wall-Creeper.

Certhia muraria *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 184 : S. Europe.

Tichodroma muraria (*Linn.*); *Gadow, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.* viii. 1883, p. 331; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 46; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 119.

Murăria = frequenting walls.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor** from the Continent. Has occurred in Norfolk, Oct. 1792, in Lancashire, May 1872, and in Sussex, 1886, Dec. 1905, and Nov. 1912.

General Distribution.—The Wall-Creeper breeds in the mountains of central and southern Europe, and extends eastwards to Turkestan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Himalaya. It is found occasionally in other parts of Europe, such as Germany, Brittany, and Normandy.

Family SITTIDÆ.

Genus **SITTA** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 115.

Type: *S. europæa* Linn.

Sitta = *σίττη*, a bird well known to the Greeks. Perhaps akin to *ψίττακος* = a parrot, an Indian word, of which a softer form *σιττάκη*, occurs or possibly from *σίζω* = I hiss or whistle.

Sitta cæsia. NUTHATCH.

Sitta cæsia *Wolf*, Taschenb. Deutsch. Vög. i. 1810, p. 128 : Germany.

Sitta cæsia *Wolf*; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 347; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 28; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 113.

Cæsia = bluish-grey.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident** and common in south and central England and in Wales; becoming scarce in the north and extreme west, and not breeding regularly north of Yorkshire in the east and Cheshire in the west. Its visits to Scotland have been few and chiefly to the south-east. In Ireland it is unknown; a bird recorded from co. Dublin in March 1911, had no doubt escaped.

General Distribution.—The Nuthatch breeds throughout central and southern Europe, from the Baltic to the Pyrenees, Sicily, and Greece. It has been recorded from Spain and north-west Africa. It is represented in south-western Asia by nearly related forms, while a distinct species (*S. europæa*) occurs in Scandinavia, Russia and northern Asia, and another (*S. whiteheadi*) in Corsica.

Family REGULIDÆ.

Genus **REGULUS** *Cuvier*, Leç. d'Anat. Comp. i. 1800, tab. 2.

Type: *R. regulus* (Linn.).

Rēgŭlus, diminutive of *rex* = a king. Used of the Wren, Carmen. de Philomel. 13 (about A.D. 500).

Regulus regulus. GOLDCREST.

Motacilla regulus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 188 : Sweden.

Regulus cristatus *Koch*; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 80; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 14; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 57.

Cristātus = furnished with a crest.

Distribution in the British Isles.—**Resident.** Generally distributed over the mainland of Great Britain and Ireland. Many of our native birds leave in the autumn and return in spring and are **Summer Visitors.** A common **Winter Visitor** from northern Europe. A **Bird of Passage** in spring and autumn occurring from the Shetlands southwards, especially on the eastern seaboard, when *en route* between its continental summer haunts and its winter quarters.

General Distribution.—The Goldcrest breeds throughout Europe, with the exception of Spain and Portugal, as far east as the Caucasus and Asia Minor. It occurs in winter in Spain and Portugal, and perhaps Algeria, whence it has been recorded by the older writers. It is represented by allied forms in the Azores, Canary Islands, Corsica, Sardinia, and various parts of Asia.

Regulus ignicapillus. FIRE-CREST.

Sylvia ignicapilla *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. 2nd ed. i. 1820, p. 231 : France.

Regulus ignicapillus (*Temm.*); *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 83; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 15; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 59.

Ignicapillus, from *ignis* = fire, and *capillus* = hair.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Winter Visitor.** Somewhat rare and most frequently observed in the south-eastern and southern maritime counties of England. It is uncommon elsewhere, but has occurred as far north as Northumberland. It is unknown in Scotland and Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Fire-crest breeds in central and southern Europe, extending as far north as the North sea and the Baltic, and southwards to Asia Minor and north-west Africa. Migratory in the northern part of its range, but resident in the south. Represented in Madeira by *R. i. madeirensis.*

Family PANURIDÆ.

Genus **PANURUS** *Koch*, Syst. d. baier. Zool. 1816, p. 201.

Type: *P. biarmicus* (Linn.).

Panūrus = all tail, from πᾶς and οὐρά.

Panurus biarmicus. BEARDED TITMOUSE.

Parus biarmicus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 190: Holstein.

Panurus biarmicus (*Linn.*); *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 77; *B. O. U.* 1st ed. 1883, p. 24; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 99.

Biarmĭcus = of Perm, in eastern Russia. Probably confounded by Linnæus with Albin's "Beardmanica" and the modern Dutch name "Baardmannetje" = bearded mannikin.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident** and very local, being now chiefly confined to the Broads district of East Anglia, though also found in Devonshire. Outside these areas it is an uncommon wanderer. Formerly it enjoyed a much wider range and was a native of Cambridgeshire, Huntingdon, Lincolnshire, Essex, Kent, and Sussex. It has recently been introduced at Hornsea Mere, east Yorkshire.

General Distribution.—The Bearded Tit breeds in Holland, southern France, eastern Spain, Italy, and Greece. In Hungary, Roumania and southern Russia, and from Asia Minor through central Asia to Manchuria a distinct race, *P. b. russicus*, has been recognised.

Family PARIDÆ.

Genus **PARUS** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 189.

Type: *P. major* Linn.

Parus = a Titmouse, in Carmen. de Philomel. 9 (about A.D. 500). Of uncertain etymology.

Parus major. CONTINENTAL GREAT TITMOUSE.

Parus major *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 189 : Sweden.

Parus major *Linn.*; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 19 (part.); *C. B. Ticehurst, British Birds*, iv. 1911, p. 247.

Mājor = greater.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Visitor** from the Continent and irregular in occurrence and numbers. It has occurred in Fair Isle, Shetlands, the Isle of May, Fife, the east and south-east coasts of England, and in the Scilly Islands.

General Distribution.—The Continental Great Tit breeds in Europe and western Siberia, from the Arctic Circle in Norway to the Mediterranean and east to the Altai Mountains. It is represented by allied forms in Greece, some of the Mediterranean Islands, north-west Africa, and many parts of Asia.

Parus major newtoni. BRITISH GREAT TITMOUSE.

Parus major newtoni *Pražák*, Orn. Jahrb. v. 1894, p. 239 : England.

Parus major *Linn.*; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 19 (part.); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 26; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 103.

Newtoni, in honour of Professor Alfred Newton of Cambridge (1829–1907).

Distribution.—**Resident** and common in England, Wales, and Ireland; and in Scotland except the Highlands, where it becomes gradually scarcer towards the north. It is not known to occur outside the British Isles.

Parus ater. CONTINENTAL COAL-TITMOUSE.

Parus ater *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 190 : Sweden.

Parus ater *Linn.*; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 40;

B. O. U. List, 1st ed. 1883, p. 26; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 105.

Ater = black.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Examples of the continental race have twice occurred in Morayshire, Scotland, and on the east coast of England, namely, in Norfolk in Jan. and in the spring of 1866; also in Kent, Oct. 1913.

General Distribution.—The typical race of the Coal-Tit breeds in Europe south of about 65° N. latitude and throughout northern Asia to Kamchatka.

Other races inhabit Sardinia, probably Spain and Portugal, north-west Africa, Cyprus, Crimea, the Caucasus, and parts of Asia.

Parus ater britannicus. BRITISH COAL-TITMOUSE.

Parus britannicus *Sharpe & Dresser*, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) viii. 1871, p. 437 : England.

Parus britannicus *Sharpe & Dresser*; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 41; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 26; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 105.

Brĭtannĭcus = British.

Distribution.—**Resident** and widely distributed, but absent from the Outer Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland Islands, and other treeless areas. It occurs in the north-east of Ireland but is not known to breed there, and is not known outside the limits of the British Islands.

Parus ater hibernicus. IRISH COAL-TITMOUSE.

Parus hibernicus *Ogilvie-Grant*, Bull. B. O. C. xxvii. 1910, p. 37 : Ireland.

Hibernicus = Irish.

Distribution.—**Resident** and peculiar to Ireland, where it is widely distributed.

Parus palustris. (Extra-limital.)

Parus palustris dresseri. BRITISH MARSH-TITMOUSE.

Parus palustris dresseri *Stejneger*, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. ix. 1886, p. 200 : Great Britain.

Parus palustris *Linn.*; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 49 (part.); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 27; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 107.

Dresseri, named after the English ornithologist, Henry Eeles Dresser.

Distribution.—**Resident** in England, where it is widely, but in some counties locally, distributed. Not known in Scotland, but is said to have been formerly a native of Ireland. It has recently been introduced into Tipperary.

It is not known on the Continent of Europe.

Parus borealis. NORTHERN WILLOW-TITMOUSE.

Parus borealis *Selys-Longchamps,* Bull. Ac. Bruxelles, x. 2. 1843, p. 28 : Iceland *errore*, probably from Norway.

Parus borealis *Selys-Longch.*; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 51; *O.-Grant, Bull. B. O. C.* xxiii. 1908, p. 34.

Borealis = northern.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** One was obtained in Gloucestershire in March 1907, and others perhaps seen in Hertfordshire in Jan. 1908.

General Distribution.—The Northern Willow-Tit breeds in Scandinavia, northern and north-western Russia, the Russian Baltic Provinces, and East Prussia. It is a wanderer in winter and has been found in Poland and central Russia.

Parus borealis kleinschmidti. BRITISH WILLOW-TITMOUSE.

Parus montanus kleinschmidti *Hellmayr*, Orn. Jahrb. xi. 1900, p. 212 : Finchley, England.

Kleinschmidti, named after Otto Kleinschmidt, a German ornithologist.

Distribution.—**Resident** and confined to the mainland of Great Britain, where it is widely but locally distributed as far north as the Moray Firth.

Parus cæruleus. CONTINENTAL BLUE TITMOUSE.

Parus cæruleus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 190: Sweden.

Parus cæruleus *Linn.*; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 12 (part.); *Bonhote, Bull. B. O. C.* xxvii. 1911, p. 101.

Cærŭlĕus = blue.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has once been observed in the British Islands, namely in Peebleshire, Sept. 1895.

General Distribution.—The typical form of the Blue Tit breeds throughout continental Europe, south of about 64° N. latitude in Sweden and 60° N. in Russia, with the exception of Spain, some of the Mediterranean Islands, and apparently eastern Russia, where it is replaced by allied forms, as is also the case in the Canary Islands, north-west Africa, and Persia.

Parus cæruleus obscurus. BRITISH BLUE TITMOUSE.

Parus cæruleus obscurus *Pražák*, Orn. Jahrb. v. 1894, p. 246: England.

Parus cæruleus *Linn.*; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 12 (part.); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 27; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 109.

Obscurus = dusky.

Distribution.—**Resident**, common and generally distributed, but local in the wilder districts of Scotland. It is unknown in the Outer Hebrides and Shetland Islands, and does not occur outside the British Islands.

Parus cristatus. NORTHERN CRESTED TITMOUSE.

Parus cristatus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 189: Sweden.

Parus cristatus *Linn.*; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 27 (part.).

Parus cristatus cristatus *Witherby, British Birds*, v. 1911, p. 109.

Cristatus = furnished with a crest.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** The only known occurrence is from Whitby, Yorkshire, March 1872, but other English records of Crested Tits probably relate to this form.

General Distribution.—The Northern Crested Titmouse breeds in Scandinavia, northern Russia, Poland, and eastern Germany. It is represented in western Germany and western Europe by *P. c. mitratus*, while a doubtfully distinct form inhabits Spain and Portugal.

Parus cristatus scoticus. SCOTTISH CRESTED TITMOUSE.

Lophophanes cristatus scotica *Pražák*, Journ. f. Ornith. 1897, p. 347: Scotland.

Parus cristatus *Linn.*; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 27 (part.); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 28; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 111.

Scoticus = Scottish.

Distribution.—Confined to Scotland. **Resident** and common in the pine forests and birch woods of the Spey Valley of east Inverness-shire and Morayshire.

Genus **ÆGITHALUS** *Hermann*, Observ. Zool. 1804, p. 214.

Type: *Æ. caudatus* (Linn.).

Ægithalos, more correctly *Ægithalus* = some small bird, *αἰγίθαλλος* in Aristotle, *H. A.* ix. 15. 2, *Aristophanes*, 887.

Ægithalus caudatus. WHITE-HEADED LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE.

Parus caudatus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 190: Sweden.

Acredula caudata (*Linn.*); *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 59; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 25; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 101.

Caudātus = with a conspicuous tail.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has occurred in Northumberland, Nov. 1852; in Kent, prior to 1889; and Essex, March 1912. The four birds recorded from Unst, the most northerly of the Shetland Islands, in April 1860, were probably of this race.

General Distribution.—The northern race of the Long-tailed Tit breeds in northern and eastern Europe, Siberia, and northern Japan. It occurs occasionally in winter in central and western Europe, as far as Belgium and France. Other forms inhabit the rest of Europe and parts of Asia.

Ægithalus caudatus roseus. BRITISH LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE.

Mecistura rosea *Blyth*, White's Nat. Hist. Selborne, 1836, p. 111, note: England.

Acredula rosea (*Blyth*); *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 61; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 25; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 101.

Rŏsĕus = rosy.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident** and widely distributed in woodland districts, but rare or unknown in the less wooded portions of the Scottish Highlands.

General Distribution.—The British race of the Long-tailed Tit probably breeds in western central Europe and occurs in winter in southern France and the Pyrenees to northern Italy.

Family LANIIDÆ.

Genus **LANIUS** Linnæus, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 93.

Type : *L. excubitor* Linn.

Lănĭus = a butcher ; a name first applied by Gesner, in reference to the bird's habits.

Lanius excubitor. Great Grey Shrike.

Lanius excubitor *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 94: Sweden.

Lanius excubitor *Linn.*; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 237 ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 37 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 147.

Excŭbĭtor = a watchman ; from *excŭbare* = to keep watch.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor** and **Bird of Passage** of annual occurrence in small numbers, least frequent in the western counties and Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Great Grey Shrike breeds in Europe from northern Russia and Scandinavia to the Pyrenees, Alps, and Hungary, also in western Siberia to the River Obi ; it is migratory in the northern portions of its range, and is found farther to the south in Europe in winter, but it does not appear to cross the Mediterranean.

Allied forms inhabit southern Europe, the Canary Islands, north Africa, most of Asia with the exception of the south-east, and North America. Most of the forms seem to be, at any rate, partially migratory, and are found in winter outside of their breeding range.

Lanius meridionalis. Southern Great Grey Shrike.

Lanius meridionalis *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. i. 1820, p. 143 : Provence, France.

Lanius meridionalis *Temm.*; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 246 ; *Nichols, British Birds*, v. 1911, p. 75.

Meridionalis = southern.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor** from southern Europe ; has occurred in Sussex in Jan. 1911.

General Distribution.—The Southern Great Grey Shrike breeds in Spain, Portugal, and southern France ; it occurs occasionally in Italy, and has been obtained in Heligoland and Corfu.

Lanius minor. LESSER GREY SHRIKE.

Lanius minor *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 1, 1788, p. 308 : Italy.

Lanius minor *Gmel.* ; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 235; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 38 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 149.

Minor = lesser.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor** in spring and autumn. Has occurred in the Scilly Islands, Devonshire, Hampshire, Sussex, Kent, Norfolk, Bedfordshire, Yorkshire, and Fair Isle, Shetlands.

General Distribution.—This species breeds in southern and central Europe, with the exception of Spain, as far north as Livonia : east through central and southern Russia to west Siberia, up to 57° N. latitude ; also in Asia Minor, Persia, and Turkestan to the Altai Mountains. It occurs occasionally on migration in western Europe and winters in tropical and south Africa.

Lanius collurio. RED-BACKED SHRIKE

Lanius collurio *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 94 : Sweden.

Lanius collurio *Linn.* ; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 286 ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 38 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 151.

Collūrio, thus latinized by Gaza (1476) from Aristotle's *κολλυρίων*, *H. A.* ix. 23, where some read *κορυλλίων*, which might mean "hooded," from *κόρυς* = a helmet, and become *κολλυριων* by metathesis.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor** to England and Wales but does not nest regularly in the northern counties of England. Also a **Bird of Passage** chiefly observed on the east coast of Great Britain and on the Orkney and Shetland Islands. Three examples have been recorded from Ireland in autumn.

General Distribution.—The typical form of the Red-backed Shrike breeds throughout Europe from 64° N. latitude, south to the Cantabrian Mts., Pyrenees, Italy and Greece, and in Asia Minor and north Syria. It winters in Arabia, tropical and southern Africa. It is said to be replaced by allied races in Corsica and Sardinia.

Lanius senator. WOODCHAT.

Lanius senator *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 94: "India," *errore*, Rhineland (Hartert).

Lanius auriculatus *P. L. S. Müller*; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 283.

Lanius pomeranus *Sparrm.*; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 38; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 153.

Senator = a senator, doubtless from the arbitrary look of the bird.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Rare Visitor.** Has occurred in most of the English counties, especially those in the south-east, but only three times in Scotland (Isle of May, Fair Isle, Shetlands, and Orkneys) and once in Ireland (Blackwater Light-vessel).

General Distribution.—The Woodchat breeds in southern and central Europe as far north as Belgium, Holland, and northern Germany, and eastwards to southern Russia, the Caucasus, and Asia Minor, and in north-west Africa. It winters in Senegambia and Nigeria.

Lanius senator badius. CORSICAN WOODCHAT.

Lanius badius *Hartlaub*, Journ. f. Orn. 1854, p. 100: Gold Coast.

Lanius senator badius *Hartlaub ; C. B. Ticehurst, Bull. B. O. C.* xxv. 1910, p. 76.

Badius=chestnut or brown.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** One record. Kent, June 1909.

General Distribution.—This Woodchat breeds in Corsica and Sardinia. Occurs on passage in Tunisia, and winters in west Africa from the Gold Coast to Nigeria.

Lanius nubicus. MASKED SHRIKE.

Lanius nubicus *Lichtenstein*, Verz. Doubl. Mus. Berlin, 1823, p. 47 : Nubia.

Lanius nubicus (*Licht.*) ; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 282 ; *Nicoll, Bull. B. O. C.* xvi. 1905, p. 22.

Nubicus = of Nubia.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Occurred in Kent in July 1905.

General Distribution.—This Shrike breeds in south-western Persia, Asia Minor, Cyprus, and Syria. It winters in north-east Africa and southern Arabia.

Family AMPELIDÆ.

Genus **AMPELIS** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p 297.

Type : *A. garrulus* Linn.

Ampelis = *ἀμπελίς*, the bird which frequents the vine, *ἄμπελος* (Aristophanes, *Aves*, 304).

Ampelis garrulus. WAXWING.

Lanius garrulus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 95 : Sweden.

Ampelis garrulus (*Linn.*) : *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 39 ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 212; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 155.

Garrŭlus, applied by Linnæus to the Waxwing because of its fancied likeness to a Jay = *Garrulus*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Irregular Winter Visitor,** in some years occurring in considerable numbers ;

most frequently observed in the eastern counties, more rarely in those of the west and in Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Waxwing breeds in the extreme north of the Palæarctic and Nearctic regions south to about 65° N. latitude in Europe and 68° N. in America. It moves southwards in winter, regularly to East Prussia and occasionally to Italy, in America to northern California and sometimes Arizona. In eastern Siberia an allied species, *A. japonicus*, is found, which winters in north China and Japan.

Family SYLVIIDÆ.

Genus **SYLVIA** *Scopoli*, Ann. i. Hist. Nat. 1769, p. 154.

Type : *S. curruca* (Linn.).

Sylvĭa = the woodland bird, from *sylva* = a wood.

Sylvia communis. Whitethroat.

Sylvia communis *Latham*, Gen. Syn. Suppl. i. 1787, p. 287 : England.

Sylvia cinerea *Bechst.*; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 8; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 11; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 41.

Communis = common.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor**, common, and generally distributed in England, Wales, Ireland, and the lowlands of Scotland. Local or rare in the Highlands and western Islands of Scotland; absent from the extreme north and the Orkney and Shetland Islands. A **Bird of Passage** to and from its continental summer quarters and its African winter retreats, occurring from the Shetlands southwards.

General Distribution.—The Whitethroat breeds throughout Europe from 65° N. latitude in Scandinavia; also in northern Algeria and northern Tunisia. It winters in Africa south to Damaraland, and in the Canary Islands. In the Caucasus, Syria, Persia, and western Siberia the race *S. c. icterops* has been recognised, ranging to south Arabia and western India in winter.

Sylvia curruca. LESSER WHITETHROAT.

Motacilla curruca *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 184: Sweden.

Sylvia curruca (*Linn.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 16; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 12; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 43.

Currūca, a late Latin word, perhaps from *currere* = to run. An English writer, Eliot, identified the name with the Hedge-Sparrow; hence Leach's name for that bird, *Curruca eliotæ*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor.** Common in England except in the extreme north and south-west, where it is local and rare. In Wales it is confined to the eastern border counties, and in Scotland is known to have nested in a few instances only. A **Bird of Passage** from the Shetlands southwards when *en route* to and from its summer haunts in northern Europe and its winter retreats in Africa. There are four records of its occurrence in Ireland—at Tearaght I. and Innistrahull I. in October, and at Rockabill Light, co. Dublin, in May and July.

General Distribution.—The typical form of this species breeds throughout Europe, from 65° N. latitude in Scandinavia and northern Russia to the Mediterranean, but has not been recorded as nesting in Spain; it also apparently occurs in the Caucasus, Asia Minor, and Persia. It winters chiefly in north-east Africa. Allied forms are found in parts of north and central Asia.

Sylvia simplex. GARDEN-WARBLER.

Sylvia simplex *Latham*, Gen. Synop. Supp. i. 1787, p. 287: England.

Sylvia hortensis *Bechst.*; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 10; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 13; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 49.

Simplex = plain.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor.** Widely distributed but scarce or local in the west, including

Ireland; it does not nest in the northern Highlands of Scotland. A **Bird of Passage** to and from its northern European summer quarters and its African winter retreats, when it occurs in spring and autumn from the Shetlands southwards, and has been observed as far west as St. Kilda.

General Distribution.—The Garden-Warbler breeds throughout Europe, with the exception of the extreme north, south to Spain and Epirus, in north-west Africa, western Siberia, Persia, and Transcaspia. It winters in tropical and southern Africa.

Sylvia atricapilla. BLACKCAP.

Motacilla atricapilla *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 187: Sweden.

Sylvia atricapilla (*Linn.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 23; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 12; *Saunders, Manual* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 47.

Atricapilla, from *ăter* = black, and *căpillus* = hair.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor.** Widely distributed in Great Britain as far north as the Highlands of Scotland, where it becomes scarce and does not extend to the more northern districts. It is local in Ireland. A **Bird of Passage,** occurring from the Shetlands southwards, but chiefly on the east coast, on its spring and autumn journeys to and from its northern European summer home and its winter retreats in south Europe and tropical Africa. Occasionally it spends the winter in our islands.

General Distribution.—The Blackcap breeds in every country in Europe, its northern limit being 66° N. latitude in Scandinavia; also in north-west Africa, Madeira, the Canary Islands, the Azores, Cape Verde Islands, Asia Minor, Syria, Persia, and in western Siberia near Omsk. The majority pass the winter in Africa, but some individuals remain in southern Europe. Birds from Madeira and the Canary Islands have been separated as a distinct race.

Sylvia melanocephala. Sardinian Warbler.

Motacilla melanocephala *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 970 : Sardinia.

Sylvia melanocephala (*Gmel.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 29; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 46; *C. B. Ticehurst, Bull. B. O. C.* xix. 1907, p. 105.

Melanocephala=black-headed, from *μέλας* and *κεφαλή*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has been recorded from Sussex, June 1907, and doubtfully from Devonshire, April 1890.

General Distribution.—The Sardinian Warbler is a partial resident in the countries and islands of the Mediterranean, Madeira, and the eastern Canary Islands. Some pass the winter in the Sahara, Egypt, Nubia, and Palestine. In the western Canary Islands it is represented by *S. m. leucogastra*, and in Palestine and Syria by *S. m. momus*, which winters in Arabia and Nubia.

Sylvia orphea. Orphean Warbler.

Sylvia orphea *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. 1815, p. 107 : Metz. 𝔑. ℭ.

Sylvia orphea *Temm.*; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 14; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 12; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 45.

Orphēa = with a voice like Orpheus, the famous mythic singer of Thrace.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has occurred in Yorkshire, July 1848; Middlesex, June 1866; and Sussex, Oct. 1903 and Sept. 1905.

General Distribution.—The Orphean Warbler breeds in south-west Europe north to Luxemburg and Metz, and in north-west Africa. Its winter quarters are not actually known but are probably in Africa. In south-east Europe and western central Asia *S. o. crassirostris* has been recognised, which winters in north-east Africa, Arabia, and India.

Sylvia nisoria. Barred Warbler.

Motacilla nisoria *Bechstein,* Gem. Naturg. Deutschl. iv. 1795, p. 580 : Germany.

Sylvia nisoria (*Bechst.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 6; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 13; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 51.

Nīsōria = hawk-like, from *nisus* = a Sparrow-Hawk, on account of the barred lower plumage.

Distribution in the British Islands.—Until recently regarded as a **Rare Visitor**, but during the last few years it has appeared regularly as an **Autumn Migrant** in small numbers, chiefly on the east coast and at the Orkney and Shetland Islands. It has occurred in the Hebrides, including St. Kilda, and twice in Ireland. Two examples have been recorded in spring from Kent, April 1907.

General Distribution.—The Barred Warbler breeds in Europe, from southern Sweden, Russia, Denmark, eastern Germany, and northern Italy to Bulgaria, and the southern Urals. It winters in north-east Africa. From west Siberia and Turkestan an allied race, *S. n. merzbacheri,* has been described.

Sylvia subalpina. Subalpine Warbler.

Sylvia subalpina *Temminck,* Man. d'Orn. 2nd ed. i. 1820, p. 214 : Turin, Italy.

Sylvia subalpina *Temm.*; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 27; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 53.

Subalpina = subalpine.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**. Has occurred at St. Kilda, June 1904; and at Fair Isle, Shetlands, June 1908.

General Distribution.—The Subalpine Warbler breeds in south-west Europe as far north as Savoy and east to Italy, Sicily, Corsica, and Sardinia. Its winter quarters are at present uncertain. Two closely allied races have been described, *S. s. inornata* in north-west Africa, and *S. s. albistriata* in south-east Europe and Asia Minor, these forms wintering in the oases of the Sahara.

Genus **MELIZOPHILUS** *Forster*, Synop. Cat. Brit. Birds, 1817, p. 14.

Type : *M. dartfordiensis* (Lath.).

Melĭzophĭlus = song-loving ; *μελίζω* = I warble, and *φῐλέω* = I love.

Melizophilus undatus. (Extra-limital.)

Melizophilus undatus dartfordiensis.

DARTFORD WARBLER.

Sylvia dartfordiensis *Latham*, Gen. Syn. Suppl. i. 1787, p. 287: Dartford, England.

Sylvia provincialis (*Gmel.*) ; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 31.

Melizophilus undatus (*Boddaert*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 14.

Sylvia undata *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 55.

Dartfordiensis=of Dartford in Kent, whence the bird was first recorded.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident.** Very local, nests in Cornwall, Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Sussex, Surrey, Berkshire, Shropshire, Essex, and Suffolk. A rare wanderer to other English counties. Occurred at the Tuskar Rock, co. Wexford, Ireland, in Oct. 1912.

General Distribution.—The British race of the Dartford Warbler is said to be resident in the Channel Islands and north-west France. It is represented by the typical form in south-west Europe, and another race has been described from Corsica and north-west Africa.

Genus **AGROBATES** *Swainson*, Nat. Hist. & Class. Birds, ii. 1836, p. 241.

Type : *A. galactodes* (Temm.).

Agrobates = one that goes over (*i. e.* lives in) the fields or country ; from *ἀγρός* = a field, and *βαίνω* = I go.

Agrobates galactodes. Rufous Warbler.

Sylvia galactodes *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. 2nd ed. i. 1820, p. 182 : S. Spain.

Sylvia galactodes *Temm.*; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 34.

Aëdon galactodes (*Temm.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 18 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 73.

Galactōdēs = γαλακτώδης, contracted for γαλακτο-ειδης = milk-like, from γάλα gen. γάλακτος, milk and εἶδος = form.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has occurred in Sussex, Sept. 1854 and 1913 ; in Devonshire, Sept. 1859 and Oct. 1876 ; and in co. Cork, Sept. 1876.

General Distribution.—The Rufous Warbler breeds in southern Spain and Portugal, northern Africa and Palestine. It has been observed in Italy and appears to winter in the oases of the Sahara.

Agrobates galactodes familiaris.
Grey-backed Warbler.

Sylvia familiaris *Ménétries*, Cat. Rais. Cauc. 1832, p. 32; South Caucasus.

Sylvia familiaris *Ménétr.*; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 36 ; *Nichols, British Birds*, i. 1908, p. 257.

Familiaris = familiar.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has occurred twice in England : Kent, 15th July, 1907 ; and Sussex, 13th May, 1910.

General Distribution.—This Warbler breeds in the plains of the Balkan Peninsula from Dalmatia to Greece, the Ionian Islands, Asia Minor, Syria, Persia, Afghanistan, and Turkestan. It winters in north-west India, southern Arabia, and east Africa. Birds from south-eastern Europe and Syria have been distinguished as *A. g. syriacus.*

Genus **LOCUSTELLA** *Kaup*, Natürl. Syst. 1829, p. 115.

Type : *L. nævia* (Bodd.).

Locustella, dimin. of *locusta* = a cricket, from the bird's cricket-like cry.

Locustella nævia. GRASSHOPPER-WARBLER.

Motacilla nævia *Boddaert*, Table des Pl. Enl. 1783, p. 35, no. 581 : Italy.

Locustella locustella (*Lath.*) ; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 115.

Locustella nævia (*Bodd.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 20 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 89.

Nævia = that has spots (*nævus*) on its body : hence, spotted.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor** more or less local, especially in Scotland, where it is unknown in the northern counties. It has occurred at Fair Isle, Shetlands, on several occasions as a **Straggler**.

General Distribution.—The Grasshopper-Warbler breeds in the greater part of Europe, from south Norway, Finland, and Lake Onega to northern Spain, central Italy, and Hungary. It winters in northern Africa and perhaps southern Spain. From the Caucasus and Orenburg to the Altai Mountains and Turkestan it is represented by *L. n. straminea*, which winters in the plains of India.

Locustella lanceolata. TEMMINCK'S GRASSHOPPER-WARBLER.

Sylvia lanceolata *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. iv. 1840, p. 614 : Mainz, *errore* ; Russia [Hartert].

Locustella lanceolata (*Temm.*) ; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 118 ; *Haigh, British Birds*, iii. 1910, p. 353.

Lanceolata = lance-shaped.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**. Is known to have occurred on three occasions, namely, in Lincolnshire, Nov. 1909 ; Fair Isle, Shetlands, Sept. 1908 ; and Pentland Skerries, Orkneys, Oct. 1910.

General Distribution.—Temminck's Grasshopper-Warbler breeds in Kamchatka, the Kurile Islands, northern Japan, throughout Siberia, and uncommonly in Russia as far as the Onega River. It winters in India, Burma, southern China, and Borneo.

Locustella certhiola. PALLAS' GRASSHOPPER-WARBLER.

Motacilla certhiola *Pallas,* Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. i. 1827, p. 509 : Transbaikalia.

Locustella certhiola (*Pallas*) ; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 114 ; *Barrington, British Birds,* ii. 1908, p. 230.

Certhiola, diminutive from Certhia, q. v. p. 50.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has occurred once only, namely at Rockabill Light, co. Dublin, Sept. 1908.

General Distribution.—Pallas' Grasshopper-Warbler breeds in Siberia, from Tomsk and the Yenesei eastwards to the mouth of the Amur River, and from the Altai Mountains to the shores of the Pacific. It winters in India, Burma, and the islands of the Malay Archipelago and has occurred on Heligoland.

Locustella luscinioides. SAVI'S GRASSHOPPER-WARBLER.

Sylvia luscinioides *Savi,* Nuovo Giornale de Litterati, Pisa, vii. 1824, p. 341 : Pisa.

Locustella luscinioides (*Savi*) ; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 112 ; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 21 ; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 91.

Luscinioïdes, a hybrid word from *luscinia*=a Nightingale, and *εἶδος* = form.

Distribution in the British Islands.—Until the year 1856, a **Summer Visitor** to the fen districts of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdon. Since its disappearance it has only been once reported in our Islands, namely at Fair Isle, Shetlands, in June 1908.

General Distribution.—Savi's Warbler breeds locally in Spain, France, Holland, the Rhenish Provinces, Poland, Galicia, Italy, Sicily, Hungary, the valley of the Danube, and central and southern Russia ; also in Egypt and north-west Africa. Its winter quarters are probably in Africa. In Transcaspia and Turkestan a paler race, *L. l. fusca,* has been recognised.

Genus **CETTIA** *Bonaparte*, Comp. List B. Eur. & N. Amer. 1838, p. 11.

Type : *C. cetti* (Marm.).

Cettia, in honour of the Italian Jesuit zoologist, François Cetti (1726–1780).

Cettia cetti. Cetti's Warbler.

Sylvia cetti *Marmora*, Mem. Accad. Torino, xxv. 1820, p. 254 : Sardinia.

Cettia cetti (*Marm.*) ; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 135.
Cettia sericea *Temm.* ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 22.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Twice recorded from Sussex : May 1904 ; Sept. 1906.

General Distribution.—Cetti's Warbler breeds in southern Europe as far north as southern France, central Italy, and eastwards through the Balkan Peninsula to the Crimea and Caucasus; also in north-west Africa, Asia Minor, and Syria. In south-east Russia, the Kirghiz Steppes, Turkestan, and east Persia the partly migratory *C. c. cettioides* occurs, which is found in winter in Sind.

Genus **ACROCEPHALUS** *Naumann*, Naturg. Vög. Deutschl. Nachtr. 1804, p. 199.

Type : *A. arundinaceus* (Linn.).

Acrocĕphălus, from *ἄκρος* = top, and *κεφᾰλή* = head. Perhaps Naumann thought *ἄκρος* = *acūtus*, as Agassiz (Nomen. Zool.) did ; but this is an error.

Acrocephalus streperus. Reed-Warbler.

Sylvia strepera *Vieillot*, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xi. 1817, p. 182 : France.

Acrocephalus streperus (*Vieill.*) ; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 102 ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 18 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 79.

Strĕpĕrus = noisy ; a late Latin adj. from *strĕpĕre* = to make a noise.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor** to England and Wales. Locally but widely distributed from the southern counties, except those of the extreme west, northwards to Lancashire and Yorkshire. A **Rare Visitor** to Scotland in autumn, at Fair Isle, Shetlands, and Auskerry, Orkneys, and in Ireland at the Rockabill Light, co. Dublin, the Codling Bank Light-Vessel off co. Wicklow, and the Tuskar Rock, co. Wexford.

General Distribution.—The Reed-Warbler breeds throughout Europe, from southern Sweden and the Russian Baltic Provinces to the Mediterranean and north-west Africa. It winters in Africa. From the lower Volga to Turkestan *A. s. macronyx* has been recognised.

Acrocephalus dumetorum. BLYTH'S REED-WARBLER.

Acrocephalus dumetorum *Blyth,* Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xviii. 1849, p. 815: near Calcutta.

Acrocephalus dumetorum *Blyth*; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 104; *Clarke, Ann. Scottish N. H.* 1911, p. 70.

Dumetorum=of thickets.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has occurred in Sept. & Oct. 1910 and 1912 at Fair Isle, Shetlands, and in Holy Isle, Northumberland, and Holderness, Yorkshire, in Sept. 1912.

General Distribution.—Blyth's Reed-Warbler breeds in parts of European Russia, west Siberia, and central Asia, east to the Altai Mountains and south to the Himalaya. It winters in India, Ceylon, and Burma.

Acrocephalus palustris. MARSH-WARBLER.

Sylvia palustris *Bechstein*, Orn. Taschenb. 1803, p. 186: Germany.

Acrocephalus palustris (*Bechst.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 101; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 19; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 81.

Pălustris = of a marsh.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor** very locally distributed. Nests in Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, and occasionally in Wiltshire, Hampshire, Sussex, Kent, Surrey, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, and Worcestershire. As a **Rare Visitor** it has occurred at Fair Isle, Shetlands, and St. Kilda.

General Distribution.—The Marsh-Warbler breeds in Europe, from Denmark and the Baltic Provinces to Spain, Italy, Montenegro, and Bulgaria, east to the Urals and the Caspian sea, and probably to north-west Africa. It winters in Africa, passing southwards to Natal and Cape Colony.

Acrocephalus arundinaceus. GREAT REED-WARBLER.

Turdus arundinaceus *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 170 : Dantzic, Germany.

Acrocephalus turdoides (*Meyer*) ; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 95 ; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 19 ; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 83.

Arundinaceus=of reeds, from *arundo.*

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor** to England. Has occurred in Northumberland, May 1847 ; Kent, May 1853 and Sept. 1881 ; Surrey, spring 1858 ; Shropshire, about 1886 ; Hampshire, June 1884 and May 1900 ; Sussex, Sept. 1903 and 1906, and May 1905 ; Norfolk, May 1906 and July 1912.

General Distribution.—The Great Reed-Warbler breeds in Europe from the North sea and Baltic Provinces eastwards to western Siberia and southwards to southern Europe and north-west Africa. It winters in tropical Africa, extending as far as Loango and Natal. From the Volga delta to Turkestan a slightly different race, *A. a. zarudnyi,* has been recognised, and in parts of eastern Asia *A. a. orientalis* is the representative form.

Acrocephalus schœnobænus. SEDGE-WARBLER.

Motacilla schœnobænus *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 184 : Sweden.

Acrocephalus phragmitis (*Bechst.*) ; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.*

v. 1881, p. 91; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 20; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 85.

Schœnobænus = one that goes on rushes or sedges, from σχοῖνος and βαίνω.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor.** Generally distributed on the mainland of Great Britain and Ireland but uncommon in the north-west Highlands. It occurs in spring and autumn as a **Bird of Passage** from the Shetlands southwards, chiefly on the east coast, when *en route* between its summer home in Scandinavia and north Russia and its winter retreats in tropical south Africa.

General Distribution.—The Sedge-Warbler breeds throughout Europe, from about 70° N. latitude in Sweden and 68° in Russia to southern Europe, with the exception of Spain and Greece, where it is rare or absent; also throughout western Siberia to the Yenesei and the Altai Mountains. It winters in Asia Minor and Africa as far south as the Transvaal.

Acrocephalus aquaticus. AQUATIC WARBLER.

Motacilla aquatica *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 953 : Carniola.

Acrocephalus aquaticus (*Gmel.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 89; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 20; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 87.

Aquātĭcus = found by the water.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor** to England, where it has occurred in the following counties: Cornwall, Hampshire, Sussex, Kent, Norfolk, and Leicestershire, and has certainly bred on one or more occasions. There are two records for Ireland, namely at the Bull Rock, co. Cork, in the autumn of 1903 and at Tuskar Rock, co. Wexford, in Aug. 1913.

General Distribution.—The Aquatic Warbler breeds in central and southern Europe with the exception of the south of the Balkan Peninsula, and extends as far north as southern Denmark, and as far east as the Urals. It also nests in north-west Africa, and probably winters further south in tropical Africa.

Genus **LUSCINIOLA** *G. R. Gray*, List Gen. Birds, 2nd ed. 1841, p. 28.

Type : *L. melanopogon* (Temm.).

Lusciniola, diminutive of *Luscinia*, q. v. (p. 95).

Lusciniola schwarzi. RADDE'S BUSH-WARBLER.

Sylvia schwarzi *Radde*, Reisen Süden von Ost-Siberien, ii. 1863, p. 260, pl. ix. : S.E. Siberia.

Lusciniola schwarzi (*Radde*) ; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 128 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 73 *.

Schwarzi, so called after the Russian Astronomer Schwartz, who was the leader of Radde's expedition to S.E. Siberia.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has occurred once in England: on the Lincolnshire coast, Oct. 1898.

General Distribution.—Radde's Bush-Warbler breeds in eastern Siberia, from the south of Lake Baikal to Saghalien. It winters in southern China and Burma, as far south as Tenasserim.

Genus **HYPOLAIS** *C. L. Brehm*, Isis, 1828, p. 1283.

Type : *H. icterina* (Vieillot).

Hypolais = *ὑπολάις*, a bird mentioned by Aristotle (*Hist. An.* vi. 7. 5), probably so called from its creeping under stones. Linnæus wrote *Hippolais* by mistake (*cf.* Newton's ed. Yarrell, Brit. Birds, i. p. 427).

Hypolais icterina. ICTERINE WARBLER.

Sylvia icterina *Vieillot*, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xi. 1817, p 194 : France.

Hypolais icterina (*Vieill.*) ; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 77 ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 17 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 75.

Ictĕrīna, adj. from ἴκτερος=a bird of yellowish-green colour, by looking at which a jaundiced person was cured; the bird died! Pliny, *N. H.* 30. 11. Cf. *Galbula* and *Charadrius*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage** in small numbers and probably much overlooked. It has occurred in spring or autumn, or at both seasons, in the Shetland Islands, on the east coast of England, in Sussex, and the Isle of Wight. Also once in Ireland; co. Dublin, June 1856.

General Distribution. — The Icterine Warbler breeds throughout Europe, from above the Arctic Circle in Norway and Archangel in Russia, to the Mediterranean, with the exception of western France, Spain, and Greece, and extends east to the Urals. It also occurs in north Africa as far west as Tunisia, and winters in tropical Africa.

Hypolais polyglotta. MELODIOUS WARBLER.

Sylvia polyglotta *Vieillot*, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xi. 1817, p. 200: France.

Hypolais polyglotta (*Vieill.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 79; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 77.

Polyglotta=with many notes, from πολύς=many, and γλῶσσα=tongue.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Has been obtained in the British Isles as follows:—In Sussex, April 1897 and May 1900; in Cornwall, May 1905; in co. Cork, Sept. 1905; and at the Isle of May, Fife, in Sept. 1913.

General Distribution.—The Melodious Warbler breeds in south-western Europe as far north as central France, and as far east as Italy, and in north-western Africa. It has occurred in Belgium, Heligoland, and Austria. It winters in western Africa.

Genus **PHYLLOSCOPUS** *Boie*, Isis, 1826, p. 972.

Type: *P. trochilus* (Linn.).

Phylloscŏpus, from φύλλον=a leaf, and σκοπέω=I look at.

Phylloscopus trochilus. WILLOW-WARBLER.

Motacilla trochilus *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 188 : England.

Phylloscopus trochilus (*Linn.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 56 (part.); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 16; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 69.

Trŏchīlus=τροχίλος, a small bird, said by Herodotus (2. 68) to pick leeches, βδέλλαι, out of the crocodile's throat. Connected with τρέχω=I run.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor,** very generally distributed and common. More or less local or rare in the western and northern Islands of Scotland, but has nested in the Shetlands. A **Bird of Passage,** common in spring and autumn, from the Shetlands southwards, when *en route* to and from its continental summer haunts, and its African winter retreats. Individuals occasionally spend the winter in the south of England and in Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Willow-Warbler breeds from Lapland and northern Russia, throughout Europe, with the exception of the Balkan Peninsula and north-eastern Russia. It winters in Africa to Cape Colony, and in small numbers in southern Europe.

Phylloscopus trochilus eversmanni.
NORTHERN WILLOW-WARBLER.

Phyllopneuste eversmanni *Bonaparte,* Consp. Gen. Av. i. 1850, p. 289 : Kazan and Orenburg, Russia.

Phylloscopus trochilus eversmanni (*Bonap.*); *C. B. Ticehurst, Bull. B. O. C.* xxiii. 1908, p. 20.

Eversmanni, named in honour of the naturalist and traveller, Edward Friedrich Eversmann (1794–1860), who was born in Germany and subsequently entered the Russian service.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage,** observed chiefly on the south and east coasts of Britain and at the Shetlands, in spring and autumn, when journeying to and from its summer haunts in north-east Europe.

General Distribution.—This form of the Willow-Warbler is said to breed in north-eastern Russia and Siberia. It passes through Roumania on migration and apparently winters in Africa ; it has been obtained from Bering sea.

Phylloscopus borealis. ARCTIC WILLOW-WARBLER.

Phyllopneuste borealis *Blasius*, Naumannia, 1858, p. 313 : Sea of Okhotsk.

Phylloscopus borealis (*Blas.*) ; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 40 ; *Clarke, Ann. Scottish N. H.* 1909, p. 1.

Borealis, of the north wind, *i. e.* northern.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred at Sule Skerry, Orkneys, Sept. 1902 ; and at Fair Isle, Shetlands, Sept. 1908 and 1913.

General Distribution.—The Arctic Willow-Warbler breeds in the north of the Old World, from northern Norway to eastern Siberia. It winters in southern Asia, wandering as far south as the Sunda Islands and Moluccas. It has occurred on Heligoland.

Phylloscopus sibilatrix. WOOD-WARBLER.

Motacilla sibilatrix *Bechstein*, Naturforsch. xxvii. 1793, p. 47 : Germany.

Phylloscopus sibilatrix (*Bechst.*) ; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 54 ; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 17 ; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 71.

Sībilātrix=that trills or whistles.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor.** Widely but locally distributed over the mainland of Great Britain, as far north as Sutherland. Very local in Ireland, but has nested in Galway and Queen's County, and probably in Wicklow. Has occurred in spring and autumn at Fair Isle, Shetlands, either as a straggler or on passage.

General Distribution.—The Wood-Warbler breeds from south Sweden and Archangel to France, the Alps, and

Austria-Hungary. It winters in Africa as far south as the Congo and Abyssinia, and in southern Arabia. A slightly different form, *P. s. erlangeri*, has been recognised in southern Europe and probably in north-west Africa.

Phylloscopus collybita. CHIFFCHAFF.

Sylvia collybita *Vieillot*, N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xi. 1817, p. 235: France.

Phylloscopus rufus (*Bechst.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 60; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 16; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 67.

Collybita is probably an error for *collybistes* = *κολλῠβιστής* = a money changer, for in Normandy Vieillot found that the bird was called " Compteur d'argent "

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor**, more or less locally but widely distributed in England, Ireland, and southern Scotland. North of the Forth to the Shetlands it is chiefly known on migration, and has but seldom been recorded on the western side north of Argyll. It occasionally winters in the south of England and in Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Chiffchaff breeds in central, western, and southern Europe as far north as France and western Germany. It winters in southern Europe and northern Africa, occasionally remaining in France and south-west Germany.

Phylloscopus collybita abietinus.
SCANDINAVIAN CHIFFCHAFF.

Sylvia abietina *Nilsson*, Kgl. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 1819, p. 115: Sweden.

Phylloscopus collybita abietinus (*Nilss.*); *Bonhote, Bull. B. O. C.* xxiii. 1908, p. 21.

Abietinus=of a fir tree, *abies*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage** to and from northern Europe, and of regular occurrence in spring and autumn at Fair Isle, Shetlands, and doubtless elsewhere. It has been recorded from the Isle of Wight in spring, and at St. Kilda and the Isle of May, Fife, in autumn.

General Distribution.—The Scandinavian Chiffchaff breeds in northern and eastern Europe, including Scandinavia. It occurs on passage in western Europe and winters apparently in Asia Minor, Palestine, and north-eastern and eastern Africa, but its distribution has not yet been thoroughly investigated.

Phylloscopus tristis. SIBERIAN CHIFFCHAFF.

Phylloscopus tristis *Blyth*, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xii. 1843, p. 966 : near Calcutta.

Phylloscopus tristis *Blyth*; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 63; *Clarke, Ann. Scottish Nat. Hist.* 1907, p. 15.

Tristis = sad.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A regular **Autumn Visitor** to Fair Isle and Mainland, Shetlands, and has also occurred at Sule Skerry, Orkneys, and at the Isle of May, Fife. It has wintered in the Orkneys and Shetlands, and has appeared at Fair Isle in May 1909.

General Distribution.—The Siberian Chiffchaff breeds from the extreme east of Europe, from the Petchora and Urals to Lake Baikal and in the higher mountains of Kashmir. It migrates through Turkestan and winters in India. It has occurred on Heligoland.

Phylloscopus viridanus. GREENISH WARBLER.

Phylloscopus viridanus *Blyth*, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xii. 1843, p. 967 : Calcutta.

Phylloscopus viridanus *Blyth*; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 65.

Viridanus = greenish.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**. It has occurred once in Lincolnshire, Sept. 1896.

General Distribution.—The Greenish Warbler breeds from the Russian Baltic Provinces (and possibly East Prussia) throughout central Russia to western Siberia and south to Kashmir. It winters in India from the Himalaya to Ceylon. It has occurred three times on Heligoland.

Phylloscopus superciliosus. YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER.

Motacilla superciliosa *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 975 : Russia.

Phylloscopus superciliosus (*Gmel.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 68 ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 15 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 61.

Superciliosus=with a conspicuous eyebrow, *supercilium*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage** occurring annually in autumn in small numbers at the northern Isles, and probably regularly on the east coast of Britain. A **Rare Visitor** elsewhere, and known to have visited Ireland once only. It has twice been recorded in spring from Kent and from Dumfriesshire in April.

General Distribution.—The Yellow-browed Warbler breeds in Siberia. On migration it visits Mongolia and China, and frequently occurs in Europe, as far west as Heligoland, Holland, and Italy. It winters in India, Assam, Burma, and southern China. Allied forms have been recognised in some of the mountain ranges of central Asia.

Phylloscopus proregulus. PALLAS' WARBLER.

Motacilla proregulus *Pallas*, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. i. 1827, p. 499 : Transbaikalia.

Phylloscopus proregulus (*Pallas*); *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 63.

Proregulus = petty monarch.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred at Cley on the Norfolk coast, in Oct. 1896.

General Distribution.—Pallas' Warbler breeds in eastern Siberia from the Lena to the Stanovoi Mountains. On migration it has been recorded at Orenburg, in Mongolia, and north-west China. It winters in southern China. It has occurred on Heligoland. A second race, *P. p. newtoni*, has been recognised in the Himalaya.

Phylloscopus fuscatus. DUSKY WARBLER.

Phillopneuste fuscata *Blyth*, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xi. 1842, p. 113 : near Calcutta.

Lusciniola fuscata (*Blyth*) ; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 127.

Phylloscopus fuscatus (*Blyth*) ; *Clarke, Scottish Nat.* 1913, p. 271.

Fuscatus = dusky.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred on Auskerry, Orkneys, Oct. 1913.

General Distribution.—The Dusky Warbler breeds in eastern Siberia from the Yenesei to the Sea of Okhotsk, and passing through Mongolia, China, and Japan, winters in Formosa, and from south China to central India.

Family TURDIDÆ.

Genus **TURDUS** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 168.

Type : *T. viscivorus.*

Turdus=a Thrush, in classical Latin. Of uncertain derivation.

Turdus viscivorus. MISSEL-THRUSH.

Turdus viscivorus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 168 : Europe.

Turdus viscivorus *Linn.*; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 194; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 1; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 1.

Viscivŏrus, from *viscum*=mistletoe, and *vŏrare*=to devour—a translation of Aristotle's name for the bird *ἰξοβόρος*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident.** Widely distributed and common; in the hill-country it nests in wooded glens. Rarer and local in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland and absent from the Shetland Islands. It appeared in Ireland a little over a century ago. Numbers leave in the autumn for more southern winter haunts and return in the spring, and are **Summer Visitors.** Many arrive from the Continent in autumn as **Winter Visitors**; and others traverse our shores *en route* for southern Europe, and repass in spring, as **Birds of Passage,** and are then often observed in the Shetlands.

General Distribution.—The Missel-Thrush breeds in northern and central Europe, in the mountains of southern Europe, and in western Siberia. It is a partial migrant, wintering in the Mediterranean countries. Several other races have been recognised—*T. v. deichleri* in north-west Africa, *T. v. reiseri* in Corsica, and *T. v. bonapartii* in central Asia.

Turdus musicus. Continental Song-Thrush.

Turdus musicus [*non Linn.* 1758] *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 292. 𝔑. ℭ.

Turdus musicus *Linn.*; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 191 (part.).

Turdus m. musicus *C. B. Ticehurst, British Birds,* iv. 1911, p. 245.

Mūsĭcus=musical, tuneful; from *Mūsa,* Μοῦσα, the goddess of music, poetry, etc.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor** from northern and western central Europe. Also a **Bird of Passage** in spring and autumn, when proceeding to and from its continental summer haunts and its winter quarters south of our shores.

General Distribution. — The Continental Song-Thrush breeds in Europe generally, with the exception of southern Spain and southern Italy and Greece; also in Siberia as far east as Lake Baikal. It winters in southern Europe, Madeira, the Canary Islands, northern Africa, and Persia.

Turdus musicus clarkii.
BRITISH SONG-THRUSH.

Turdus philomelos clarkei *Hartert*, Bull. B. O. C. xxiii. 1909, p. 54 : Tring, England.

Turdus musicus *Linn.*; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 191 (part.); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 1; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 3.

Clarkei, should be *clarkii*, called after the British ornithologist Wm. Eagle Clarke.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident.** Generally distributed, but rare in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. Numbers leave in the autumn, especially those inhabiting the northern districts and higher ground, and winter on the Continent, returning in spring, and hence are **Summer Visitors.**

General Distribution.—According to Baron Snouckaert van Schauburg, the British Song-Thrush breeds in Holland. Birds of this race have been obtained in winter in France and Portugal.

Turdus musicus hebridensis.
HEBRIDEAN SONG-THRUSH.

Turdus musicus hebridensis *Clarke*, Scottish Nat. 1913, p. 53 : Barra, Hebrides.

Hebridensis = of the Hebrides.

Distribution.—**Resident** and confined to the Outer Hebrides, where it takes the place of the mainland form and breeds.

Turdus iliacus. REDWING.

Turdus iliacus [*non Linn.* 1758] *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 292. 𝔑. ℭ.

Turdus iliacus *Linn.*; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 189; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 2; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 5.

Iliacus: Aristotle, *Hist. An.* ix. 20, mentions *ἰλιάς* or *ἰλλάς* as a small bird of the Thrush kind, which Gaza, in his Latin translation (Venice, 1476) calls *iliacus.* There is no adjective in classical Latin from *ilĭa*=flanks.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A common **Winter Visitor**; also a **Bird of Passage** to and from its boreal summer home and its more southern winter quarters.

General Distribution.—The Redwing breeds in the north of the Palæarctic region, including Iceland and the Faeroes, ranging as far south as East Prussia, and eastwards to the Lena in Siberia. It winters in southern Europe, Madeira, the Canary Islands, north-west Africa, Persia, and north-west India. It has occurred in Spitsbergen and Greenland.

Turdus pilaris. FIELDFARE.

Turdus pilaris *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 168 : Sweden.

Turdus pilaris *Linn.*; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 205; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 2; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 7.

Pīlāris, the translation given by Gaza (1476) of *τρῖχάς*, a kind of Thrush, in Aristotle, *Hist. An.* ix. 20, as if that name were derived from *θρίξ*=*pilus*=hair. The classical Latin word *pilāris*=relating to a ball, is quite unconnected with it.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A common **Winter Visitor** from northern Europe. Also a **Bird of Passage** to and from its boreal summer home and its more southern winter quarters.

General Distribution. — The Fieldfare breeds in the northern Palæarctic region as far east as the Lena and as far south as Germany and Austria-Hungary. It winters in central and southern Europe and in small numbers in Madeira, the Canary Islands, north Africa, and from Asia Minor and Palestine to north-west India, where it is rarely met with.

Turdus fuscatus. DUSKY THRUSH.

Turdus fuscatus *Pallas*, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. 1827, i. p. 451, pl. xii. : Transbaikalia.

Merula fuscata (*Pallas*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 262.
Turdus fuscatus *Musters, Bull. B. O. C.* xvi. 1906, p. 45.

Fuscatus=dusky.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred in Nottinghamshire in Oct. 1905.

General Distribution. — The Dusky Thrush breeds in Siberia and winters in China, wandering to Burma and north-eastern India. It has occurred occasionally in almost every country in Europe.

Turdus atrigularis. BLACK-THROATED THRUSH.

Turdus atrogularis *Temminck,* Man. d'Orn. 2nd ed. i. 1820, p. 169: Austria and Silesia.

Merula atrigularis (*Temm.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 267.

Turdus atrigularis *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. p. 3; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 9.

Atrigulāris=black-throated, from *ăter* and *gŭla.*

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has been recorded from Sussex, Dec. 1868; Perthshire, Feb. 1879; and Kent, Jan. 1909 and March 1911.

General Distribution. — This Thrush breeds in western Siberia eastwards to the Altai Mountains, and has been recorded as nesting in Turkestan. It winters in Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and north India, and has been obtained in southern Arabia. It occurs occasionally in Europe, more rarely in the western half.

Turdus merula. BLACKBIRD.

Turdus merula *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 170: Sweden.

Merula merula (*Linn.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 235.

Turdus merula *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 4; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 13.

Mĕrŭla, the name of a bird in classical Latin, which has been referred to the Blackbird.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident,** generally dispersed, and abundant. Less common in the Highlands, Hebrides, and northern Islands. Considerable numbers leave in the autumn to winter in more southern countries and return in spring, and hence are **Summer Visitors.** It is also a **Winter Visitor** from northern continental Europe, and a **Bird of Passage** to and from its northern summer and southern winter haunts beyond our shores.

General Distribution.—The Blackbird breeds throughout the greater part of Europe. It is a partial migrant, being much more plentiful in winter in the southern parts of its range. Allied forms inhabit Spain, south-east Europe, the Atlantic Isles, north-west Africa, and parts of Asia.

Turdus torquatus. RING-OUZEL.

Turdus torquatus *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 170: Sweden.

Merula torquata (*Linn.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 246 (part.).

Turdus torquatus *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 5; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 15.

Torquātus=from *torques,* a collar.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor** to the hill-country and moorland areas of the British Islands as far north as the Orkneys. Rare in the Outer Hebrides. A **Bird of Passage** in spring and autumn between its northern summer and its southern winter quarters. Occasionally **Wintering.**

General Distribution.—The Ring-Ouzel breeds in Scandinavia and winters in southern Europe and northern Africa.

Turdus torquatus alpestris.
ALPINE RING-OUZEL.

Merula alpestris *C. L. Brehm,* Handb. Naturg. Vög. Deutschl. 1831, p. 377: Tyrol.

Merula torquata *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 246 (part.).

Turdus torquatus alpestris (*Brehm*); *Cordeaux, Zoologist*, 1895, p. 56.

Alpestris = alpine.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred in Sussex in May 1911 and March 1913, and possibly also in Yorkshire and Norfolk.

General Distribution.—The Alpine Ring-Ouzel breeds in the mountains of central and southern Europe, from the Pyrenees and Alps and the higher mountain ranges of southern Germany east to the Balkans and Carpathians. It also occurs in Asia Minor, and perhaps breeds there. In the Caucasus and north Persia another race, *T. t. orientalis*, is recognised.

Turdus aureus. WHITE'S THRUSH.

Turdus aureus *Holandre*, Faun. dép. Moselle, in Ann. Moselle, 1825, p. 60: Metz.

Geocichla varia (*Pall.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B.M.* v. 1881, p. 151.

Turdus varius *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 3; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 11.

Aureus=golden.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred in late autumn or in winter in Berwickshire, Durham, Yorkshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Hampshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, co. Cork, co. Longford, and co. Mayo.

General Distribution.—White's Thrush breeds in eastern Siberia and Japan, and winters in southern China and Formosa. It also occurs in the Philippines, Assam, and Burma, and occasionally in western Siberia and almost every part of Europe.

Genus **MONTICOLA** *F. Boie*, Isis, 1822, p. 552.

Type: *M. saxatilis* (Linn.).

Montĭcŏla=a dweller in the mountains, from *mons* and *cŏlĕre*.

Monticola saxatilis. ROCK-THRUSH.

Turdus saxatilis *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 294: Austria.

Monticola saxatilis (*Linn.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 313; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 5; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 17.

Saxātĭlis=that dwells among rocks.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**. It has been recorded from Hertfordshire, May 1843; Yorkshire, June 1852; Pentland Skerries, Orkneys, May 1910; Sussex, Sept. 1911; and is said to have been obtained in Kent.

General Distribution.—The Rock-Thrush breeds in the mountains of central and southern Europe and north-west Africa; also in the mountains of Asia from the Caucasus, Asia Minor, Syria, and Persia through southern Siberia and Mongolia to northern China. It winters in tropical Africa, northern India, and China, and has occurred in Heligoland.

Genus **PHŒNICURUS** *Forster*, Synop. Cat. Brit. Birds, 1817, p. 16.

Type: *P. phœnicurus* (Linn.).

Phœnicurus phœnicurus. REDSTART.

Motacilla phœnicurus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 187: Sweden.

Ruticilla phœnicurus (*Linn.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 336; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 8; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 31.

Phœnicūrus=*ὁ φοινίκουρος*, the redtail, in Aristotle, *Hist. An.* ix. 49 B, 4; from *φοῖνιξ*=purple-red, and *οὐρά*=the tail.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor** locally but widely distributed over the mainland of Britain, less frequent in the far north and south-west, and very local in Ireland, but breeds in cos. Wicklow and Tyrone. A **Bird of Passage** from the Shetlands southwards, mainly on the east coast, in spring and autumn when *en route* to and from its summer quarters in northern Europe and its winter resorts in Africa.

General Distribution.—The Redstart breeds throughout Europe with the exception of Spain south of the Cantabrian Mountains and Greece, resorting to the mountains in southern Europe; also in Siberia as far east as Irkutsk and Lake Baikal. It winters in west and north-east Africa. A still doubtful race, *P. p. algeriensis,* has been distinguished in north-west Africa, and *P. p. mesoleuca* occurs in the Crimea and parts of south-western Asia.

Phœnicurus titys. BLACK REDSTART.

Sylvia tithys (*non Linn.* 1758) *Bechstein*, Orn. Taschenb. 1802, p. 179. 𝔑. ℭ.

Ruticilla tithys (*Linn.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 339.

Ruticilla titys (*Scop.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 9; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 33.

Tītys, so spelt by Gesner; but the best Greek authorities write *τιτίς*, a small chirping bird.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor** and **Bird of Passage** to the south and east coasts of England and to the south and south-east coasts of Ireland. Uncommon or irregular elsewhere, including the northern and western Islands of Scotland.

General Distribution—The Black Redstart breeds in Europe generally, as far north as the Baltic and east to Roumania and Bulgaria. It has occurred in Scandinavia and once in Iceland. It winters chiefly in Africa but also in Europe.

Genus **ERITHACUS** *Cuvier*, Lec. d'Anat. Comp. i. 1800, tab. 2.

Type: *E. rubecula* (Linn.).

Erithăcus = ἐρίθακος, a solitary bird that could be taught to speak (Aristotle, *Hist. An.* 49 B, 4, etc.; Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* x. 44). Perhaps akin to ἐρεύθω = I make red.

Erithacus rubecula. Continental Redbreast.

Motacilla rubecula *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 188: Sweden.

Erithacus rubecula (*Linn.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 299 (part.).

Rubĕcŭla = the little red bird, diminutive; from some word meaning red.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor** from northern Europe, and **Bird of Passage** *en route* between its continental summer haunts and winter quarters. Chiefly recorded from the coastal districts and northern Islands.

General Distribution.—The continental race of the Redbreast breeds in Europe up to 68° N. latitude; in western Siberia, western Turkestan, Madeira, the Azores, and some of the Canary Islands. It is a migrant in the northern parts of its range, and is found in winter in Persia and the Mediterranean countries as far south as the oases of the Sahara. In addition to the British Redbreast, other allied forms inhabit the western Canary Islands, north-west Africa, Sardinia and Corsica, the Caucasus, and Persia.

Erithacus rubecula melophilus. British Redbreast.

Erithacus rubecula melophilus *Hartert*, Nov. Zool. viii. 1901, p. 317: British Islands.

Erithacus rubecula (*Linn.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 299 (part.); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 10; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 37.

Melophilus = melodious; from μέλος, a melody, and φιλέω, I love.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident** and common, becoming scarcer in the far north of the mainland and in the Hebrides and Orkneys. Many individuals leave their native haunts for southern winter quarters beyond our shores in autumn and return in spring, and hence some of our native birds are **Summer Visitors.**

General Distribution.—Robins, apparently of this subspecies, have been recorded from Italy in autumn and winter, viz., one from Castiglione del Lago, Central Italy, in Jan. 1910, and from Rome in Oct. 1899.

Genus **LUSCINIA** *Forster*, Synop. Cat. Brit. Birds, 1817, p. 14.

Type: *L. megarhyncha* Brehm.

Luscinia = a nightingale, in classical Latin. The suggested derivations from *lugere* or *lux* are most unsatisfactory.

Luscinia megarhyncha. COMMON NIGHTINGALE.

Luscinia megarhyncha *Brehm*, Handb. Naturg. Vög. Deutschl. 1831, p. 356: Germany.

Erithacus luscinia (*Linn.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 294.

Daulias luscinia *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 11; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 39.

Megarhyncha = with a big beak; from *μέγας* and *ῥύγχος*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor** to southern, midland, and eastern England and to eastern Wales. It nests as far north as Yorkshire, and as far west as Devonshire, Somersetshire, and the border counties of Wales. Elsewhere it is irregular, but has occurred in Northumberland, Lancashire, and once in Scotland (Isle of May, Fife).

General Distribution.—The Nightingale breeds in Europe from the North sea to the Mediterranean and Black sea; also in Cyprus, Asia Minor, and north-west Africa. It winters in Africa. An allied form, *L. m. golzii*, occurs in Persia, Turkestan, and the Kirghiz Steppes.

Luscinia luscinia. EASTERN NIGHTINGALE OR SPROSSER.

Motacilla luscinia *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 184: Sweden.

Erithacus philomela (*Bechst.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 295.

Luscinia luscinia (*Linn.*); *Clarke, Scottish Nat.* 1912, p. 9.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**. It has occurred at Fair Isle, Shetlands, May 1911, and in Kent, Oct. 1904, but the latter has not been considered a satisfactory record.

General Distribution.—The Sprosser breeds in southern and central Sweden and southern Finland, Denmark, in northern Germany along the shores of the Baltic, in north-east Germany, Galicia, Transylvania, Roumania, Russia, and south-western Siberia to the Altai Mountains. It winters in east Africa, and occurs occasionally in western Europe.

Genus **CYANOSYLVIA** *C. L. Brehm*, Isis, 1828, p. 920.

Type: *C. suecica* (Linn.).

Cyanosylvia is a hybrid word from κύανος=a dark blue substance, and *sylva* a wood.

Cyanosylvia suecica. RED-SPOTTED BLUETHROAT.

Motacilla svecica *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 187: Sweden.

Erithacus cæruleculus (*Pallas*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 308.

Cyanecula suecica (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 10.

Cyanecula suecia (*Linn.*); *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 35.

Suecica = Swedish.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage** on the eastern coast, but in small numbers, and hence often escapes notice, especially on the mainland; but of annual occurrence in Shetland in spring and autumn, when *en route* between its northern European summer haunts and its African winter quarters. It has not been recorded in Ireland and is of rare occurrence on the west coast of Britain.

General Distribution—The Red-spotted Bluethroat breeds in northern continental Europe and the tundras of Siberia; also in Asia, from Armenia to Kashmir, the Pamirs and eastern Turkestan. It winters in north-east Africa, India, the Burmese countries, and China.

Cyanosylvia suecica cyanecula.
WHITE-SPOTTED BLUETHROAT.

Sylvia cyanecula *Wolf*, in Meyer & Wolf, Taschenb. 1810, p. 240: Germany.

Erithacus cyaneculus (*Wolf*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 311.
Cyanecula wolfi (*Brehm*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 9.

Cyanecula a diminutive of *cyanus*=blue.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred in Yorkshire, April 1876; Kent, Oct. 1902; Sussex, Sept. 1905 and 1912 and May 1911; Fair Isle, Shetlands, March 1909, May 1910 and 1913.

General Distribution.—The White-spotted Bluethroat breeds in Europe from the Russian Baltic Provinces and western Russia to France and the Netherlands. It is found on migration in Spain and Italy, and winters chiefly in north-west Africa and in smaller numbers in north-east Africa.

Genus **SAXICOLA** *Bechstein*, Orn. Taschenb. 1802, p. 216.

Type: *S. rubicola* (Linn.).

Saxicola = that dwells among rocks; from *saxum* and *colĕre.*

Saxicola rubicola. STONECHAT.

Motacilla rubicola *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 332 : France.

Pratincola rubicola (*Linn.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* iv. 1879, p. 185 ; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 8 ; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 29.

Rubĭcŏla = that inhabits bramble-bushes ; from *rŭbus* and *colĕre.*

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident,** widely but locally distributed. Also a **Summer Visitor,** some of our native birds leaving in autumn and returning in spring. Seldom recorded for the Hebrides and Orkneys, but occurs annually at Fair Isle, Shetlands, in spring.

General Distribution.—The Stonechat breeds throughout Europe from southern Sweden to the Mediterranean and its islands east to Greece and south Russia and also in north-west Africa. It winters in Egypt, Palestine, and the Sahara. Allied forms inhabit the Caucasus and various parts of Asia and Africa.

Saxicola indica. INDIAN STONECHAT.

Pratincola indica *Blyth,* Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xvi. 1847, p. 129 : India.

Pratincola maura (*Pall.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* iv. 1879, p. 188 ; *Saunders, Bull. B. O. C.* xvi. 1905, p. 10.

Indica = Indian.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred in Norfolk, Sept. 1904, and at the Isle of May, Fife, Oct. 1913.

General Distribution.—The Indian Stonechat breeds in western Siberia, to the Altai Mountains, Russian Turkestan, the southern Urals, and the Himalaya. It winters in India.

Saxicola rubetra. WHINCHAT.

Motacilla rubetra *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 186: Sweden.

Pratincola rubetra (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* iv. 1879, p. 179; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 7; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 27.

Rubĕtra=perhaps from *rubēta*, bramble thickets, or from *rŭber*, ruddy; but neither derivation is satisfactory.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor**, locally common and widely dispersed as far north as the Orkneys. In Ireland it nests locally. A **Bird of Passage** in autumn and spring when *en route* between its northern continental summer haunts and its winter quarters in north tropical Africa. It has been known to pass the winter occasionally.

General Distribution.—The Whinchat breeds in Europe from 70° N. latitude in Scandinavia down to the Mediterranean, with the exception of Greece and southern Spain. It winters in tropical Africa. In south Dalmatia, the Caucasus, western Siberia, and perhaps north-west Africa, paler races have been recognised.

Genus **ŒNANTHE** *Vieillot*, Analyse, 1816, p. 43.

Type: *Œ. œnanthe* (Linn.).

Œnanthē = *ὀινάνθη*, the bird that appears when the vine shoots (Aristotle, *Hist. An.* ix. 49 B, 8); from *οἴνη* = the vine, and *ἄνθος* = a blossom or sprout.

Œnanthe œnanthe. WHEATEAR.

Motacilla œnanthe *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 186: Sweden.

Saxicola œnanthe (*Linn.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 391 (part.); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 6; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 19.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor** generally distributed over the downs and moorlands of the British Islands, breeding up to 3000 ft. A **Bird of Passage** in spring and autumn when moving to and from its northern European summer haunts and its southern winter quarters.

General Distribution.—The Wheatear breeds all over Europe, apparently, with the possible exception of southern Spain; also in northern and central Asia, and Alaska. The only wintering place known at present is tropical Africa. In the Atlas range of north Africa the allied *Œ. seebohmi* is found.

Œnanthe œnanthe leucorrhoa. GREENLAND WHEATEAR.

Motacilla leucorrhoa *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 966: Senegal.

Saxicola œnanthe (*Linn.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 391 (part.).

Saxicola œnanthe leucorrhoa *Gmel.*; *C. B. Ticehurst, British Birds,* ii. 1909, p. 271.

Leucorrhoa = white-marked; from the Greek words λευκός and ῥόος.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage** between its summer haunts and its winter quarters, when it is observed in spring and autumn chiefly on our coasts, and at the northern and western Islands of Scotland.

General Distribution.—This Wheatear breeds in Greenland, north-east America from Davis Strait to Labrador; and possibly in Iceland and the Faeroes. It migrates through western Europe to the Canary Islands, the Azores, and north-west Africa to Senegambia; also in America casually as far south as Louisiana and Colorado.

Œnanthe isabellina. ISABELLINE WHEATEAR.

Œnanthe isabellina *Cretzschmar*, Atlas zu Rüppell's Reise, Vögel, 1826, p. 52, pl. 34 *b*: Nubia.

Saxicola isabellina (*Cretz.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 399; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 21.

Isabellina = fawn-coloured from the French *isabelle*, *Distribution in the British Islands.*—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred in Cumberland, Nov. 1887 : Sussex, April 1911, March and May 1912.

General Distribution.—The Isabelline Wheatear breeds from the steppes of southern Russia and Asia Minor across Asia to eastern Siberia, north-western China, and north-west India. It is resident in Palestine, and extends in winter to Egypt, eastern Africa, southern Arabia, and western India.

Œnanthe stapazina. Western Black-eared Wheatear.

Motacilla stapazina *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 331 : Spain.

Saxicola aurita *Temm.*; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 394.

Saxicola caterinæ *Whitaker*; *Butterfield, Bull. B. O. C.* xii. 1902, p. 78.

Stapazina, the Linnean name, latinized from the Bolognese *Strapazino*, used by Aldrovandus, Willughby, etc., as if connected with It. *strapazarre*=to insult or work coarsely.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred in Sussex, May 1902, 1905, and 1907.

General Distribution.—The Western Black-eared Wheatear breeds in south-west Europe to Italy and Sicily, also in north-west Africa from Morocco to Tunisia. It probably winters in west Africa.

Œnanthe stapazina amphileuca.
Eastern Black-eared Wheatear.

Saxicola amphileuca *Hemprich & Ehrenberg*, Symb. Phys., Aves, fol. bb : Syria.

Saxicola stapazina *Linn.*; *Nicoll, Bull. B. O. C.* xvi. 1905, p. 22.

Amphileuca=with white markings, from ἀμφὶ and λευκός.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred in Sussex, Sept. 1905.

General Distribution.—The eastern form of the Black-eared Wheatear breeds in the east of southern Europe, from Croatia and Dalmatia through the Balkan Peninsula to southern Russia, Palestine, Asia Minor, and Persia, and perhaps in southern Italy. On migration it occurs in Italy, Egypt, and Nubia, and winters in the Egyptian Sudan and Abyssinia, apparently wandering to Tripoli and Tunisia. Birds from Persia have been recognised as a distinct race.

Œnanthe occidentalis. WESTERN BLACK-THROATED WHEATEAR.

Saxicola occidentalis *Salvadori,* Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. xxiii. 1886, p. 116 : Italy.

Saxicola stapazina (*Vieillot*) ; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 387 ; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 6; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 23.

Occidentalis=western.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred in Lancashire, May 1875 ; Yorkshire, Sept. 1892 ; Kent, May 1906 and 1912 ; Fair Isle, Shetlands, Sept. 1907 ; St. Kilda, Sept. 1911.

General Distribution.—The Western Black-throated Wheatear breeds in the south-western parts of Europe from Spain to western Italy and Sicily ; also in north-west Africa. It winters in west Africa.

Œnanthe deserti. WESTERN DESERT WHEATEAR.

Saxicola deserti *Temminck,* Pl. Col. 359, 1825, fig. 2 : Egypt.

Saxicola deserti *Temm.* ; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 383 ; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 7 ; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 25.

Dēserti, gen. of *desertum*=a desert.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred in *Clackmannanshire, Nov. 1880; Yorkshire, Oct. 1885; *Forfarshire, Dec. 1887; Norfolk, Oct. 1907.

General Distribution.—The Western Desert Wheatear is a resident in the Sahara, from Cape Blanco to Egypt and north Arabia, and has once been obtained in Italy.

Œnanthe deserti albifrons. EASTERN DESERT WHEATEAR.

Saxicola albifrons *Brandt*, Bull. Acad. St. Petersb. ii. 1844, p. 139 : W. Siberia.

Saxicola deserti atrogularis *Blyth*; *Hartert, Vög. pal. Faun.* i. 1910, p. 684.

Albifrons, from *albus*, white, and *frons*, a forehead.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**. It has occurred at the Pentland Skerries, Orkneys, June 1906, and in Kent, May 1913.

General Distribution.—The Eastern Desert Wheatear breeds from south Caucasus throughout the steppes and desert regions of central Asia to Ordos and Koko-Nor. It migrates through south-west Asia to India, southern Arabia, Sokotra, and north-east Africa.

Œnanthe leucomela. PIED WHEATEAR.

Saxicola leucomela *Pallas*, Nov. Comm. Petrop. xiv. pt. i. 1770, p. 584, pl. xxii. fig. 3 : Samara, Russia.

Saxicola morio *Hempr. et Ehr.*; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 372.

Saxicola pleschanka (*Lepech.*); *Baxter & Rintoul, Ann. Scottish N. H.* 1910, p. 2.

Leucomela=black and white; from λευκός and μέλας.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**. It has occurred at the Isle of May, Fife, Oct. 1909—the only known visit.

General Distribution.—This species breeds from the Dobruja and the Caucasus eastwards to south-eastern Siberia and northern China; also in Gilgit and north Kashmir. It winters in north-east Africa and Arabia, and has occurred in Italy and Heligoland. In Cyprus *Œ. l. cypriaca* has been recognised.

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* The racial form of the species in the records marked thus is doubtful

Œnanthe leucura. BLACK WHEATEAR.

Turdus leucurus *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 820 : Gibraltar.

Saxicola leucura (*Gmel.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 375; *N. F. Ticehurst, British Birds*, iii. 1910, p. 289.

Leucura = white-tailed, from λευκός and ὀυρά.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred in Sussex, Aug. and Sept. 1909; and at Fair Isle, Shetlands, in Sept. 1912.

General Distribution.—The Black Wheatear breeds in the Iberian Peninsula, the Riviera, and apparently in Sicily. Two allied forms have been recognised from north-west Africa.

Family ACCENTORIDÆ.

Genus **ACCENTOR** *Bechstein*, Orn. Taschenb. i. 1802, p. 191. 𝔑. ℭ.

Type : *A. collaris* (Scop.).

Accentor = one who sings with another; from *ad* and *cantor*, a singer.

Accentor modularis. HEDGE-SPARROW.

Motacilla modularis *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 184 : Sweden.

Accentor modularis (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* vii. 1883, p. 649; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 22; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 93.

Mŏdŭlāris = that sings sweetly; from *mŏdŭlus* = musical note.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A common **Resident.** Scarcer in the north of Scotland, the Outer Hebrides, and Orkney Islands. A number of our native birds are migratory, leaving our islands in the autumn and returning in the spring, and hence are **Summer Visitors.** It occurs as a **Bird of Passage** and a **Winter Visitor** from the Continent.

General Distribution. — The Hedge-Sparrow breeds in Europe generally from about 70° N. latitude southwards, but is apparently only a winter visitor to southern Spain and south-east Europe. It is a partial migrant, and is found in winter in Asia Minor, Syria, and occasionally in north-west Africa. Allied forms have been described from the eastern shores of the Black Sea and Transcaucasia, and from central Persia.

Accentor collaris. ALPINE ACCENTOR.

Sturnus collaris *Scopoli*, Ann. i. Hist. Nat. 1769, p. 131: Carinthia.

Accentor collaris (*Scopoli*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* vii. 1883, p. 661; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 23; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 95.

Collaris=with a conspicuous neck (*collum*).

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred in Fair Isle, Shetlands, Yorkshire, Suffolk, Essex, Surrey, Cambridgeshire, Sussex, Hampshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, and Carnarvon.

General Distribution.—The Alpine Accentor inhabits the mountain ranges of southern and central Europe. Various allied forms have been distinguished in south-east Europe, and in Asia from Asia Minor to Japan.

Family CINCLIDÆ.

Genus **CINCLUS** *Borkhausen*, Deutsche Fauna, 1797, p. 300.

Type: *C. cinclus* Linn.

Cinclus=κίγκλος, a bird mentioned by Aristotle, from the characteristic action of which the verb κιγκλίζειν=to wag the tail, was formed. Probably akin to κέλλω=I move, with a nasal reduplication.

Cinclus cinclus. BLACK-BELLIED DIPPER.

Sturnus cinclus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 168: Sweden.

Cinclus cinclus (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* vi. 1881, p. 311.

Cinclus melanogaster *Brehm*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 24.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has been recorded from the Shetland Islands, Yorkshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Nottinghamshire, Shropshire.

General Distribution.—The Black-bellied Dipper breeds in Scandinavia, northern Russia, the Russian Baltic Provinces, and apparently in East Prussia. In winter some wander to north-eastern Germany and eastern Russia.

Cinclus cinclus britannicus.

BRITISH DIPPER.

Cinclus cinclus britannicus *Tschusi*, Orn. Jahr. xiii. 1902, p. 69: Great Britain.

Cinclus aquaticus *Bechst.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* vi. 1881, p. 307 (part.); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 23; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 97.

Britannicus=British.

Distribution.—**Resident** in the hill-country of England and Wales from Cornwall northwards; more generally distributed in Scotland, and occurring in the Outer Hebrides. It is confined, so far as is known, to Great Britain.

Cinclus cinclus hibernicus.

IRISH DIPPER.

Cinclus cinclus hibernicus *Hartert*, Vög. pal. Faun. i. 1910, p. 790: co. Cork.

Distribution. — **Resident.** An endemic Irish subspecies, widely distributed.

Hibernicus=Irish.

Family TROGLODYTIDÆ.

Genus **TROGLODYTES** *Vieillot*, Ois. Am. Sept. ii. 1807, p. 52.

Type : *T. aëdon* Vieill.

Trōglŏdy̆tes=τρωγλοδῠ́της, one that creeps into holes ; first applied to a bird by Aëtius about A.D. 550. From τρώγλη=a hole, and δύω=I go into.

Troglodytes troglodytes. Wren.

Motacilla troglodytes *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 188 : Sweden.

Anorthura troglodytes (*Linn.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* vi. 1881, p. 269.

Troglodytes parvulus *Koch* ; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 29 ; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 115.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Resident** and generally distributed, except in the Shetland Islands and St. Kilda, where it is represented by racial forms. A number of visitors from the Continent occur, chiefly on the north and east coasts, as **Birds of Passage**, and some may winter.

General Distribution.—The Wren inhabits Europe from northern Scandinavia to the Urals and the shores of the Mediterranean. Allied forms, in addition to those mentioned below, inhabit Iceland and the Faeroes, some Mediterranean islands, north-west Africa, and many parts of Asia and North America.

Troglodytes troglodytes hirtensis. St. Kilda Wren.

Troglodytes hirtensis *Seebohm*, Zoologist, 1884, p. 333 : St. Kilda.

Troglodytes hirtensis *Seebohm* ; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 115.

Hirtensis=of the island of St. Kilda (Lat. *Hirta*), off the west of Scotland.

Distribution.—**Resident** in, and peculiar to, the St. Kilda group of islands.

Troglodytes troglodytes zetlandicus.

SHETLAND WREN.

Troglodytes troglodytes zetlandicus *Hartert*, Vög. pal. Fauna, i. 1910, p. 777 : Shetland Islands.

Zetlandicus=of the Shetland Islands.

Distribution.—**Resident** in, and confined to, the Shetland Islands.

Family MUSCICAPIDÆ.

Genus **MUSCICAPA** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 324.

Type : *M. grisola* Linn.

Muscĭcăpa, from *musca* = a fly, and *căpĕre* = to catch.

Muscicapa grisola. SPOTTED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa grisola *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. i. 12th ed. 1766, p. 328 : France.

Muscicapa grisola *Linn.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* iv. 1879, p. 151; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 40; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 157.

Grisōla = a little grey bird, from *griseus* = grey.

Distribution in the British Islands. — A **Summer Visitor** widely distributed as a nesting-bird, but absent from the northern and outer western Islands of Scotland. As a **Bird of Passage** it occurs in both spring and autumn, and is then observed at the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

General Distribution. — The Spotted Flycatcher breeds throughout Europe, from Tromsö and Archangel to the Mediterranean, and in the Atlas Mountains, north-west Africa. It winters in central and southern Africa. In western Asia the form *M. g. neumanni* has been recognised.

Muscicapa latirostris. BROWN FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa latirostris *Raffles*, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, xiii. 1821, pt. 2, p. 312 : Sumatra.

Alseonax latirostris (*Raffles*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* iv. 1879, p. 127 ; *Nicoll, Bull. B. O. C.* xxiii. 1909, p. 93.

Latirostris, from *latus*=broad, and *rostrum*=a beak.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred in Kent, May 1909.

General Distribution.—The Brown Flycatcher breeds in eastern Siberia from Lake Baikal to Korea, northern China, and Japan; also in the Himalaya west to Chamba and southwards to southern central India. It is found in winter in India and Ceylon and eastwards to the Greater Sunda Islands and Philippines.

Muscicapa atricapilla. PIED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa atricapilla *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 326 : Sweden.

Muscicapa atricapilla *Linn.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* iv. 1879, p. 157; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 41; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 159.

Atricapilla from *āter* = black, and *capillus* = hair.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor** to Great Britain, nesting chiefly in the western and northern counties of England. In Scotland it breeds locally in small numbers in some southern counties, occasionally as far north as Inverness-shire. As a **Bird of Passage** it is frequent on the south and east coasts and at the Orkney and Shetland Islands. A **Rare Visitor** to Ireland.

General Distribution.—The typical form of this species breeds in Europe from about 69° N. latitude in Scandinavia and 60° N. in northern Russia, east to the Urals, and south to Spain and Italy. It winters in Africa. It is represented by *M. a. semitorquata* in Greece, the Caucasus, Asia Minor, and Persia, and by *M. a. speculigera* in north-west Africa.

Muscicapa collaris. WHITE-COLLARED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa collaris *Bechstein*, Latham's allg. Uebers. d. Vögel, ii. 1794, p. 317 : Germany.

Muscicapa collaris *Bechst.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* iv. 1879, p. 160; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 41; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 160.

Collāris = of the neck, from the bird's distinctive white neck.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred in Sussex in May 1911, and previously it was stated by Gould to have been taken in our Islands.

General Distribution.—The White-collared Flycatcher breeds in southern and central Europe, extending as far north as the Island of Gothland in the Baltic and as far east as southern Russia, but apparently it does not breed in Greece. On passage it is met with in most parts of Europe, the Mediterranean countries, and Persia. It probably winters in central Africa.

Muscicapa parva. RED-BREASTED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa parva *Bechstein*, Latham's allg. Uebers. d. Vögel, ii. 1794, p. 356 : Thuringia.

Muscicapa parva *Bechst.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* iv. 1879, p. 161; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 42; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 161.

Parva = small.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Irregular Visitor** chiefly observed in autumn; but noted once in January and once in June. Has occurred in the Shetland and Orkney Islands, Outer Hebrides, Bell Rock, and Isle of May, Fife, Northumberland, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Cheshire, Cornwall, Scilly Isles, cos. Wexford, Cork, Kerry, and Donegal.

General Distribution. — The Red-breasted Flycatcher breeds in Europe, from Denmark and St. Petersburg to the Alps; also in west Siberia. It winters in western India, and has been procured near Cairo. It is represented in eastern Siberia by *M. p. albicilla* and in the Himalaya by *M. p. hyperythra.*

Family HIRUNDINIDÆ.

Genus **HIRUNDO** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 191.

Type: *H. rustica* Linn.

Hĭrundo = a Swallow, in classical Latin; cognate with the Greek *χελῑδών*.

Hirundo rustica. Swallow.

Hirundo rustica *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 191: Sweden.

Hirundo rustica *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 42; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 128; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 163.

Rustĭca = of the country.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor,** generally distributed but nesting rarely in the wilder portions of the Highlands of Scotland, in the Outer Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland Islands, and in the far west of Ireland. Also a **Bird of Passage**, being regular and common, but most in evidence on the eastern seaboard, less so in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and on the west coast generally.

General Distribution.—The Swallow breeds throughout Europe, north-west Africa, and western Asia. It winters throughout tropical and southern Africa, India and its islands. Allied forms have been described from Egypt, many parts of Asia, and North America.

Hirundo rufula. Red-rumped Swallow.

Hirundo rufula *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. 2nd ed. iii. 1835, p. 298: Egypt.

Hirundo rufula *Temm.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 43; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 156; *Clarke, Ann. Scottish Nat. Hist.* 1906, p. 205.

Rūfŭla = reddish, diminutive of *rufus* = red, from the characteristic colour of the bird's nape and rump.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor** which has twice been observed in our Islands, namely, several examples at Fair Isle, Shetlands, June 1906, and one in Kent, May 1909.

General Distribution.—The Red-rumped Swallow breeds in western Asia from Asia Minor to Afghanistan; also in Morocco, Cyprus, and Greece. It has occurred in north-east Africa, Algeria, Tunisia, southern France, and Heligoland.

Genus **DELICHON** *Moore*, P. Z. S. 1854, p. 104.

Type: *D. nepalensis* Moore.

Delichon, a metathesis of *Chelidon*.

Delichon urbica. MARTIN.

Hirundo urbica *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 192: Sweden.

Chelidon urbica (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 44; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 87; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 165.

Urbica = found in cities.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor**, common and widely distributed over the mainland of Great Britain, less so in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, and rare there as a nesting-species. A **Bird of Passage** chiefly along our east coasts *en route* to and from its summer haunts in northern Europe and its African winter quarters.

General Distribution. — The Martin breeds throughout Europe, as far as 70° N. latitude and east to the Yenesei and Turkestan. It winters in Angola, south-east Africa, and India. Allied forms have been distinguished in north-west Africa, and many parts of Asia.

Genus **RIPARIA** *Forster,* Synop. Cat. Brit. Birds, 1817, p. 17.

Type: *R. riparia* (Linn.).

Ripāria = that frequents river-banks.

Riparia riparia. Sand-Martin.

Hirundo riparia *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 192: Sweden.

Cotile riparia (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 44; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 96; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 167.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor** widely distributed over Great Britain and Ireland, but somewhat rare in the Outer Hebrides and the Orkneys and Shetlands. A **Bird of Passage** along our coasts in spring when *en route* to its summer home in northern Europe, and in autumn when returning to its African winter haunts.

General Distribution.—The Sand-Martin breeds throughout Europe, from 70° N. latitude southwards; also in Algeria and Tunisia to Syria, Palestine, and Siberia, but its limits in Asia are imperfectly known; also in North America. It winters in eastern and southern Africa, India, and South America. Allied forms have been recognised in Siberia, north-west India, Turkestan, and the Nile valley.

Order PICIFORMES.

Suborder *PICI.*

Family PICIDÆ.

Genus **DRYOBATES** *Boie,* Isis, 1826, p. 977.

Type: *D. pubescens* (Linn.).

Dryobates = one that goes on oaks from δρῦς = an oak, and βαίνω = I go.

Dryobates major. NORTHERN GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

Picus major *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 114 : Sweden.

Dendrocopus major (*Linn.*); *Hargitt, Cat. Birds B. M.* xviii. 1890, p. 211 (part.).

Măjor=greater.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor,** arriving in some numbers, fairly regularly, between September and November on the east coast of Great Britain, from the Shetland and Orkney Islands southwards to Norfolk. It also wanders to the west side of Scotland, reaching the Outer Hebrides and Ireland.

General Distribution.—This Woodpecker inhabits Europe generally from about 70° N. latitude in Scandinavia and 64° in Russia southwards to Spain, Italy, Turkey, and Asia Minor, and eastwards through Turkestan and eastern Siberia. It has been divided into a number of races. In Sardinia, Corsica, the Canary Islands, and northern Persia smaller races are found ; also in Kamchatka, Bering Island, Ussuri-land, and Japan. In Morocco and in Algeria and Tunisia more distinct forms occur.

Dryobates major anglicus. BRITISH GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

Dendrocopus major anglicus *Hartert*, Nov. Zool. vii. 1900, p. 528 : Sussex, England.

Dendrocopus major (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 77; *Saunders, Manŭal*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 275 (part.).

Anglĭcus=English.

Distribution.—A **Resident,** generally distributed in England and Wales, but becoming rare towards the border. In south and central Scotland it ranges as far north as Dunkeld, Perthshire, where it has nested during recent years. In Ireland it is a rare visitor, and possibly all the records, about forty in number, refer to continental migrants.

Dryobates minor. LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

Picus minor *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 114 : Sweden.

Dendrocopus minor (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 78; *Hargitt, Cat. Birds B. M.* xviii. 1890, p. 252; *Saunders Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 277.

Minor=lesser.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, common in the southern and midland counties of England and in the eastern counties of Wales, local and rare in the north of England and in western Wales. In Scotland one example was recorded in Dumfries-shire in 1865 and two from the Solway district, and there are also a few doubtful records. Six or seven specimens are alleged to have occurred in Ireland, but none can be traced.

General Distribution.—The Lesser Spotted Woodpecker inhabits Europe generally, ranging from Scandinavia and Russia eastwards across southern Siberia and central Asia to Yezo, Japan, and southwards to north-west Africa, Algeria, and Tunisia. It is said to have been found in the Azores. A number of races have been recognised in various parts of Europe and Asia.

Genus **PICUS** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 112.

Type : *P. viridis* (Linn.).

Picus=a Woodpecker in classical Latin.

Picus viridis. GREEN WOODPECKER.

Picus viridis *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 113 : Sweden.

Gecinus viridis (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 79; *Hargitt, Cat. Birds B. M.* xviii. 1890, p. 36; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 273.

Viridis=green.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident** in England

and Wales, becoming scarcer towards the north of England. In Scotland about ten examples have been recorded from as far north as the Orkney Islands. To Ireland it is a very rare visitor, about three specimens having been noted, none of which have been preserved.

General Distribution.—The Green Woodpecker inhabits the greater part of Europe, ranging up to about 63° N. latitude in Norway, and in Russia from St. Petersburg eastwards to the Urals, Caucasus, Asia Minor, and north Persia; southwards it is found in the French Pyrenees, Italy, and the Balkan Peninsula. Several races have been recognised, founded on very slight differences. A paler race occurs in south-west Persia, and in Spain and Portugal the more distinct form *P. v. sharpii* is met with.

Genus **IYNX** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 112.

Type: *I. torquilla* Linn.

Iynx=ἴυγξ, the Wryneck, in classical Greek, from its cry sounding like the exclamation *ἰΰ*, whence *ἰίζω*=I shout.

Iynx torquilla. WRYNECK.

Jynx torquilla *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 112: Sweden.

Iynx torquilla *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 80; *Hargitt, Cat. Birds B. M.* xviii. 1890, p. 560; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 271.

Torquilla=the bird that twists its head round; from *torquĕo*=I twist.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A regular **Summer Visitor** from the middle of March or April until the end of September. It is chiefly met with in the south-eastern counties, becoming scarcer in the south-west and rare in Wales, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, while in Lancashire, Cumberland, and Northumberland it is accidental and no longer breeds in the two first-named counties. In Scotland it is a scarce passage-migrant on the east coast, especially in

Caithness and the Orkney Islands, but occurs annually in some numbers on Fair Isle, Shetlands; it also occasionally wanders to south-west Scotland, where it is reported to have bred, and has occurred six times in Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Wryneck breeds throughout Europe generally and western Asia, ranging north to about 64° N. latitude in Scandinavia and eastwards to west Siberia, Turkestan, and Baluchistan. It is accidental in the Faeroes. In winter it visits northern and tropical Africa and India. Local races have been recognised in Algeria, Sardinia, Corsica, Italy, and Dalmatia, as well as in eastern Siberia, central Asia, north China, and Japan.

Order COCCYGES.

Suborder *CUCULI.*

Family CUCULIDÆ.

Genus **CUCULUS** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 110.

Type: *C. canorus* Linn.

Cŭcūlus=a Cuckoo, in classical Latin; the Greek *κόκκυξ* Probably onomatopœic.

Cuculus canorus. Cuckoo.

Cuculus canorus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 110: Sweden.

Cuculus canorus *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 83; *Shelley, Cat. Birds B. M.* xix. 1891, p. 245; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 287.

Cănōrus=melodious, from *căno*=I sing.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A regular **Summer Visitor** from the last days of March and April until September or October, individuals being occasionally met with in November. Most adult birds depart in August. It is universally distributed except in the Shetlands, where it is said to be rare, but occurs regularly on passage.

General Distribution.—The Cuckoo breeds in Europe from within the Arctic Circle southwards to the Mediterranean, and eastwards across north and central Asia to Japan and the Himalaya. It winters in equatorial and southern Africa, India, south China, the Malay Archipelago to the Moluccas and New Guinea. It is accidental in the Faeroes and an irregular passage-migrant in Madeira and the Canary Islands. Four races have been recognised: from Corsica; from Bhutan through Burma to western China, with darker upper parts; a smaller form from Spain and north-west Africa; and a fourth ranging from west Siberia to Kamchatka and from central Asia to the Himalaya extending to Sikkim, migrating in winter to India and eastwards, also westwards and not uncommon in southern Europe.

Genus **CLAMATOR** *Kaup*, Natürl. Syst. 1829, p. 53.

Type: *C. glandarius* Linn.

Clamātor=a shouter, therefore a noisy bird.

Clamator glandarius. Great Spotted Cuckoo.

Cuculus glandarius *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 111: Gibraltar.

Coccystes glandarius (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 84; *Shelley*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xix. 1891, p. 212; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 289.

Glandārius=probably from the bird's crest resembling that of the Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*), q. v.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**, which has occurred four times:—Omey I., Connemara, probably in March 1842; Skellig Rock, co. Kerry, April 1897; near Bellingham, Northumberland, Aug. 1870; on the Denes, near Yarmouth, Norfolk, Oct. 1896.

General Distribution.—The Great Spotted Cuckoo inhabits the whole of Africa, south Europe, Cyprus, Asia Minor, Syria, and Persia, breeding in Spain and Portugal and in northern Africa to Egypt, Nubia, and Somaliland, and probably also southwards to Cape Colony. It winters in tropical and southern Africa. It is accidental in Germany, occasional in south-eastern Europe, more frequent in southern France, and occurs in the Canary Islands on migration.

Genus **COCCYZUS** *Vieillot*, Analyse, 1816, p. 28.

Type: *C. americanus* (Linn.).

Coccȳzus, said to be a misprint for *Coccygus* (Boie, Isis, 1826) as if the genitive of *κόκκυξ*, *κόκκῡγος*. But it is probably a false latinizing of *κοκκύξων* = crying "Cuckoo."

Coccyzus americanus. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.

Cuculus americanus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 111: Carolina.

Coccyzus americanus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 84; *Shelley*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xix. 1891, p. 308; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 290.

Americanus = of America.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**: nine specimens have been procured in the south-western counties of England and in Wales; one in Scotland, Colonsay, Inner Hebrides, Nov. 1904; and two in Ireland, Youghal, co. Cork, 1825, and near Bray, co. Dublin, 1832.

General Distribution.—The Yellow-billed Cuckoo breeds in temperate North America, passing through the West Indies and Central America to its winter quarters in South America. It is accidental in Belgium and Italy.

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.

Cuculus erythrophthalmus *Wilson*, Am. Orn. iv. 1811, p. 16, pl. 28: probably near Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus (*Wilson*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 85; *Shelley*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xix. 1891, p. 311; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 290.

Erythrophthalmus=red-eyed, from ἐρυθρο͂ς and ὀφθαλμός.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**: it has occurred once at Kilbead, co. Antrim, Ireland, Sept. 1871.

General Distribution.—The Black-billed Cuckoo breeds in eastern North America, from south-east Alberta, south Manitoba, and south Quebec to Arkansas, North Carolina, and the mountains of Georgia. It winters in South America and is accidental in the Azores and in Italy.

Order CORACIIFORMES.

Suborder *CYPSELI.*

Family CYPSELIDÆ.

Genus **MICROPUS** *Wolf* in Meyer & Wolf, Taschenb. i. 1810, p. 280.

Type: *M. apus* (Linn.).

Micrŏpus=small-footed, from μικρός, small, and πούς, a foot.

Micropus apus. Swift.

Hirundo apus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 192: Sweden.

Cypselus apus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 74; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 261.

Micropus apus *Hartert, Cat. Birds B. M.* xvi. 1892, p. 442.

Apus=without feet, from α and ποῦς.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A regular **Summer Visitor**, usually arriving towards the end of April and departing about the end of August and the beginning of September, though a few remain until October or even later. It is generally distributed, but becomes rare towards the extreme north of Scotland, also in the Outer Hebrides and the Orkneys and Shetlands, where it is not known to breed and is no doubt a bird of passage.

General Distribution.—The Swift breeds in Europe generally, and from north-west Africa to Abyssinia; it ranges north to 70° N. latitude in Scandinavia and to Archangel in north Russia, south in winter to south Africa and Madagascar. Doubtfully distinct races have been differentiated from south Europe and north Africa. It is replaced in Asia by a paler race, *M. a. pekinensis*, which visits India and south Africa in the cold season.

Micropus melba. Alpine Swift.

Hirundo melba *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 192: Gibraltar.

Cypselus melba (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 74; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 263.
Micropus melba *Hartert, Cat. Birds B. M.* xvi. 1892, p. 438.

Melba, of unknown origin.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor** chiefly between June and October. About twenty-five examples have occurred in England, mostly in the southern half, though seven have been recorded from Yorkshire and one from Northumberland; one from Pembrokeshire, Nov. 1908; and four from Ireland, one in March. None have been captured in Scotland.

General Distribution.—The Alpine Swift breeds in the high mountain ranges from the Pyrenees and Alps eastwards to the Himalaya and from north-west Africa to Ceylon. Its winter quarters in Africa are uncertain, but many of the eastern birds spend the cold season in Ceylon. It arrives, on migration, in Tunisia in March and April and departs in autumn. In the north of France, Heligoland, and Germany it is accidental, and is represented in north-east, east, central, and south Africa by allied resident forms.

Genus **CHÆTURA** *Stephens*, Gen. Zool. xiii. pt. 2, 1826, p. 76.

Type: *C. pelagica* (Linn.).

Chaetura=with a tail of hairs (spines); from *χαίτη*=hair and *οὐρά*=a tail.

Chætura caudacuta. NEEDLE-TAILED SWIFT.

Hirundo caudacuta *Latham*, Ind. Orn. Suppl. ii. 1801, p. lvii : Australia.

Acanthyllis caudacuta (*Lath.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 74; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 265.
Chætura caudacuta *Hartert, Cat. Birds B. M.* xvi. 1892, p. 472.

Caudacuta=with a sharp tail; *cauda*=tail, *acutus*=sharp; derived from the spine-like tips of the rectrices.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**, which has occurred twice :—at Great Horkesley, Essex, July 1846, and at Ringwood, Hampshire, July 1879, when two were seen, one of which was shot.

General Distribution.—The Needle-tailed Swift breeds in eastern Siberia, Mongolia, Manchuria, Saghalien, and Japan, migrating in winter to Australia and Tasmania. A closely allied form, *C. nudipes*, inhabits the Himalaya.

Suborder *CAPRIMULGI.*

Family CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

Genus **CAPRIMULGUS** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 193.

Type : *C. europæus* Linn.

Caprimulgus=goat-milker, from *căper* and *mulgere*; from a superstition referred to by Pliny, *H. N.* x. 56.

Caprimulgus europæus. NIGHTJAR.

Caprimulgus europæus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 193 : Sweden.

Caprimulgus europæus *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 75 ; *Hartert, Cat. Birds B. M.* xvi. 1892, p. 526; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 267.

Europæus=of Europe.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A regular **Summer Visitor** from May to September and occasionally until November. Generally distributed, except in the Shetland

and Orkney Islands, where it is an irregular visitor, and in the Outer Hebrides, where it has been recorded twice.

General Distribution.—The Nightjar inhabits Europe ranging in Scandinavia to 63° N. latitude, and thence through Russia eastwards to the Ural Mountains; southwards throughout central Europe. On migration it visits Africa and ranges in winter to Cape Colony. In Spain, Corsica, Sardinia, part of Italy, and the Balkan Peninsula, as well as in north Africa, it is represented by a smaller race, *C. e. meridionalis.* In north-east Africa and southern, western, and central Asia other paler races occur.

Caprimulgus ruficollis. RED-NECKED NIGHTJAR.

Caprimulgus ruficollis *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. 2nd ed. i. 1820, p. 438: Algeciras, S. Spain.

Caprimulgus ruficollis *Temm.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 75; *Hartert, Cat. Birds B. M.* xvi. 1892, p. 531; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 269.

Ruficollis=with a red neck.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor,** which has occurred once:—near Newcastle, Oct. 1856.

General Distribution.—The Red-necked Nightjar ranges from southern Spain and Portugal to Morocco; it has occurred in the south of France, Dalmatia, Malta, Sicily, and Madeira. In Algeria and Tunisia, a paler form occurs which has been separated as *C. r. desertorum.*

Caprimulgus ægyptius. EGYPTIAN NIGHTJAR.

Caprimulgus ægyptius *Lichtenstein*, Verz. Doubl. 1823, p. 59: Egypt.

Caprimulgus ægyptius *Licht.*; *Hartert, Cat. Birds B. M.* xvi. 1892, p. 562; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 270.

Ægyptius=Egyptian.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor,** which has occurred once:—at Rainworth, Nottinghamshire, June 1883.

General Distribution.—The Egyptian Nightjar ranges from south-western Asia, Transcaspia, Turkestan, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan to Egypt and Nubia. A partial migrant, the birds from the northern parts of the range visit Egypt in winter. It is accidental in Malta, Sicily, and Heligoland, and is represented in southern Algeria, southern Tunis, and the Libyan desert by *C. æ. isabellinus* Temm.

Suborder *MEROPES.*

Family MEROPIDÆ.

Genus **MEROPS** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 117.

Type: *M. apiaster* Linn.

Merops=*μέροψ*, the Bee-eater, in Aristotle. Perhaps akin to *μάρπτω*=I seize; and not from *μείρομαι*, *μερίζω*, I divide, and *ὄψ*=the face, as if "open-mouthed," capable of speech.

Merops apiaster. BEE-EATER.

Merops apiaster *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 117: South Europe.

Merops apiaster *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 82; *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xvii. 1892, p. 63; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 283.

Apiaster, from *ăpis*=a bee. Servius, commenting on Virgil, *Georg.* iv. 14, early in the 5th century, translates *merops* by *apiastra*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor**, but has never been known to breed. About forty have been obtained in England and many others seen. About six have been recorded from Scotland, one from the Shetlands, and over twenty from Ireland. It is chiefly met with on the spring migration but also in autumn, sometimes appearing in small flocks.

General Distribution.—The Bee-eater breeds in southern Europe and the Mediterranean Islands, as far north as the Camargue in south France, Hungary, south Russia, and eastwards through Transcaspia and Turkestan to west Siberia, Afghanistan, and Kashmir; also in north Africa, north of the Sahara, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Persia. Occasionally it is found breeding to the north of its range as far as Silesia, and has wandered to almost every part of Europe, even to Muonioniska in Lapland and the Azores. It winters in tropical and southern Africa and north-west India.

Suborder *UPUPÆ.*

Family UPUPIDÆ.

Genus **UPUPA** *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 117.

Type: *U. epops* Linn.

Upŭpa=a Hoopoe, in classical Latin; the Greek ἔποψ.

Upupa epops. Hoopoe.

Upupa epops *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 117: Sweden.

Upupa epops *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 83; *Salvin, Cat. Birds B. M.* xvi. 1892, p. 4; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 285.

Epops=ἔποψ, the Hoopoe, in classical Greek.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Regular Visitor** in March, April, and May, but less frequent in autumn, to the southern counties of England, where it occasionally breeds, especially in Hampshire; it also frequently occurs on the east coast, but is elsewhere uncommon. It is an irregular visitor to Scotland to the extreme north, and has occurred in the Outer Hebrides and in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. Individuals sometimes remain throughout the winter even in the north of England (Yorkshire, Jan. 1896 and 1898). To Ireland it is a spring and autumn visitor and occurs almost annually, most frequently in March in the southern counties, but is not known to nest there.

General Distribution.—The Hoopoe breeds throughout the greater part of Europe, as far north as south Sweden, but most abundantly towards the south; also in western Siberia, western Turkestan, Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and north-west India. It also occurs in north-west Africa from

Morocco to Tripoli as well as in the Canary Islands. In winter it visits Africa, going as far south as Senegambia and Abyssinia ; also the plains of India. It has occurred in the Faeroes, Spitsbergen, and the extreme north of Europe, the Azores, and Madeira. Allied forms have been described from east Siberia and Mongolia ; India, Ceylon, south China, and Hainan ; Egypt ; tropical and south Africa ; and Madagascar.

Suborder *HALCYONES.*

Family ALCEDINIDÆ.

Genus **ALCEDO** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 115.

Type : *A. ispida* Linn.

Alcēdo = a Kingfisher, in classical Latin ; the Greek *ἀλκυών.*

Alcedo ispida. Kingfisher.

Alcedo ispida *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 115 : Sweden.

Alcedo ispida *Linn.* ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 80 ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xvii. 1892, p. 141 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 279.

Ispĭda = the Kingfisher, in late Latin ; derivation uncertain.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, generally distributed, but becoming rare towards the north of Scotland. It has not been observed in Caithness or the Shetlands, and only once recorded from the Orkneys and once from the Outer Hebrides. In Ireland it is sparingly distributed, but has been known to breed in every county. It has been noted at the lighthouses in spring and autumn.

General Distribution.—The Kingfisher inhabits the greater part of Europe from southern Scandinavia and St. Petersburg, where it is rare, southwards to the Mediterranean. In north Africa and western Asia it is represented by slightly different races ; while others inhabit eastern Asia and the islands to the east, ranging as far as the Solomon Islands.

Suborder *CORACIÆ.*

Family CORACIIDÆ.

Genus **CORACIAS** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 107.

Type : *C. garrulus* Linn.

Cŏrăcĭas=κορᾰκίας, like a Crow. *κόραξ*, a bird of the Crow kind, Aristotle, *H. A.* ix. 24, 6.

Coracias garrulus. Roller.

Coracias garrulus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 107: Sweden.

Coracias garrula *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 82; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xvii. 1892, p. 15; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 281.

Garrŭlus=a Jay, in late Latin; from *garrŭlus*=chattering.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor.** It has occurred in most parts of the British Islands, some individuals in spring, but the majority in autumn, and has wandered as far north as the Orkneys and as far west as St. Kilda. Most of the specimens recorded, over a hundred in number, have occurred in the south and east of England.

General Distribution.—The Roller breeds in Europe from about 61° N. latitude in Scandinavia, south to the Mediterranean ; also in western Siberia, and north-west Africa as far east as Tunisia. In winter it ranges to southern Africa and India. It is accidental in the Faeroes, north Norway, and the Canary Islands. In Asia, from Transcaspia to Kashmir, a slightly different form has been recognised.

Order **STRIGIFORMES.**

Family FLAMMEIDÆ.

Genus **FLAMMEA** *Fournel*, Faune de la Moselle, i. 1836, p. 101.

Type: *F. flammea* (Linn.).

Flammea=flame-coloured.

Flammea flammea. BARN-OWL.

Strix flammea (non Pontoppidan) *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 133. 𝕹. 𝕮.

Strix flammea *Linn.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* ii. 1875, p. 291 (part.); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 85; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 291.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, generally distributed, but becoming scarcer towards the north of Scotland. In the Orkney and Shetland Islands and in the Outer Hebrides its occurrence is uncertain.

General Distribution.—The Barn-Owl ranges from the Azores, Channel Islands, western France, and Spain to Greece, and thence eastwards to Mesopotamia and Palestine; also to northern Africa from Morocco to Egypt. It is replaced by more or less closely allied races in central Europe, the eastern Canary Islands, Madeira, Cape Verde Islands, Africa, Asia, Australia, and America.

Flammea flammea guttata. DARK-BREASTED BARN-OWL.

Strix guttata *C. L. Brehm*, Handb. Vög. Deutschl. 1831, p. 106: Germany.

Strix flammea *Linn.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* ii. 1875, p. 291 (part.); *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 291 (part.).

Guttata=spotted.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor** to the eastern and south-eastern counties of England.

General Distribution.—This form of the Barn-Owl is met with in south Sweden, Denmark, and central Europe to France, ranging southwards to the Alps, Austria, and Hungary. This dark-breasted race intergrades with the typical form in France.

Family STRIGIDÆ.

Genus **ASIO** *Brisson*, Orn. i. 1760, p. 477.

Type : *A. otus* Linn.

Ăsĭo=a Horned Owl in Pliny (*H. N.* x. 33 ; xxix. 38) ; perhaps akin to *ăsĭnus*=an ass, from its long ears.

Asio otus. Long-eared Owl.

Strix otus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 92 : Sweden.

Asio otus (*Linn.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* ii. 1875, p. 227 ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 86 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 293.

Ōtus=*ὠτός*, an Owl conspicuous for its ears, *ὦτα*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, generally distributed in wooded districts. It has occurred in the Outer Hebrides and in the Shetlands on passage, and migrants have been observed in some numbers on the east coast of Britain in autumn.

General Distribution.—The Long-eared Owl inhabits the wooded districts of Europe, ranging from Scandinavia and Russia to 63° N latitude, eastwards across Siberia to Japan, southwards to the Azores, north-west Africa, Abyssinia, and the Himalaya, visiting India in winter. It is accidental in Iceland, the Faeroes, Madeira, Corsica, and Cyprus. In the Canary Islands it is represented by a rather smaller and darker race, and in North America by *A. o. wilsonianus*.

Asio accipitrinus. Short-eared Owl.

Stryx accipitrina *Pallas*, Reise Rüss. Reichs, i. 1771, p. 455 : Caspian Sea. 𝔑. ℭ.

Asio accipitrinus (*Pall.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* ii. 1875, p. 234 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 295.

Asio brachyotus (*Forst.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 86.

Accipitrīnus=hawk-like.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, also a

Bird of Passage in autumn and spring. Unlike *A. otus* it frequents open country, moors, and fens, and is not arboreal. In England and Wales south of Lancashire and Yorkshire it nests irregularly in many counties, while in Scotland, the Orkney Islands, and the Outer Hebrides it is more common, and breeds regularly in suitable localities. In the Shetland Islands (where no species of vole is known to occur) it rarely breeds. In Ireland it has not been known to nest, but there, as elsewhere, it is generally distributed in winter, and is especially numerous in years when voles are abundant.

General Distribution.—The Short-eared Owl is nearly cosmopolitan, inhabiting Europe, Asia, a large part of Africa, and North and South America. It breeds from Scandinavia up to 70° N. latitude eastwards to Kamchatka, southwards to the Salvage Islands, Pyrenees, Italy, Sicily, Malta, and south Russia. In winter it is found in Spain, north Africa, west Africa, Abyssinia, and southern Asia. It is occasional in the Faeroes, Iceland, and the Azores. In west Siberia, Turkestan, and Transcaspia a somewhat paler race has been recognised, and other allied forms occur in the Hawaiian Islands and Galapagos Islands.

Genus **STRIX** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 92.

Type : *S. aluco* Linn.

Strix=στριξ, a Screech Owl, in late writers, from the root of τρίζω=I cry sharply or shrilly.

Strix aluco. Tawny Owl.

Strix aluco *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 93 : Sweden.

Syrnium aluco (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* ii. 1875, p. 247 ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 87 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 297.

Aluco, a word formed, says Gesner, by Gaza (1476) from the Ital. *Alocho*, to translate Aristotle's ἐλεός (*H. A.* viii. 3, 3). The modern Italian *Allocco*=an Owl, is possibly cognate with Germ. *Eule*, Eng. "Owl."

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, generally distributed in Great Britain, but becoming rare towards the north of Scotland. It is not known to occur in the Shetland and Orkney Islands or in the Outer Hebrides, but has been introduced into Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Tawny Owl inhabits Europe and western Asia, ranging from southern Scandinavia to 64° N. latitude, eastwards to the Obi River and southwards to the Mediterranean, Caucasus, north Persia, Asia Minor, and Syria. It is accidental in the Faeroes, and is represented in north-west Africa and south-western Persia by closely allied races, and by other forms in southern and central Asia.

Genus **NYCTEA** *Stephens*, Gen. Zool. xiii. pt. 2, 1826, p. 62.

Type : *N. nyctea* (Linn.).

Nyctĕa= of the night, from the Greek νύξ=night.

Nyctea nyctea. SNOWY OWL.

Strix nyctea *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 93 : Sweden.

Nyctea scandiaca (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* ii. 1875, p. 125; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 87; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 303.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor** between September and April to the Shetland and Orkney Islands, and not unusual in the Outer and Inner Hebrides and the mainland of Scotland. It has occurred in England in the eastern and southern counties more than twenty times, while in Ireland more than thirty examples have been recorded, chiefly from the north and north-west.

General Distribution.—The Snowy Owl inhabits the Arctic regions of Europe, Asia, and America, and has nested as far south as Livonia and Orenburg in Russia. In winter it migrates southwards and has occurred in France, Switzerland, the Balkan Peninsula, Turkestan, north-west India, and Japan. It is a straggler to the Faeroes and Iceland, as well as to other parts of Europe. In America it is found as far south as California, Texas, Louisiana, North Carolina, and the Bermudas.

Genus **SURNIA** *Duméril*, Zool. Anal. 1806, p. 34.

Type : *S. u. caparoch* (Müller).

Surnia, an invented name; probably without meaning.

Surnia ulula. EUROPEAN HAWK-OWL.

Strix ulula *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 93 : Sweden.

Surnia ulula (*Linn.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* ii. 1875, p. 129; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 88.

Surnia funerea (*Linn.*) ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 305.

Ulŭla=a Screech Owl, in classical Latin. Akin to Sanskrit *ulûka*, O. H. G. *Ula*, N. H. G. *Eule*, our "Owl," *cf.* ὀλολύζω=I cry aloud, ὑλάω=I howl.

Distribution in the British Islands.— A **Rare Visitor** : it has probably occurred four times :—Unst, Shetlands, in the winter of 1860–61 ; near Amesbury, Wiltshire, killed previous to 1876; Aberdeenshire, Nov. 1898 ; Northamptonshire, Oct. 1903.

General Distribution.—The European Hawk-Owl inhabits the northern parts of Europe and Asia and has occurred in Alaska. It migrates southwards in winter to central Europe and Asia. Birds from the Tian Shan and from Siberia have been recognised as distinct races. It is represented in America by the following subspecies :—

Surnia ulula caparoch. AMERICAN HAWK-OWL.

Strix caparoch *P. L. S. Müller*, Syst. Nat. Suppl. 1776, p. 69 : Hudson Bay.

Surnia funerea (*Linn.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* ii. 1875, p. 131; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 88 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 305 (part.).

Caparoch from its supposed native name, according to Edwards, who first made it known.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**, which has occurred four times :—off the coast of Cornwall, March 1830 ; near Yatton, Somerset, Aug. 1847 ; near Glasgow, Dec. 1863 ; near Greenock, Nov. 1868.

General Distribution.—This Owl inhabits the northern parts of North America from north-west Alaska and Hudson Bay southwards to Montana and Ungava. In winter it migrates rather farther south to Washington, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska.

Genus **NYCTALA** *C. L. Brehm*, Isis, 1828, p. 1271. 𝔑. ℭ.

Type : *N. funerea* (Linn.).

Nyctăla, from Gk. *νυκτᾰλός*=nocturnal.

Nyctala funerea. TENGMALM'S OWL.

Strix funerea *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 93 : Sweden.

Nyctala tengmalmi (*Gmel.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* ii. 1875, p. 284; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 88; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 299.

Fūnĕrĕa=of a funeral, *fūnus*. Hence ill-boding, dismal; an epithet applied to *Bubo* by Ovid, *Metam.* x. 226 & 453.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor** which has occurred about twenty times in England, chiefly in the eastern counties from Northumberland to Suffolk, while a few have been recorded from other parts. In Scotland it has been captured twice: on Cramond Island, Firth of Forth, Dec. 1860, and near Peterhead, Feb. 1886. In the Shetland Islands it has been met with twice: in Nov. 1901 and Jan. 1908.

General Distribution.—Tengmalm's Owl inhabits northern and central Europe up to 68° N. latitude in Scandinavia and north Russia, extending almost to the limits of forest-growth. Southwards it ranges to the Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathians, and Orenburg, and eastwards through western Siberia to the Yenesei. In autumn and winter it is migratory. In the Caucasus and in eastern Siberia it is said to be represented by slightly different races, and in Kamchatka by a larger, more distinct form. In North America, *N. f. richardsoni*, another closely allied representative, is found.

Genus **OTUS** *Pennant*, Ind. Zool. 1769, p. 3.

Type : *O. bakkamœna* Pennant.

Otus=a kind of Owl, see p. 129.

Otus scops. Scops Owl.

Strix scops *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 92 : Italy.

Scops giu (*Scop.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* ii. 1875, p. 47 ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 89 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 307.

Scops=σκώψ, a kind of Owl in classical Greek ; from σκοπέω=I look, from its habit of staring.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor.** About thirty have occurred in various counties in England, one in Pembroke, south Wales, about ten in Scotland, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, and nine in Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Scops Owl inhabits southern Europe, extending its migrations to Holland, Belgium, northern France, Germany, and Switzerland ; it also breeds in the Canary Islands and north-west Africa from Morocco to Tunisia, as well as in Asia Minor, and Palestine. In winter it migrates to Senegambia, Abyssinia, and Uganda. It is represented by allied races in Cyprus, in south-eastern Europe and western Asia, and in Africa.

Genus **BUBO** *Duméril*, Zool. Anal. 1806, p. 34.

Type : *B. bubo* Linn.

Būbo=an ill-boding Horned Owl in classical Latin poets. *Cf.* βύας, βύζα, the Greek equivalents, βύζω=I hoot, etc. ; from the root of βοή=a cry.

Bubo bubo. Eagle-Owl.

Strix bubo *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 92 : Sweden.

Bubo ignavus (*Forst.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* ii. 1875, p. 14 ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 90 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 309.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor.** Specimens have been taken in the Shetland and Orkney Islands, Argyllshire, and in many counties of England. It is possible that some of those recorded may have escaped from captivity.

General Distribution.—The Eagle-Owl inhabits the mountain-forests of Europe, from Scandinavia, Lapland, and north Russia to the Mediterranean. In Spain, south-east Russia, and Asia Minor slightly different races have been recognised; while eastwards in Asia a number of more or less distinct forms are found. In north Africa *B. ascalaphus* is the representative species.

Genus **CARINE** *Kaup*, Natürl. Syst. 1829, p. 29.

Type: *C. noctua* (Scop.).

Carine=καρίνη, a Carian woman, especially one hired to sing Carian dirges or funeral songs, in allusion presumably to the mournful note of this Owl.

Carine noctua. LITTLE OWL.

Strix noctua *Scopoli*, Ann. i. Hist. Nat. 1769, p. 22: Carniola.

Carine noctua (*Scop.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* ii. 1875, p. 133.
Athene noctua *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 91; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 301.

Noctŭa=of the night.

Distribution in the British Islands.—Originally, no doubt, a **Rare Visitor**, but now a **Resident.** Many have been introduced since 1843, when Waterton first turned out five in Yorkshire, and the bird has now spread over the greater part of England. Specimens recorded from north Wales, Scotland, and Ireland may have escaped from captivity.

General Distribution.—The Little Owl inhabits central Europe, ranging from Denmark, and Courland in Russia, southwards to the Mediterranean. It is accidental in southern Sweden and Heligoland. In Spain, Sardinia, and south-east Europe slightly different races have been distinguished, as well as in north Africa and western Asia.

Order ACCIPITRIFORMES.

Suborder *ACCIPITRES.*

Family VULTURIDÆ.

Genus **GYPS** *Savigny*, Descript. de l'Égypte, i. part i. 1809, pp. 68, 71.

Type : *G. fulvus* (Gmel.).

Gyps=γύψ, a Vulture in classical Greek: perhaps an Egyptian word.

Gyps fulvus. Griffon Vulture.

Vultur fulvus *Hablizl* in Pallas' neue nordische Beyträge, iv. 1783, p. 58 : N. Persia.

Gyps fulvus (*Gmel.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 5; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p 91; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 311.

Fulvus=tawny.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** An immature bird was captured alive near Cork Harbour in 1843. A second example is stated, by Saunders, to have been seen soaring over Southampton Water.

General Distribution.—The Griffon Vulture breeds in southern Europe in suitable localities from the Spanish Peninsula eastwards to the Caspian and southern Ural Mountains; also in north Africa from Morocco to Nubia and Abyssinia, as well as in Arabia, Syria, and Asia Minor. It is an occasional straggler to Normandy, Holland, Germany, and Poland. In central Asia and northern India it is represented by allied forms.

Genus **NEOPHRON** *Savigny*, Descript. de l'Égypte, i. part i. 1809, pp. 68, 75.

Type : *N. percnopterus* (Linn.).

Nĕŏphrōn=νεόφρων, childish in mind, from νέος and φρήν. But the name is said to be given from the bird's having the "front of the head naked" (Eyton, 'Rarer British Birds,' p. 3).

Neophron percnopterus. EGYPTIAN VULTURE.

Vultur perenopterus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 87: Egypt.

Neophron percnopterus (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 17; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 92; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 313.

Percnoptĕrus=περκνόπτερος, dusky-winged, an epithet of, probably, *Gypaëtus barbatus*, in Aristotle, *H. A.* ix. 32, 3: from περκνός and πτερόν.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Two immature examples were seen (one of which was shot) at Bridgwater Bay, Somerset, in Oct. 1825. An immature bird was killed at Peldon, Essex, Sept. 1868.

General Distribution.—The Egyptian Vulture breeds in southern Europe from the mountains of Spain and Savoy eastwards to the Caucasus; also in the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, and north Africa, from Morocco to the Red sea, and thence down the eastern side to Cape Colony; also in south-western Asia from Asia Minor and Palestine to north-west India. It is accidental in Norway and Germany, and is represented in India by an allied form.

Family FALCONIDÆ.

Genus **CIRCUS** *Lacépède*, Tableaux Ois. 1799, p. 4.

Type: *C. æruginosus* Linn.

Circus=κίρκος, a kind of Hawk.

Circus æruginosus. MARSH-HARRIER.

Falco æruginosus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 91: Sweden.

Circus æruginosus (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 69; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 92; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 315.

Æruginōsus=rusty, rust-coloured; from *ærūgo*=rust of copper, *æs*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Scarce Resident.** In

England a few pairs attempt to breed in Norfolk, and in Ireland it is still possibly a resident in some of the western and midland tracts of bog. Elsewhere it is a rare autumn or spring visitor. Formerly it nested throughout the fen country from Yorkshire southwards.

General Distribution.—The Marsh-Harrier breeds in Europe, western Asia, and north Africa: from southern Sweden eastwards to the Obi River and Kashmir, and from Morocco to Egypt. In winter it visits India, Ceylon, and Abyssinia, ranging southwards through east Africa to the Transvaal and Angola.

Circus cyaneus. HEN-HARRIER.

Falco cyaneus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 126: England.

Circus cyaneus (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 52; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 93; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 317.

Cȳănĕus=*κυάνεος*, dark blue.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident** and a **Winter Visitor.** A few pairs still breed in the Orkney Islands and the Outer Hebrides, and possibly in some parts of the north of Scotland. It has also nested in recent years in Wales and in one or two places in the south and west of England. In Ireland it is still resident in several mountain-districts, but has greatly decreased in numbers. A few, mostly adult birds, are found in Great Britain in winter, but in autumn young birds on migration are sometimes tolerably abundant.

General Distribution.—The Hen-Harrier breeds in Europe and north Asia, from Scandinavia and Russia south of 69° N. latitude and eastwards to the Sea of Okhotsk, but does not seem to be found in Kamchatka. Southwards it breeds in Spain and Italy. In winter it visits north Africa including Nubia and Abyssinia, northern India, and southern China. In North America it is represented by an allied form.

Circus pygargus. MONTAGU'S HARRIER.

Falco pygargus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 89: England.

Circus pygargus (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 64.

Circus cineraceus (*Montagu*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 93; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 319.

Pygargus = *πύγαργος*, white-rumped.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor**, breeding regularly in East Anglia and occasionally in other parts of England and Wales, from Northumberland southwards to Devonshire and Cornwall. To Scotland it is a rare visitor. A female shot on the 15th of June, 1882, in the Solway district, was probably nesting. In Ireland about a dozen specimens have been procured, mostly in co. Wicklow.

General Distribution.—Montagu's Harrier breeds in Europe, north-western Asia, and north Africa, from the Gulf of Finland eastwards to south-western Siberia and Turkestan, and from Morocco to Algeria. In winter it visits India, Burma, and Ceylon, also Africa, ranging to Cape Colony, and the Canary Islands.

Genus **BUTEO** *Lacépède*, Tableaux Ois. 1799, p. 4.

Type: *B. buteo* (Linn.).

Būtĕo, a kind of Hawk known to Pliny. Cognate with *βύας*, *βῦζα*, *bubo*, *bŭbĕre* = to cry like a Bittern, *bucca* = the cheek, etc. (Vaniçek).

Buteo buteo. BUZZARD.

Falco buteo *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 90: Savoy.

Buteo vulgaris *Leach*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 186; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 94; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 321.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, breeding in the western and central parts of Scotland, and the Inner

Hebrides; also sparingly in the Pennine Range, and commonly in the Lake District, Wales, Devonshire, and Cornwall. In the Shetlands its occurrence is doubtful, and in the Orkneys and the Outer Hebrides it is very rare. On the east coast and elsewhere it is an irregular visitor, and in some winters numerous. In Ireland it has disappeared as a nesting-species, and is now an occasional autumn to spring visitor.

General Distribution.—The Buzzard breeds in western Europe, from Scandinavia south of about 66° N. latitude, the Baltic Provinces and Poland westwards; also locally in southern Europe, where it is sometimes common on passage, when it leaves the more northern parts of its range. In eastern and south-eastern Europe, western Asia, India, and north and tropical Africa, also in the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, and Cape Verde Islands it is represented by allied races.

Buteo lagopus. ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD.

Falco lagopus *Brünnich*, Orn. Bor. 1764, p. 4: Christiansö Is., Baltic.

Archibuteo lagopus (*Gmel.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 196; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 95.
Buteo lagopus *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 323.

Lagopus=λαγώπους, rough-footed like a hare: from λαγώς and ποῦς.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A regular **Winter Visitor** from October to April, but its numbers vary greatly from year to year. In the northern and eastern parts of Scotland it is met with almost annually, sometimes in considerable numbers: it is also tolerably frequent along the east coast as far south as Norfolk and along the Pennine Range, but is scarce elsewhere, especially to the west. In the Outer Hebrides it has been noticed once only. From Ireland there are seventeen records, mostly from Ulster.

General Distribution.—The Rough-legged Buzzard breeds in the northern portions of Europe and Asia; from Scandinavia and Russia as far south as about 56° N. latitude eastwards across Siberia to Kamchatka and as far south as Lake Baikal ; it is also found in Alaska. In winter it moves southwards to the Caspian sea, Turkestan, and northern Japan, and occasionally occurs in southern Europe and the islands of the Mediterranean. It is represented in northern India and Tibet and in America by allied forms.

Genus **AQUILA** *Brisson,* Orn. i. 1760, p. 419.

Type : *A. chrysaëtus* (Linn.).

Aquĭla=an Eagle, in classical Latin ; either from the same root as *aquilus*=dark, ἀχλύs=mist, ὠχρός=sallow, or perhaps from the root *ac* found in *acutus*, etc.

Aquila chrysaëtus. Golden Eagle.

Falco chrysaëtos *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 88 : Sweden.

Aquila chrysaëtus (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 235; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 96; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 327.

Chrȳsāëtus=χρυσάετοs, the Golden Eagle, in Ælian, *N. A.* ii. 39; from χρῡσόs and ἀετόs.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident** in the Highlands of Scotland and in the Inner and Outer Hebrides, also formerly in Hoy, Orkney Islands. To the south of Scotland and to England it is now a very rare visitor, though it formerly bred in the Cheviots, the south-west of Scotland, the Lake District, Derbyshire, and Wales. In Ireland a few pairs were resident until recently in the north and west, but are now believed to have disappeared.

General Distribution.—The Golden Eagle breeds in Europe, north Africa, northern and central Asia southwards to the Himalaya ; also in North America southwards to Texas and Carolina. Various races have been recognised.

Aquila fusca. SPOTTED EAGLE.

Aquila fusca *Brehm*, Lehrb. Naturg. eur. Vög. i. 1823, p. 16 : Germany.

Aquila maculata (*Gmel.*) ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 325.
Aquila clanga *Pall.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 246; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 96.

Maculata=spotted.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor** : eight or nine examples have been recorded in England, mostly from the southern counties, and two in Ireland from co. Cork in Jan. 1845.

General Distribution.—The Spotted Eagle breeds from the shores of the Baltic eastwards through Russia, the Caucasus, southern Siberia and central Asia to north China, and southwards in the Balkan Peninsula, Asia Minor, Palestine, and north India. In winter it leaves its more northern haunts and occurs in Spain, Italy, Algeria, and Tunisia, while numbers ascend the Nile Valley to Abyssinia ; it also winters in the Indian Peninsula and Burma. To western Europe it is a rare visitor. Two forms of Spotted Eagle occur in Europe, but according to Saunders it is the larger chiefly, if not entirely, which has visited the British Islands.

Genus **HALIAËTUS** *Savigny*, Descript. de l'Égypte, i. pt. i. 1809, pp. 68, 85.

Type : *H. albicilla* Linn.

Haliaëtus=*ἁλιάετος*, a Sea-Eagle, in classical Greek poets : from *ἅλς* and *ἀετός*.

Haliaëtus albicilla. WHITE-TAILED EAGLE.

Falco albicilla *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 89 : Sweden.

Haliaëtus albicilla (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 302; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 97; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 329.

Albicilla, from *albicŭla*, diminutive of *albus*=white: probably confused, like *Motacilla*, with an impossible derivation from a non-existent word, κίλλος= a tail.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Scarce Resident** in the Shetland Islands and the Outer Hebrides, but has been exterminated as a breeding-species elsewhere in Great Britain and recently in Ireland. It is an irregular visitor in autumn and winter to the maritime counties and is occasionally met with inland, most of the birds being immature.

General Distribution.—The White-tailed Eagle breeds in Greenland, Iceland, Novaya Zemlya, and Europe, from Scandinavia, Denmark, northern Germany and Russia, southwards to the valley of the Danube, Turkey, Asia Minor, and apparently Egypt about Lake Menzaleh; also across northern Asia to Kamchatka and north China. In winter it visits the rest of Europe and occurs occasionally in Spain, possibly in the Azores, and in the Canary Islands and north Africa; it also visits India and Japan.

Genus **ASTUR** *Lacépède,* Tableaux Ois. 1799, p. 4.

Type: *A. palumbarius* (Linn.).

Astur, a species of Hawk, in late Latin (4th century): probably from ἀστήρ=a star, since ἀστερίας=starred, spotted, occurs as a kind of Hawk in Aristotle.

Astur palumbarius. GOSHAWK.

Falco palumbarius *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 91: Europe. 𝔑. ℭ.

Astur palumbarius (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 95; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 97; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 331.

Palumbārīus=a kind of Hawk which attacks Doves, *pălumbes.*

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor.** Most of the examples recorded have been immature birds met with on the east coast of Great Britain. Elsewhere its occurrence is very rare. Statements as to the capture of three examples in Ireland cannot be verified. It is believed to have nested in Yorkshire in May 1893, and is said to have bred formerly in the forests of Speyside in Scotland.

General Distribution.—The Goshawk breeds in Europe, northern and central Asia, and north-west Africa; from Scandinavia and Russia southwards to Spain and the Black and Caspian seas; also in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. In winter it visits north Africa, Palestine, the lower elevations of the Himalaya, and China. Races have been recognised in Sardinia and in eastern Asia.

Genus **ACCIPITER** *Brisson*, Orn. i. 1760, p. 310.

Type: *A. nisus* Linn.

Accĭpĭter=a Hawk, in classical Latin, from the same roots as ὠκῠπέτης=swift-flying, the name of a Harpy in Hesiod, Th. 267.

Accipiter nisus. Sparrow-Hawk.

Falco nisus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 92: Sweden.

Accipiter nisus (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 132; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 98; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 333.

Nisus, a mythical king of Megăra, had his purple hair cut off by his daughter Scylla in order that she might gain the love of Minos. He lost his kingdom and was turned into a Sparrow-Hawk (Virgil, *Georg.* i. 405 *seqq.*; *Ciris*, 110 *seqq.*).

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, generally distributed in woodland districts; consequently, it is rare in the Shetland and Orkney Islands and the Outer Hebrides. It is an autumn migrant on the east coast of Great Britain.

General Distribution.—The Sparrow-Hawk breeds in Europe, northern and central Asia, and north Africa, from the limits of forest-growth in Scandinavia and north Russia to Kamchatka and Japan, southwards to Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and the Himalaya. In winter it visits Abyssinia, Arabia, the Peninsula of India and China. Racial forms have been recognised in Madeira, the Canary Islands, north-west Africa, Corsica, Sardinia, and various parts of Asia.

Genus **MILVUS** *Lacépède*, Tableaux Ois. 1799, p. 4.

Type: *M. milvus* (Linn.).

Milvus=a Kite in classical Latin: a kindred form *mīlio* occurs, as if from *minlivio*, *minulīvus*, from *mĭnŭrĭo*=I twitter (Fick).

Milvus milvus. KITE.

Falco milvus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 89: Sweden.

Milvus ictinus *Sav.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 319; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 99; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 335.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Scarce Resident**, formerly abundant, but now met with in Wales only, where, thanks to the efforts made to protect it from extinction, its numbers have slowly increased from the five birds known to exist in 1905. Elsewhere it is a very rare visitor, chiefly to the eastern parts of Great Britain, but is said to have nested in Devonshire in 1913. Its occurrence in Ireland is doubtful.

General Distribution.—The Kite breeds in Scandinavia, south of about 61° N. latitude, and in western Russia as far east as Tula, Orel, and the valley of the Dnieper; westwards it is generally distributed in Europe down to the Mediterranean; also in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and the western Canary Islands; likewise in Asia Minor and Palestine. From the more northern parts of its range it is migratory in winter, but is resident in south Europe and north Africa. It is represented by a closely allied form in the Cape Verde Islands.

Milvus migrans. BLACK KITE.

Falco migrans *Boddaert*, Table Planches Enl. 1783, p. 28, no. 472: no locality.

Milvus korschun (*Gmel.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 322.

Milvus migrans (*Bodd.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 99; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 337.

Migrans=migrating.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor** which has occurred twice :—Alnwick, Northumberland, May 1866 ; and near Aberdeen, April 1901.

General Distribution.—The Black Kite breeds in central and southern Europe, being locally distributed from the southern shores of the Baltic, Finland, and Russia, southwards to the Mediterranean and Caspian seas, and southwestern Asia ; also in north Africa from Morocco to Tunisia. In winter it migrates to Africa and Madagascar. It is accidental in southern Scandinavia and Heligoland. In north-east Africa and southern and eastern Asia it is represented by allied forms.

Genus **PERNIS** *Cuvier*, Règne Anim. i. 1817, p. 322.

Type : *P. apivorus* (Linn.).

Pernis=περνίς, a late Greek word akin to πτερνίς, a kind of Hawk mentioned by Aristotle : *cf.* πτέρνα=the heel, πτερνίς=" long-heeled," *perna*=the ham.

Pernis apivorus. HONEY-BUZZARD.

Falco apivorus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 91 : Sweden.

Pernis apivorus (*Linn.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 344 ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 100 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 339.

Apivŏrus=Bee-eater, from *ăpis* and *vŏrare.*

Distribution in the British Islands.—Formerly a regular, but scarce **Summer Visitor** in Great Britain, but now only nesting occasionally in the New Forest and other parts of England and Wales. It has, however, been known to breed in various counties from Hampshire northwards to Aberdeenshire and east Ross-shire. As a spring and autumn passage-migrant it occurs mostly on the east coast of Great Britain, and has been recorded as far north as the Shetland Islands. In Ireland it appears casually as a summer and autumn visitor in the eastern counties.

General Distribution.—The Honey-Buzzard breeds in north and central Europe from Scandinavia, Finland, and Russia southwards to north Spain, north Italy, and the western shores of the Black sea; it is also found in western Siberia and Turkestan. It winters in Africa and Madagascar. In India and eastern Asia it is represented by allied forms.

Genus **HIEROFALCO** *Cuvier*, Règne Anim. i. 1817, p. 312.

Type: *H. candicans* (Gmel.).

Hierofalco, from ἱέραξ=a falcon in Greek and *falco*=a falcon in Latin, a barbarous compound of a Latin and a Greek word.

Hierofalco gyrfalco. Gyr-Falcon.

Falco gyrfalco *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 91: Sweden.

Hierofalco gyrfalco (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 416; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 101.
Falco gyrfalco *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 345.

Gyrfalco=the Falcon that soars in circles: from *gȳrāre*=to wheel round, and *falco*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has possibly occurred three times:—an adult, Mayfield, Sussex, Jan. 1845; an immature, Orford, Suffolk, Oct. 1867; and an immature from Thetford Warren, Norfolk, spring of 1883, which is doubtfully authentic. An immature Falcon killed at Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, Dec. 1901, and referred to this species, was undoubtedly a dark female Peregrine.

General Distribution.—The Gyr-Falcon breeds in northern Scandinavia, Lapland, and northern Russia, extending westwards to Greenland and across Arctic America to Alaska. In Labrador a very dark form, *H. g. obsoletus*, is found ranging south in winter as far as Maine and casually elsewhere.

Hierofalco islandus. ICELAND FALCON.

Falco islandus *Brünnich*, Orn. Bor. 1764, p. 2 [part]: Iceland.

Hierofalco islandus (*Gmel.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 414; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 102.
Falco islandus *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 343.

Islandus=of Iceland.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor.** Examples have been obtained mostly in winter in the Shetlands, Orkneys, the Outer and Inner Hebrides and in several localities, both in Scotland and in England. In Ireland it has occurred four times in the north and west.

General Distribution.—The Iceland Falcon breeds in Iceland, Jan Mayen, and south Greenland (*H. holboelli* Sharpe), also in northern Siberia (*H. uralensis* Severtz. & Menzb.) to Kamchatka. It wanders southwards to the Faeroes, north-west Europe, and to northern Asia, including the Commander Islands; also apparently to Labrador.

Hierofalco islandus candicans. GREENLAND FALCON.

Falco candicans *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. 1789, p. 275: "Iceland."

Hierofalco candicans (*Gmel.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 411; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 101.
Falco candicans *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 341.

Candicans=white.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Irregular Visitor** in winter and spring. It occurs almost annually in Scotland and the adjacent islands, likewise in Ireland. In England and Wales it is less abundant.

General Distribution.—The Greenland Falcon breeds in northern Greenland and Arctic North America from Ellesmere Land to Alaska and Bering Island. Some migrate farther south in winter and wander to Iceland, the Faeroes, and western Europe.

Genus **FALCO** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 88.

Type : *F. subbuteo* Linn.

Falco=a Falcon, in classical Latin: probably cognate with *falx*=a sickle, *flecto*=I bend etc., from the form of a Hawk's beak.

Falco peregrinus. PEREGRINE FALCON.

Falco peregrinus *Tunstall*, Ornith. Brit. 1771, p. 1 : Great Britain.

Falco communis *Gmel.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 376 (part.).

Falco peregrinus *Tunst.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 102; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 347.

Pĕrĕgrĭnus=foreign, because it was always caught a long way off from its nesting-place (*Gesner*).

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, breeding on sea-cliffs and inland rocks in suitable localities throughout Great Britain and Ireland. It also occurs in autumn as a passage-migrant.

General Distribution.—The Peregrine Falcon inhabits northern and central Europe and northern Asia, migrating southwards in winter to Africa and India. The birds from north Asia have been recognised as a distinct race. It is represented by allied forms in the Mediterranean countries, Africa, Asia, Australia, and America.

Falco peregrinus anatum.
AMERICAN PEREGRINE OR DUCK-HAWK.

Falco anatum *Bonaparte*, Geogr. and Comp. List, 1838, p. 4 : New Jersey, U.S.A.

Falco communis *Gmel.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 376 (part.).

Falco nigriceps *Cass.*; *Bidwell, Bull. B. O. C.* xxvii. 1911, p. 103.

Anatum=of ducks (Duck-Hawk of the United States).

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**; it has occurred twice :—near Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, Oct. 1891 ; at Humberstone, Lincolnshire, Sept. 1910.

General Distribution.—This form of the Peregrine inhabits the greater part of North America, ranging southwards in winter to the West Indies, Central and South America. It is replaced in the Commander Islands, Kurile Islands, Aleutian Chain, and the north-western coast-region of America from Alaska to Oregon by a closely allied race, *F. p. pealei.*

Falco subbuteo. Hobby.

Falco subbuteo *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 89 : Sweden.

Falco subbuteo *Linn.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 395; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 102; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 349.

Subbūtēo=a little like a *Buteo*, q. v.; as if a translation of Aristotle's ὑποτριόρχης (*Gesner*).

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor**, breeding regularly in most of the southern counties of England, especially Hampshire, as far west as Devonshire, but only known as a rare migrant in Cornwall. To the north of the Thames and in the eastern counties as far north as Lincolnshire it is less frequent. In the midlands it is met with occasionally, but is rare in Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire. In Scotland, where it has occurred as far north as the Shetlands, and in Wales and Ireland, it is a rare visitor but is known to have nested in Perthshire in 1887.

General Distribution.—The Hobby breeds in Europe generally, from Scandinavia and north Russia to the Mediterranean and north-west Africa : also in northern and central Asia, eastwards to Kamchatka. In winter it is found in Africa, as far south as Cape Colony, also in India, and China. Other races have been recognised from north-west Africa and from various parts of Asia.

Falco æsalon. Merlin.

Falco æsalon Tunstall, Ornith. Brit. 1771, p. 1 : France.

Falco regulus *Pall.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 406.
Falco æsalon *Tunst.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 103; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 351.

Æsălon=*αἰσάλων*, a kind of Hawk in Pliny.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, breeding in Wales, the northern counties of England, and throughout Scotland to the Shetlands, also in Ireland. It is reported to have bred on Exmoor, Somerset, in May 1907. In autumn and winter it is generally distributed, its numbers being augmented in September and October by visitors from the Continent.

General Distribution.—The Merlin breeds in Iceland, the Faeroes, and from Scandinavia southwards to the Pyrenees, thence across the alpine districts of central Europe and northern and central Asia to Ussuri-land. In winter it visits the Mediterranean basin, northern Africa as far south as Nubia and Abyssinia, northern India, and southern China. The Asiatic birds have been divided into three races. It is represented in America by *F. columbarius*.

Falco vespertinus. RED-FOOTED FALCON.

Falco vespertinus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 129 : Ingria (=St. Petersburg).

Cerchneis vespertina (*Linn.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 443.
Tinnunculus vespertinus *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 103.
Falco vespertinus *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 353.

Vespertinus=of the evening, *vesper*, because this species was described to Linnæus by G. de Démidoff as "flying about in the evening and at night."

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor**, chiefly in the spring and summer, but a few have occurred in autumn and winter. About thirty-five examples have been recorded from England, chiefly in the south and east; two from Wales, four from Scotland, and one from Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Red-footed Falcon breeds in eastern Europe and western Siberia, from north Russia to the Yenesei and Lake Baikal, ranging southwards to Poland, Hungary, the Balkan States, and south Russia. In winter it visits Africa, as far south as Damaraland. It is scarce in Spain and Morocco, and accidental in Heligoland, western

Europe, and the Canary Islands. In eastern Asia it is represented by an allied form which winters in India and southern Africa.

Falco tinnunculus. KESTREL.

Falco tinnunculus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 90: Sweden.

Cerchneis tinnuncula (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 425.

Tinnunculus alaudarius (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 104.

Falco tinnunculus *Linn.*; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 355.

Tinnunculus=a kind of Hawk in Pliny; probably from *tinnio*=I ring, from its sharp shrill voice.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, generally distributed, but moving southwards from the Shetland and Orkney Islands, the north of Scotland, and the north and east of Ireland in winter. In autumn its numbers are greatly increased by immigrants from the Continent.

General Distribution.—The Kestrel inhabits Europe, north Africa, and northern, central, and western Asia. Migrating in winter from the more northern parts of its range, it visits western and north-eastern Africa, India, and China. It is represented by allied resident forms in Madeira, the Canary and Cape Verde Islands, north-east and east Africa, India, and Burma.

Falco naumanni. LESSER KESTREL.

Falco naumanni *Fleischer* in Laurop u. Fischer, Sylvan, ein Jahrb. für Forstm. auf 1817 und 1818, 1818, p. 174: S. Germany.

Cerchneis naumanni *Fleischer*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 435.

Tinnunculus cenchris (*Naum.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 104.

Falco cenchris *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 357.

Naumanni, so named in honour of the well-known German ornithologist Johann Friedrich Naumann (1780–1857).

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** In England this species has been recorded eight times; in Scotland once and in Ireland once.

General Distribution.—The Lesser Kestrel breeds in southern Europe, south-western Asia, and north Africa, ranging from Spain and as far north as southern Poland eastwards across southern Europe to Orenburg, Bokhara, Persia, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Egypt, also westwards to Morocco. In winter it visits tropical and southern Africa. It is an accidental visitor to France and Germany, and is represented in Chinese Turkestan and China by a closely allied race which winters in India and occurs in eastern and southern Africa.

Suborder *PANDIONES.*

Genus **PANDION** *Savigny*, Descript. de l'Égypte, i. pt. i. 1809, pp. 69, 95.

Type: *P. haliaëtus* Linn.

Pandīon, a mythical king of Athens, father of Procne and Philomela; from πᾶς=all, and δῖος=divine.

Pandion haliaetus. Osprey.

Falco haliaetus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 91: Sweden.

Pandion haliaëtus (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 449; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 105; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 359.

Haliăëtus=ἁλιάετος, a Sea-Eagle in classical Greek poets; from ἅλς and ἀετός.

Distribution in the British Islands.—Formerly a **Resident.** A pair or two may still breed in Scotland, but it has recently deserted two of its well-known nesting-haunts in Inverness-shire, Loch an Eilean in 1903, and Loch Arkaig in 1911. In England it is a tolerably regular **Autumn** and **Spring Visitor,** and occurs irregularly in Wales. In Ireland many examples have been recorded, chiefly in autumn, but it is not known to have bred there.

General Distribution.—The Osprey inhabits the greater part of the eastern Hemisphere, except the Austro-Malayan Islands and Australia, breeding in suitable localities throughout Europe, Asia, and north Africa, southwards to the Canary Islands, Cape Verde Group, and Sokotra. It visits tropical and south-east Africa in winter. In America and Australia it is represented by closely allied races.

Order **PELECANIFORMES.**

Family PHALACROCORACIDÆ.

Genus **PHALACROCORAX** *Brisson*, Orn. vi. 1760, p. 511.

Type : *P. carbo* (Linn.).

Phălacrŏcŏrax, from φαλακρός=bald-headed, and κόραξ=a Raven.

Phalacrocorax carbo. CORMORANT.

Pelecanus carbo *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 133 : Sweden.

Phalacrocorax carbo (*Linn.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 105 ; *Ogilvie-Grant*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 340 ; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 361.

Carbo=a coal ; perhaps from the bird's sooty blackness.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, common round our coasts, but rather less numerous on the western side of Scotland, the Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney and Shetland Islands, than the Green Cormorant or Shag. It visits inland waters and occasionally breeds on inland cliffs and on trees.

General Distribution.—The Cormorant inhabits the Atlantic coasts of North America from Hudson Bay to Georgia, central and southern Greenland, Iceland, the Faeroes, and ranges thence across Europe and Asia to Kamchatka ; also from the Mediterranean to India, the Malay Peninsula, Australia, New Zealand, and the Chatham Islands. Several racial forms have been recognised. It has been recorded from southern Africa, probably erroneously.

Phalacrocorax graculus. SHAG.

Pelecanus graculus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 217 : Sweden.

Phalacrocorax graculus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 106; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 364; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 363.

Grăcŭlus=a Jackdaw, in classical Latin, akin to *garrio*=I chatter, *gallus*=a cock, etc. It was called "*graculus palmipes*" by the old writers.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, common round our western shores, but less so on the south coast of England, east of the Isle of Wight, and on the east coast, except towards the north of Scotland. Very numerous in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, in the Outer Hebrides, and down the whole of the west coast of Great Britain. In Ireland it is common, and breeds all round the coasts. It rarely frequents inland waters.

General Distribution.—The Shag inhabits Iceland, the Faeroes, and the coasts of western Europe from Norway to Portugal. It is represented in the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas by a closely allied form, *P. g. desmaresti.*

Family SULIDÆ.

Genus **SULA** *Brisson*, Orn. vi. 1760, p. 494.

Type : *S. leucogastra* (Bodd.).

Sula, latinized from the Norse *Sule* (Brünnich, *Orn. Bor.* 1764, p. 31), which is said to mean an awkward fellow, a dolt.

Sula bassana. GANNET.

Pelecanus bassanus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 133 : Scotland.

Sula bassana (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 106; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 425; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 365.

Bassāna=of the Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth, because it was supposed to breed nowhere else.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, breeding on the Bass Rock, Haddington; Suliskerry, 40 miles west of the Orkney Islands; Sulisgeir, Outer Hebrides; Ailsa Craig, Ayrshire; Grassholm, Pembrokeshire; Bull Rock, co. Cork; Skelligs, co. Kerry; St. Kilda group. Formerly it nested on Lundy Island. In winter it has a wider range.

General Distribution.—The Gannet breeds in the Faeroes and Iceland, also on the north-east coast of North America at Bonaventura Island, and the Bird Rocks in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In winter it ranges south to the Mediterranean, as far east as Italy and Tunisia, north-west Africa, Madeira, the Canary Islands, Azores, and the Gulf of Mexico.

Order ANSERIFORMES.

Family ANATIDÆ.

Genus **ANSER** *Brisson,* Orn. vi. 1760, p. 261.

Type: *A. anser* (Linn.).

Anser=a Goose, in classical Latin; cognate with χήν, Sanskrit *hansas*, German *Gans* (our "Gander"), Norse *gaas*, Anglo-Sax. *gōs*=goose, *gandra*=gander, *ganot*=gannet, Eng. Goose; originally *hanser*. Probably from the root of χαίνω, χάσκω=I gape.

Anser anser. Grey Lag-Goose.

Anas anser *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 123: Sweden.

Anser cinereus *Meyer*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 115; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 397.

Anser ferus (*Brünn.*); *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 89.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident** in the north of Scotland, breeding in Caithness, Sutherland, Ross-shire, and on the Outer and some of the Inner Hebrides. In winter its numbers are greatly augmented and it is then more generally distributed, but is scarce on the east coast. It occurs occasionally on passage at the Shetland and Orkney

Islands. To England and Wales it is a rare and irregular **Winter Visitor**, especially to the south and west. It is scarce in most parts of Ireland, but some numbers visit the south and west. Formerly it bred in the carrs of Yorkshire and in the fens of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, but ceased to do so at the beginning of last century.

General Distribution.—The northern breeding-range of the Grey Lag-Goose extends from Iceland and Scandinavia to Kamchatka; its southern limit is more difficult to define, but the bird breeds in Denmark, locally in Holland and north Germany, occasionally in south Spain and commonly along the lower Danube and Black sea; it is also found in Transcaucasia, Persia, Turkestan, and probably China, though at present only recorded from there as a winter visitor. In winter it resorts to southern Europe and northern Africa; also to north and central India and China as far south as Canton.

Anser fabalis. BEAN-GOOSE.

Anser fabalis *Latham*, Gen. Synop. Suppl. i. 1787, p. 297: Great Britain.

Anser segetum (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 115; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 401.

Anser fabalis *Lath.*; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 99.

***Fabalis*=of beans (as Geese often frequent bean-stubbles).**

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor**, commoner on the west coast of Great Britain than on the east. It is scarce in the north of Scotland and some of the Inner Hebrides, and almost unknown in the Outer Hebrides. In the Orkneys its occurrence requires confirmation, but it has been obtained at Fair Isle, Shetlands. In Ireland it is often numerous in the midland and western counties, especially in severe winters, but rare in the south.

General Distribution.—The Bean-Goose breeds in Kolguev, Novaya Zemlya, and north-eastern Russia, but is apparently only met with on passage in Finland and Lapland. East of the Petchora its breeding-range extends to the Taimyr Peninsula and possibly to east Siberia. In winter it is found over the greater part of Europe and western Asia, and is common in China. Eastwards its place is taken by the larger, thick-billed form, *A. f. serrirostris.*

A form with the bill mostly yellow has been separated as *A. arvensis* and occurs in the British Islands, but its claims to specific distinction are extremely doubtful.

Anser albifrons. WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.

Branta albifrons *Scopoli*, Ann. i. Hist. Nat. 1769, p. 69: Carniola.

Anser albifrons (*Scop.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 116 (part.); *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 92; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 399.

Albĭfrons=with a white forehead; from *albus* and *frons*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor.** Generally scarce on the east coast of Great Britain, except near the Moray Firth, but on the west and south often numerous, though local in its distribution. It is rather plentiful in the Shetlands and Orkneys, much less so in the Outer Hebrides, but common in Islay. In Ireland it is abundant and much the commonest species of Grey Goose.

General Distribution.—The breeding-range of the White-fronted Goose includes Greenland, Iceland, the most northerly tundra of Arctic Europe, Kolguev, and Novaya Zemlya, the extreme north of Siberia, and the islands along the shores of the Arctic Ocean. In winter it is met with throughout Europe, south to the Mediterranean basin, Egypt, the Black and Caspian seas, northern India, China, Korea, and Japan. In Arctic America, *A. a. gambeli*, a form with a slightly larger bill, is met with, ranging south in winter to Mexico and Cuba. It seems doubtful if the American bird is really separable from *A. albifrons*.

Anser erythropus. LESSER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.

Anas erythropus *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 123: Sweden.

Anser albifrons (*Scop.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 116 (part.); *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 92 (part.).
Anser erythropus (*Linn.*); *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 400.

Erythropus=pink or red-footed; from ἐρυθρός=red, and ποῦς=foot.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** An example was shot at Holy Island, Northumberland, Sept. 1886. One is said to have been shot on the Wash, Norfolk, Jan. 1900. Specimens are also recorded as having been killed near York and in the Humber district, and possibly on the Solway, but their histories are rather uncertain.

General Distribution.—In north Europe the Lesser White-fronted Goose breeds in Lapland, the Kanin Peninsula, and Novaya Zemlya; also in Asia on the tundra of northern Siberia from the Yenesei eastwards to Kamchatka. In winter it is found sparingly or rarely over western and southern Europe, but often occurs in considerable numbers in the north and east. Vast flocks have been observed on the Sea of Azov; it is numerous on the Caspian sea and visits north Egypt. Eastwards it is met with in Persia, India, south China, and Japan. It is very common on Lake Baikal and other parts of northern Asia.

Anser brachyrhynchus. PINK-FOOTED GOOSE.

Anser brachyrhynchus *Baillon,* Mém. de la Soc. Roy. d'Em. d'Abbev. for 1833, 1834, p. 74: France.

Anser brachyrhynchus *Baill.*; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 116; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 103; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 403.

Brachyrhynchus=short beaked; from βραχύς and ῥύγχος.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor.** Most numerous on the east coast of Great Britain and less common on the south and west. It has been observed on Fair Isle, Shetlands, Oct. 1909, but is rare in the Orkneys and north of Scotland, and of doubtful occurrence in the Outer Hebrides. In Ireland it is accidental.

General Distribution.—The Pink-footed Goose breeds in Spitsbergen, almost certainly in Iceland, and probably also in Franz Josef Land. It winters in north-western and western Europe.

Genus **CHEN** *Boie,* Isis, 1822, p. 563.

Type: *C. hyperboreus* (Pall.).

Chen=χήν a Goose, in classical Greek; cognate with *Anser,* q. v.

Chen hyperboreus. SNOW-GOOSE.

Anser hyperboreus *Pallas,* Spicil. Zool. fasc. vi. 1769, p. 25: N.E. Siberia.

Chen albatus (*Cass.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 117.
Chen hyperboreus (*Pall.*); *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 84; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 405.

Hyperboreus=northern, from ὑπὸ=under, and βορέας=north wind.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Winter Visitor.** In exceptionally severe winters small numbers and even flocks visit Great Britain from the Solway district southwards; also Ireland, where a few have been killed.

General Distribution.—The Snow-Goose breeds in western Arctic America and probably also in eastern Arctic Asia, east of the Lena. In winter it visits western North America west of the Mississippi valley southwards to Mexico, and, from time to time, north-western Europe, southwards to Greece and the Caspian sea.

Chen hyperboreus nivalis. GREATER SNOW-GOOSE.

Anas nivalis *Forster,* Philos. Trans. lxii. 1773, p. 433: Hudson Bay.

Chen nivalis (*Forst.*); *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 86; *Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C.* x. 1899, p. xv.

Nivalis=snowy, *i. e.* snow-white.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**: one example was obtained in Ireland, at Belmullet, co. Mayo, in Oct. 1886.

General Distribution.—The Greater Snow-Goose breeds in Greenland and Ellesmere Land, Arctic North America. In winter it visits the United States, east of the Mississippi, southwards to Florida and Porto Rico.

The claims of this larger race to distinction do not seem as yet very well established.

Genus **BRANTA** *Scopoli,* Ann. i. Hist. Nat. 1769, p. 67.

Type: *B. bernicla* (Linn.).

Branta, a mediæval word found in Gesner, probably the same as our "Brent" (*i. e.* Burnt Goose) from its charred appearance.

Branta bernicla. BRENT GOOSE.

Anas bernicla *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 124: Sweden.

Bernicla brenta (*Pall.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 117; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 411.

Branta bernicla (*Linn.*); *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 119 (part.).

Bernicla, of uncertain derivation, possibly connected with barnacles, from which these Geese were fabled to grow.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor,** numerous in the Shetlands and Orkneys and on the east and south coasts of Great Britain. In the Hebrides and on the western shores it is much less numerous and more irregular. It is very common on the coasts of Ireland, and is seldom met with on inland waters unless wounded.

General Distribution.—The Brent Goose breeds in Kolguev, Novaya Zemlya, Franz Josef Land, and Spitsbergen, and probably also in north Russia on the tundra of the Kanin Peninsula and Yalmal. In Asia it nests near the mouth of the Yenesei and on the Taimyr Peninsula. In winter it visits the Faeroe Islands, the North sea, and the Baltic, ranging southwards along the shores of western Europe to northern France and occasionally to Morocco, the Mediterranean, and Egypt. East of the Taimyr Peninsula its place is taken by *B. nigricans*, and in North America by the following race.

Branta bernicla glaucogaster. AMERICAN BRENT GOOSE.

Bernicla glaucogaster *C. L. Brehm,* Handb. Naturg. Vög. Deutschl. 1831, p. 849 : German coast of the Baltic.

Bernicla brenta (*Pall.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 117 (part.); *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 411 (part.).
Branta bernicla (*Linn.*); *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 119 (part.).

Glaucogaster = bluish (or silvery) breasted; from γλαυκὸς = bluish, and γαστὴρ = belly.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor**, met with among flocks of *B. bernicla* on the east coast of Great Britain, mostly to the north of the Humber and notably on the Northumberland coast, where it appears to be more abundant than *B. bernicla*. The same seems to be true about the south-east coast of Ireland. In the Cromarty Firth it is not uncommon among the vast flocks of Brent Geese. It has also been recorded from the Solway Firth and Essex.

General Distribution.—The American Brent Goose breeds in the arctic islands of north-eastern North America and the west coast of Greenland. It winters on the east coast of North America southwards to Carolina and Florida, and has occurred accidentally in some of the eastern States, Barbados, and British Columbia. It has also been recorded from Kolguev, Novaya Zemlya, and the Taimyr Peninsula. Its exact distribution is still very imperfectly known.

Branta leucopsis. BARNACLE-GOOSE.

Anas leucopsis *Bechstein*, Orn. Taschenb. ii. 1803, p. 424: Germany.

Bernicla leucopsis (*Bechst.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 118; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 409.
Branta leucopsis *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 117.

Leucopsis = white-faced; from λευκός and ὄψις.

Distribution in the British Islands. — A **Winter Visitor**, most numerous in the Outer and Inner Hebrides and on the west coast of Scotland, likewise in the Solway district, Cumberland, and Lancashire, but less frequent southwards to Cornwall. On the east and south coasts it is sparingly met with in severe weather. In Ireland it is rather abundant in the north and north-west and along Dundalk Bay in the east, but rare in the south. To the Shetlands and Orkneys it is a regular autumn visitor, but does not winter in the former islands.

General Distribution.—The Barnacle Goose breeds in north Scoresby Land, eastern Greenland, Spitsbergen, and in limited numbers in the Lofoten Islands. It probably also nests in Iceland, Kolguev, Novaya Zemlya, Franz Josef Land, and western Siberia. On migration it visits south Greenland, Iceland, the Faeroes, the North sea, and the Baltic. Occasionally it wanders to Spain, Italy, Morocco, the Azores, and North America.

Branta ruficollis. RED-BREASTED GOOSE.

Anser ruficollis *Pallas*, Spicil. Zool. fasc. vi. 1769, p. 21, tab. iv.: N. Siberia.

Bernicla ruficollis (*Pall.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 119; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 407.
Branta ruficollis *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 124.

Ruficollis = red-necked; from *rufus* and *collum*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Examples have been obtained in Middlesex early in 1776;

near Wycliffe, Yorkshire, about the same date; at Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland, 1818; Essex, Jan. 1871; Gloucestershire, Nov. 1909. Two are also said to have been taken in south Devon and one in Norfolk. Others have been reported on more or less doubtful evidence.

General Distribution.—The Red-breasted Goose breeds in the tundras of western Siberia from the Obi to the Yenesei, but does not occur much to the east of the Taimyr Peninsula. In winter great numbers visit the Caspian and Aral seas, also parts of Persia, passing through south Russia, the Kirghiz Steppes, and Turkestan. It wanders occasionally to central and southern Europe as far west as France and as far south as Italy.

Genus **CYGNUS** *Bechstein*, Orn. Taschenb. pt. ii. 1803, p. 404 (note).

Type: *C. cygnus* (Linn.).

Cygnus=the Swan, in classical Latin, in Greek *κύκνος*. Cf. *Ciconia.*

Cygnus cygnus. WHOOPER SWAN.

Anas cygnus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 122: Sweden.

Cygnus musicus *Bechst.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 120; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 26; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 413.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor** from October to April, individuals occasionally remaining until May. It is more abundant in severe weather. It regularly frequents the estuaries and lochs of Scotland and the adjacent islands, and is often common on the shores of England and Wales in hard winters. To Ireland it is an **Irregular Visitor.** Formerly it nested in the Orkneys. A pair of pinioned wild birds have for several years bred in Shetland, and the young have remained there.

General Distribution.—The Whooper breeds in Iceland, northern Europe, and northern Asia, and winters in central and southern Europe, central Asia, China, and Japan. In severe winters it occasionally visits north Africa.

Cygnus bewicki. BEWICK'S SWAN.

Cygnus bewickii *Yarrell*, Trans. Linn. Soc. xvi. 1833, p. 453.

Cygnus bewicki *Yarrell*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 121; *Salvadori*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 29; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 415.

Bewicki, named after Thomas Bewick, naturalist and artist (1753–1828), author of a 'History of British Birds.'

Distribution in the British Islands.—A regular **Winter Visitor.** In Scotland, especially in the Hebrides, it is sometimes very numerous, notably on the island of Tiree; also in the north and west of Ireland. In England and Wales it is often met with in severe weather, but is much rarer than *C. cygnus.*

General Distribution.—Bewick's Swan breeds in Arctic Europe and Arctic Asia, from the White sea eastwards to the delta of the Lena; also on Kolguev and Novaya Zemlya. It winters in western and central Europe, the Caspian sea, China, and Japan. East of the Lena it is represented by the larger form *C. b. jankowskii* Alphéraky.

Cygnus olor. MUTE SWAN.

Anas olor *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 501: Russia.

Cygnus olor (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 119; *Salvadori*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 35; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 417.

Olor=a Swan, in classical Latin, especially in poetry; perhaps a Spanish word. *Cf.* Welsh *alarch.*

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident,** introduced and generally distributed in a semi-domesticated condition. Continental wild birds also visit our Islands on migration.

General Distribution.—The Mute Swan breeds in south

Scandinavia, Denmark, north Germany, central and southern Russia, and on the lower Danube; also commonly in the neighbourhood of the Black and Caspian seas, and eastwards in Turkestan and Mongolia. It winters in the basin of the Mediterranean, on the lakes of north Africa, and the Caspian sea, wandering occasionally to north-west India.

Genus **TADORNA** *Fleming*, Phil. Zool. ii. 1822, p. 260.

Type: *T. tadorna* (Linn.).

Tadorna, an Italian word, which seems first to occur in Bélon, 1585, as the latinized name of a bird.

Tadorna tadorna. COMMON SHELD-DUCK.

Anas tadorna *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 122 : Sweden.

Tadorna cornuta (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 122; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 171; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 419.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, generally distributed and abundant in suitable localities along the coasts, but less numerous in the south of England. It also nests occasionally in inland localities far from the sea. In the Shetlands it is scarce, and it seems doubtful if it has ever nested there. On the east coast of Scotland it is especially plentiful, its numbers being largely increased in winter by visitors from the Continent.

General Distribution.—The Common Sheld-Duck breeds from 70° N. latitude in Norway, and from 56° N. in the Ural Mountains, southwards to France and Spain. It is a resident in the basins of the Black and Caspian seas. Eastwards it breeds on the salt steppes of southern Siberia and the salt-lakes of Turkestan and Mongolia, ranging to Japan. Over the interior of Europe, along the basin of the Mediterranean, and in north Africa it is chiefly known as a winter visitor, and is also found at that season in northern India, southern China, and Formosa. It occasionally visits the Faeroes and Iceland.

Tadorna casarca. Ruddy Sheld-Duck.

Anas casarca *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. iii. App. 1768, p. 224 : Russia.

Tadorna casarca (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 122; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 421.

Casarca rutila (*Pall.*); *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 177.

Casarca=a Goose, in South Russian; Tartar *karakchás*=black Goose.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor.** Between June and September 1892, during the great drought in southern Europe, many visited the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, flocks of from ten to twenty being seen in some places. Some of the other records in the southern counties of England probably refer to birds which had escaped from captivity. A female was obtained at Suliskerry, 40 miles west of the Orkneys, in June 1909.

General Distribution.—Small numbers of the Ruddy Sheld-Duck breed in south Spain, but it is otherwise rare west of the Adriatic; it is more plentiful in south-eastern Europe. In Asia it breeds in Persia and Turkestan, central Tibet and Mongolia up to 16,000 ft., and on Lake Baikal. It winters in India, south China, and Formosa, and is a resident in north Africa from Morocco to Egypt and Abyssinia. It has wandered to north Europe, Iceland, and even Greenland; also to the Amur valley, north China, and Japan.

Genus **ANAS** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 122.

Type: *A. boschas* Linn.

Anas=a Duck in classical Latin; akin to *νῆττα, νησσα, νασσα.* Germ. *Ente*, Lith. *antis.*

Anas boschas. Wild Duck or Mallard.

Anas boschas *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 127: Sweden. 𝔑. ℭ.

Anas boscas *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 125; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 189; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 423.

Boschas=*βοσκάς*, a small kind of Duck in Aristotle; apparently the genuine forms are *βασκας* and *φασκάς*. Origin unknown (*cf.* H. T. Wharton, 'Ibis,' 1879, p. 452); perhaps confused with *βόσκω*=I feed, in popular etymology.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, generally distributed; also a very numerous **Winter Visitor.**

General Distribution.—The Wild Duck is found over the greater part of the northern Hemisphere. It breeds in Iceland, throughout Europe south of the Arctic Circle, in the Azores, and in north Africa; in Asia from Turkestan to China and Japan. In winter it visits the Canary Islands, Madeira, and the Azores, north Africa southwards to the Tropic of Cancer, India, and Burma. In North America it inhabits the temperate portions and winters as far south as Panama. In Greenland a resident race has been distinguished as *A. b. conboschas* Brehm.

Anas strepera. GADWALL.

Anas strepera *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 125: Sweden.

Chaulelasmus streperus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 125; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 221.
Anas strepera *Linn.*; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 425.

Strepera=noisy.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, breeding in considerable numbers in Norfolk and Suffolk, where it was originally introduced, and of late years in two localities in the south of Scotland. A comparatively scarce and uncertain **Winter Visitor** in most other parts, including Ireland, but tolerably numerous in the Hebrides and especially so in Tiree.

General Distribution.—The Gadwall breeds in the temperate regions of the northern Hemisphere, including Iceland. In winter it visits the basin of the Mediterranean, and the inland waters of north Africa, following the Nile valley to the Sudan and Abyssinia; it is very numerous in northern India, but less so in China and Japan. In America it winters in the southern United States and Mexico, wandering to the Bermudas and West Indies.

Genus **QUERQUEDULA** *Stephens*, Gen. Zool. xii. pt. 2, 1824, p. 142.

Type: *Q. querquedula* (Linn.).

Querquedula, a kind of Duck mentioned by Varro and Columella; perhaps from *κέρκουρος*=a light vessel used by the Cyprians: or from *καρκαίρω*=I ring (Vaniçek). Prof. Skeat says the name is from an onomatopœic base, *querq* or *kark*, significative of any loud noise.

Querquedula querquedula. GARGANEY.

Anas querquedula *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 126: Sweden.

Querquedula circia (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 126; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 293; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 435.

Distribution in the British Islands.—Chiefly a **Spring Visitor**; less frequent in autumn, and occasionally passing the winter. It breeds regularly, but in small numbers, in some of the south-eastern counties of England from Norfolk southwards to Kent. Formerly it bred regularly in Northumberland before Prestwick Carr was drained, and has done so occasionally during recent years in Durham, Yorkshire, Hampshire, and Somersetshire. In Scotland, the west of England and Wales, and in Ireland it is rarely met with; while in the Shetland and Orkney Islands and in the Outer Hebrides its occurrence is exceptional.

General Distribution.—The Garganey breeds throughout the greater part of the Palæarctic region, and in winter visits northern and tropical Africa and southern Asia eastwards to Japan, the Philippines, Borneo, Java, the Moluccas, and New Guinea.

Querquedula discors. BLUE-WINGED TEAL.

Anas discors *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 205: Eastern United States.

Querquedula discors (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 126; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 299; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 434.

Discors=unlike, from its peculiar wing-markings.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred three times, all the examples being females:—in upper Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, 1858; on the Dee estuary, Cheshire, about 1860; at Ballycotton, co. Cork, Sept. 1910.

General Distribution.—The Blue-winged Teal breeds in North America south of about 60° N. latitude, from Labrador and the valley of the Saskatchewan southwards in suitable localities to Florida and western Mexico. It winters in the southern United States, Central America, and the West Indies, extending to north-western South America, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

Querquedula crecca. COMMON TEAL.

Anas crecca *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 126: Sweden.

Querquedula crecca (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 127.
Nettion crecca, *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 243; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 431.

Crecca, probably from the note. Cf. *Crex*, q. v., and the German *Kriech-Ente*, old English Cracker = Pintail.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, breeding from the Shetlands and Orkneys and the Outer Hebrides southwards, being most plentiful in the north and least numerous in the midland and southern counties of England. In Ireland it nests in every county. From September onwards, its numbers are vastly increased by winter visitors from the Continent.

General Distribution.—The Common Teal breeds in Iceland, the Faeroes, and throughout Europe and Asia, but more abundantly in the northern parts of its range to about 70° N. latitude, and in decreasing numbers southwards to the Mediterranean, the Azores, Turkestan, Mongolia, and the Amur valley. In winter it is abundant where open water is found and ranges south to the Canary Islands, Madeira, Abyssinia, Sokotra, Persia, India, Ceylon, China, and Japan. It has been met with in Alaska in summer and, as a straggler, on the east coast of Greenland. In America it is represented by *Q. c. carolinensis*.

Querquedula crecca carolinensis.
AMERICAN GREEN-WINGED TEAL.

Anas carolinensis *Gmelin,* Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 533: Hudson Bay.

Querquedula carolinensis (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 127.

Nettion carolinense (*Gmel.*); *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 250; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 433.

Carolinensis=from Carolina, in North America.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor** which has occurred three times:—in Hurstbourne Park, Hampshire, about 1840; a male at Scarborough, Yorkshire, Nov. 1851; a male on Kingsbridge estuary, Devonshire, Nov. 1879.

General Distribution.—The American Green-winged Teal breeds in North America from the Aleutian Islands and Alaska eastwards to Ungava and Newfoundland and from central California to New Brunswick. In winter its migrations extend to Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. It has wandered to Greenland, the Bermudas, and even to the Hawaiian Islands.

Genus **MARECA** *Stephens*, Gen. Zool. xii. pt. 2, 1824, p. 130.

Type: *M. penelope* (Linn.).

Mareca, the native name, according to Marcgrave, of the Brazilian Teal (*Querquedula brasiliensis*).

Mareca penelope. WIGEON.

Anas penelope *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 126: Sweden.

Mareca penelope (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 123; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 227; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 437.

Pĕnĕlŏpē; πηνέλοψ=a kind of Duck with purple stripes, in classical Greek which was said to have fed Penelope, subsequently the wife of Ulysses, after her parents had thrown her into the sea, from πήνη=woof, and ὄψις=sight, "braided looking."

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, breeding in the Shetland and Orkney Islands and in many parts of Scotland; also occasionally in the north of England and Wales. There is no actual proof of its having bred in Ireland. It is a very common **Winter Visitor** to all our coasts and the adjacent inland waters.

General Distribution.—The Wigeon is widely distributed over Europe and Asia, breeding in the more northern parts of its range up to about 70° N. latitude: it also nests in Iceland, the Faeroes, Kolguev, and Vaigach Island. In winter it visits the whole of southern Europe and north Africa, as far south as Abyssinia; also southern Asia to the Sunda Islands; while some cross Bering sea to the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, and visit the coast of California. Stragglers reach Greenland, the Atlantic coasts of North America, the Azores, and Madeira, and have been recorded from the Marshall Islands.

Mareca americana. AMERICAN WIGEON.

Anas americana *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 526: Louisiana.

Mareca americana (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 124; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 233; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 439.

Americāna = American.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**; there are about three authentic records of its occurrence:—In the London market, winter 1837–38; in a Leeds game-stall, Feb. 1895; a male, Benbecula, Outer Hebrides, Jan. 1907. Others have been recorded, some being possibly birds which have escaped from captivity.

General Distribution.—The American Wigeon breeds in North America from Alaska eastwards to Hudson Bay and southwards to Utah, Colorado, and Wisconsin. In winter it visits Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. It has been obtained in Bering Island and the Hawaiian Islands; also in the Azores and in France. Its reported breeding in Iceland is extremely doubtful and is not confirmed by naturalists who have recently visited that country.

Genus **SPATULA** *Boie,* Isis, 1822, p. 564.

Type : *S. clypeata* (Linn.).

Spătŭla=anything broad like a spoon, *spatha* (referring to the bill).

Spatula clypeata. SHOVELER.

Anas clypeata *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 124: Sweden.

Spatula clypeata (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 128; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 306; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 427.

Clypeata=armed with a shield, *clypeus* or *clipeus*: from the white shield-like gorget.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, breeding in many parts, its numbers having greatly increased since 1876. In autumn and winter it is more generally distributed and much more numerous.

General Distribution.—The Shoveler inhabits the northern Hemisphere, and its breeding-range is circumpolar. In the Palæarctic region it is seldom found nesting north of the Arctic Circle, but extends from thence southwards to north Africa, and is said to be resident in the Abyssinian highlands. In North America it breeds from Alaska southwards to the southern United States. In winter it ranges to the Canary Islands, Senegambia, Somaliland, and has been incorrectly recorded from the Cape; also to Arabia, India, Ceylon, south China, Formosa, and the Hawaiian Islands. In America it winters in the West Indies, Panama, and Colombia, and has been recorded from Newfoundland and the Bermudas.

Genus **DAFILA** *Stephens*, Gen. Zool. xii. 1824, pt. 2, p. 126.

Type: *D. acuta* (Linn.).

Dafila, apparently an invented word of no meaning.

Dafila acuta. PINTAIL.

Anas acuta *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 126 : Sweden.

Dafila acuta (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 124; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 270; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 429.

Acŭta=sharp, pointed; from *acŭo*=I sharpen.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, which has bred during recent years in the Orkney Islands and on Loch Leven, in Kinross, and occasionally in the Shetlands, the Outer and Inner Hebrides, and other parts of Scotland; possibly also in Ireland. It is a regular **Winter Visitor** between September and April to our coasts, and is occasionally found inland, but is not very numerous.

General Distribution.—The Pintail inhabits the greater part of the northern Hemisphere, and breeds in both the Old and New Worlds from about 72° N. latitude, southwards to about 50° N.; also in southern Spain, the Rhone delta and Hungary. In winter it ranges to north Africa, including Egypt and southern Abyssinia; also to India, Ceylon, Burma, China, Borneo, and even the Hawaiian Islands. In America it winters in Panama and the West Indies.

Genus **NETTA** *Kaup,* Natürl. Syst. 1829, p. 102.

Type: *N. rufina* (Pall.).

Netta=*νῆττα*, a Duck; from *νέω*=I swim.

Netta rufina. RED-CRESTED POCHARD.

Anas rufina *Pallas,* Reise Russ. Reichs, App. 1773, p. 713 : S.E. Russia.

Fuligula rufina (*Pall.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 128.
Netta rufina *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 328; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 441.

Rūfina, apparently an adjectival form from *rūfus*=red.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An occasional **Autumn** and **Winter Visitor**, chiefly met with on the east and south coasts of England; while individuals have occurred in Pembrokeshire, Westmoreland, Argyllshire, and co. Kerry.

General Distribution.—The Red-crested Pochard breeds in the central and southern parts of Europe, from south Germany to Spain and the delta of the Rhone eastwards. It is abundant in the Danube valley and parts of south Russia; also in Asia from north Persia to eastern Turkestan. Southwards it nests in north Africa, but appears to be rare in Egypt. In winter it inhabits the basins of the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas, ranging to India and occasionally to western China. It is an accidental visitor to northern and western Europe, and has occurred once in the eastern United States.

Genus **NYROCA** *Fleming*, Philos. Zool. ii. 1822, p. 260.

Type: *N. nyroca* (Güldenst.).

Nyroca, latinized from the Russian name, *Ootna nyrok*.

Nyroca nyroca. WHITE-EYED POCHARD.

Anas nyroca *Güldenstädt*, Nov. Comm. Petrop. xiv. pt. 1, 1770, p. 403: S. Russia.

Nyroca ferruginea (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 130.
Nyroca africana (*Gmel.*); *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 345.
Fuligula nyroca (*Güld.*); *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 445.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor**, met with principally in the eastern and southern counties of England, though a few have been obtained in the west, and in Scotland as far north as the Tay; also in Ireland.

General Distribution.—The White-eyed Pochard breeds in central and southern Europe, western Asia as far east as Kashmir, and in north Africa. Its reported occurrence in the Obi valley requires confirmation. It winters in Africa north of 14° N. latitude, and ranges thence to India as far east as the longitude of Calcutta and southwards to about 14° N. latitude.

Nyroca ferina. POCHARD.

Anas ferina *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 126 : Sweden.

Fuligula ferina (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 130; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 443.
Nyroca ferina *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 335.

Ferina=of or belonging to wild animals, *feræ*; perhaps in reference to its "game" flavour. Cf. German *Tafel-Ente,* "Table Duck."

Distribution in the British Islands.—Chiefly a **Winter Visitor** between October and April, but many pairs are **Resident** and remain to breed and, owing to the protection afforded them, seem to be increasing. In Scotland it is generally distributed in summer from the Orkneys southwards, but is only a winter visitor to the Shetlands and rarely nests in the Outer Hebrides or in Ireland. In England it has nested in many counties, but chiefly along the east and south coasts.

General Distribution.—The Pochard inhabits the greater part of Europe and Asia, wandering to Iceland and the Faeroe Islands, but not extending far north. It breeds from the sub-arctic portions of Scandinavia and Russia southwards in suitable places to the Caspian sea, and throughout temperate Asia as far north as Lake Baikal. It probably also nests in north Africa. It winters in the Mediterranean countries and north Africa from Morocco to Egypt, wandering to the Azores and Canary Islands; also eastwards from the Red sea to India, China, and Japan. In America it is represented by the nearly allied *N. americana.*

Nyroca marila. SCAUP.

Anas marila *Linnæus,* Fauna Svecica, 2nd ed. 1761, p. 39 : Lapland.

Fuligula marila (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 129; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 355; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 449.

Marila, from μαρίλη=the embers of charcoal; from its pitch-black foreparts.

Distribution in the British Islands.—Chiefly a **Winter Visitor** to our coasts from October onwards, being rarely met with on inland waters. A few **Resident** pairs have bred during recent years in the north of Scotland, in the Orkneys, and in the Outer Hebrides.

General Distribution.—The Scaup inhabits the greater part of the northern Hemisphere, ranging in summer to 70° N. latitude. Its breeding-range includes Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, and northern Europe and Asia, from Scandinavia to Bering sea; also North America north of about 49° N. latitude from the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts. In winter it is found as far south as the Mediterranean, the lakes of Algeria, and probably Tunisia, but apparently not in Abyssinia; also on the Black and Caspian seas, rarely in north India, and in China, Japan, and Formosa. In America it visits Texas, New Mexico, southern California, and the West Indies. The birds from eastern Asia and America have been separated as distinct races.

Nyroca collaris. Ring-necked Duck.

Anas collaris *Donovan*, Brit. Birds, vi. 1809, pl. 147: England.

Fuligula collaris (*Donovan*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 129; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 370.

Collāris=with a conspicuous neck, *collum*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—The species was first described by Donovan from a specimen found in Leadenhall Market said to have been taken in Lincolnshire. It seems certain that this bird could not have been imported and must have been a wild example.

General Distribution.—The Ring-necked Duck inhabits North America, breeding from the southern parts of British Columbia to Lake Winnipeg and southwards to northern California, north Dakota, and Lake Michigan. In winter it ranges to Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies.

Nyroca fuligula. Tufted Duck.

Anas fuligula *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 128: Sweden.

Fuligula cristata (*Leach*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 129; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 447.

Fuligula fuligula (*Linn.*); *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 363.

Fŭlĭgŭla, for *fulicula*, diminutive of *fulix* or *fulica*, q. v.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, nesting throughout the greater part of the British Islands in suitable localities, its numbers having greatly increased as a breeding-species during the last twenty years. It is not known to nest in the Shetland Islands, and is said to be rare in the west of Scotland north of Argyllshire. It is also a winter visitor in large numbers to the low coasts and inland waters.

General Distribution.—The Tufted Duck inhabits the Palæarctic region, breeding from about 70° N. latitude southwards to about 50° N. It nests in the Faeroe Islands and from Norway, where it is not very common, eastwards to eastern Siberia and Kamchatka. In winter it ranges over southern Europe and north Africa as far as Abyssinia, where a few are said to breed on the elevated lakes; also to India, China, and Japan, wandering to the Philippines, Borneo, and even to the Pelew and Marianne Islands in the western Pacific.

Genus **GLAUCION** *Kaup*, Natürl. Syst. 1829, p. 53.

Type: *G. clangula* (Linn.).

Glaucĭon=γλαύκιον, a grey-eyed bird in Athænaus, 395 C.; from γλαυκός: bluish-grey.

Glaucion clangula. Golden-eye.

Anas clangula *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 125: Sweden.

Clangula glaucion (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 131; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 376; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 451.

Clangŭla, diminutive of *Clanga*; κλαγγή=*clangor*, any sharp sound.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor** to our coasts during the colder months from October onwards, immature birds sometimes remaining till May. It frequents estuaries, rivers, and lakes, females and immature birds being much more commonly met with than adult males.

General Distribution.—The Golden-eye inhabits the northern Hemisphere, breeding in the arctic and sub-arctic regions. It is plentiful in Scandinavia south of 70° N. latitude and thence across Russia throughout Siberia; southwards it is found sparingly in north Germany and in Russia south to about 58° N. latitude. In winter it visits the rest of Europe, ranging in severe seasons to north Africa; also the Black and Caspian seas, Asia Minor, Persia, north India, China, and Japan. In America it breeds from Alaska to Ungava and Newfoundland, and southwards to Montana and New York, and ranges south in winter to Mexico, Florida, and Cuba. The American bird has been separated on account of its slightly larger size.

Glaucion albeola. BUFFEL-HEADED DUCK.

Anas albeola *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 124: Newfoundland.

Clangula albeola (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 132; *Salvadori*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 385; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 453.

Albĕŏla=the little white (*albus*) bird.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Only two or three authentic instances are on record:—an adult male killed at Yarmouth, Norfolk, in winter, about 1830; a second killed at Bridlington, Yorkshire, in the winter of 1864–65. Two males, stated to have been shot in Aberdeenshire, one on Loch Loriston, Jan. 1865, the other on Loch Strathbeg, are of doubtful origin, while other records are unauthenticated.

General Distribution.—The Buffel-headed Duck breeds in North America from Alaska as far south as Montana and Ontario, about 45° N. latitude. In winter it ranges from the Aleutian Islands and British Columbia to Lower California, Mexico, Florida, and the West Indies. It has occurred as a straggler in the Commander Islands and Hawaii, and has been met with in Greenland, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and the Bermudas. It has not been obtained in north-western Europe.

Genus **HISTRIONICUS** *Lesson*, Man. d'Orn. ii. 1828, p. 415.

Type : *H. histrionicus* (Linn.).

Hīstriōnicus=like an actor (*histrio*), so called from the bird's parti-coloured livery.

Histrionicus histrionicus. Harlequin Duck.

Anas histrionica *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 127 : Newfoundland.

Cosmonetta histrionica (*Linn.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 132 ; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 395 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 457.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**, but several well authenticated instances of its occurrence are on record :—a male, Filey, Yorkshire, autumn 1862, and two immature males (out of three seen), Farne Islands, Northumberland, Dec. 1886. Specimens figured by J. Sowerby (' British Miscellany,' 1806) were possibly obtained in Scotland.

General Distribution.—The Harlequin Duck inhabits the greater part of the northern Hemisphere and breeds over a large part of its range except in northern Europe. It is resident in Iceland, is said to nest in the Yaroslavl Govt. and the Ural Mountains, and east of the Lena from Lake Baikal through the Amur valley to Kamchatka. In North America it nests from Alaska to Greenland to about 70° N. latitude on the east coast and southwards in the mountains of central California and Colorado to about 40° N., as well as in

Newfoundland. In winter it visits the Kurile Islands and Japan, also California and the United States south to about 37° N. In north-western Europe it is rare, but has been obtained in Sweden and on the Swiss Lakes.

Genus **CLANGULA** *Leach* in Ross' Voyage of Discovery, App. 1819, p. xlviii.

Type: *C. hyemalis* (Linn.).

Clangula, see p. 178.

Clangula hyemalis. Long-tailed Duck.

Anas hyemalis *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 126: Sweden.

Harelda glacialis (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 133; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 389; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 455.

Hyemalis=belonging to winter.

Distribution in the British Islands.—Chiefly a **Winter Visitor**, but small numbers are said to be resident in the Shetland and Orkney Islands and are reported to have nested there on several occasions. It is a regular and common visitor in winter to the east coast of Great Britain and to the west coast of Scotland, including the Outer and Inner Hebrides, but is less frequent on the west and south coasts of England. To Ireland it is a somewhat irregular visitor, and is met with chiefly on the north and west coasts.

General Distribution.—The Long-tailed Duck breeds throughout the northern Hemisphere, chiefly north of the Arctic Circle; it nests in the Faeroe Islands, Iceland, Jan Mayen, Spitsbergen, and Novaya Zemlya; from northern Scandinavia south to 60° N. latitude, in north Russia and Siberia; also in Arctic America and Greenland south to the Mackenzie River and Ungava. In winter it visits southern Europe, south to about 40° N. latitude, the Black and Caspian seas, Lake Baikal, north China, and Japan; while in North America it ranges to the northern United States and the Great Lakes, and rarely, to California, Texas, and Florida.

Genus **HENICONETTA** *G. R. Gray*, List Gen. Birds, 1840, p. 75.

Type : *E. stelleri* (Pallas).

Heniconetta, originally spelled *Eniconetta*, from ἐνικός=single, unique, and νῆττα=a Duck.

Heniconetta stelleri. Steller's Eider.

Anas stelleri *Pallas*, Spicil. Zool. fasc. vi. 1769, p. 35 : Kamchatka.

Heniconetta stelleri (*Pall.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 133 ; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 419.
Somateria stelleri, *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 463.

Stelleri, in honour of Geog Wilhelm Steller (1709–1746), a German naturalist and traveller, who first discovered the bird in Kamchatka, 1741–42.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor** which has occurred twice :—a nearly adult male, Caistor, Norfolk, Feb. 1830, and an immature male, Filey Brigg, Yorkshire, Aug. 1845.

General Distribution.—Steller's Eider inhabits the arctic and sub-arctic coasts of the northern Hemisphere. It breeds in the arctic portions of the coasts of Siberia, from the Taimyr Peninsula eastwards to Alaska and the Aleutian Islands : it is also said to have nested at Varanger Fjord and in Russian Finmark, but this has been denied. In winter it ranges to northern Europe, visiting the coast of Norway regularly ; it is sometimes not uncommon in the Baltic and has occurred off Heligoland and Denmark. It is rather numerous on the coasts of Kamchatka, and is found in the Kurile and Aleutian Islands ; also sometimes in Greenland, and has wandered once as far south as Quebec.

Genus **SOMATERIA** *Leach* in Ross' Voyage of Discovery, App. 1819, p. xlviii.

Type : *S. mollissima* (Linn.).

Sōmătĕrĭa from σῶμα, genit. σῶματος, the body, and ἔριον=wool (down), which its breast supplies in the breeding-season.

Somateria mollissima. EIDER-DUCK.

Anas mollissima *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 124: Sweden.

Somateria mollissima (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 134; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 425; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 459.

Mollissima, superlative of *mollis*=soft.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident** in the northern parts of the British Islands, being especially common in the Shetland and Orkney Islands; also nesting in the Outer and Inner Hebrides and, in suitable localities, along the east coast of Great Britain down to Northumberland, Holy Isle, and the Farne Islands, and on the west coast to Argyllshire. In winter the numbers on the eastern shores of Great Britain are greatly increased by migrants from north Europe, but on the west and south coasts of England the species is not common, and it is only an occasional wanderer to Ireland. where, however, it nested on an islet off co. Donegal in 1912.

General Distribution.—The Eider-Duck inhabits the western Palæarctic region and has been met with as far east as the Taimyr Peninsula. It breeds in the Faeroe Islands, Iceland, Jan Mayen, Spitsbergen, Franz Josef Land, and Novaya Zemlya; also from Norway to the Kara sea, and southwards to the North Frisian Islands. In winter it is found on the coasts of Europe and sometimes visits parts of the Mediterranean, occasionally wandering to the Azores. It is sometimes found on inland waters Several races have been recognised in the Palæarctic region, and in eastern North America and Greenland it is represented by a very closely allied form, *S. m. borealis,* and in western North America and north-eastern Asia by the somewhat more distinct form *S. m. v-nigrum.*

Somateria spectabilis. King-Eider.

Anas spectabilis *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 123 : Hudson Bay.

Somateria spectabilis (*Linn.*) ; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 134 ; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 432 ; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 461.

Spectābĭlis=worth seeing ; from *specto*=I watch.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor,** though a considerable number have been obtained from time to time in the Shetland and Orkney Islands, and on the east coast of Great Britain down to Norfolk ; also at Achill Island and on the north-east coast of Ireland.

General Distribution.—The King-Eider is an Arctic species, nearly circumpolar in its distribution. It breeds in Kolguev, Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, and along the coast of Siberia to Bering sea, and thence eastwards across Arctic North America to Greenland, where it has been found to about 82° N. latitude. In winter it visits Iceland, the Faeroes, and the coast of Norway, and occurs rarely on the shores of Denmark, Holland, France, and the Baltic, while it has been obtained twice off the Italian coast. In America it has occurred as far south as California and Georgia ; also in Iowa.

Genus **ŒDEMIA** *Fleming,* Phil. Zool. ii. 1822, p. 260.

Type : *Œ. nigra* (Linn.).

Œdemia (wrongly spelled *Oidemia* in the original description), from *οἴδημα* =a swelling, from *οἰδέω*=I become swollen ; referring to the tumid bill.

Œdemia nigra. Common Scoter.

Anas nigra *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 123 : England.

Œdemia nigra (*Linn.*) ; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 135 ; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 401 ; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 465.

Nigra=black.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident,** breeding in small numbers in the more northern counties of Scotland; it is said to have nested in Tiree in 1897 and of recent years in a lough in Ireland. In winter it is very plentiful on our coasts, especially the east coast of Great Britain, but it is less numerous in the Shetland and Orkney Islands, the Hebrides, and on the west coast. It is also abundant round the north of Ireland, but scarce on the southern and western shores. A number of immature birds remain about our coasts throughout the summer.

General Distribution.—The Common Scoter breeds in Iceland, Spitsbergen (once recorded in 1905), and throughout north Europe and Asia as far east as the Taimyr Peninsula, from about 74° N. latitude down to the Arctic Circle. In winter it is very common on the Atlantic shores of Europe, wanders to the Azores and the coast of north-west Africa, and visits the Mediterranean, Caspian sea, and coast of Palestine. In North America it is represented by the closely allied *Œ. americana.*

Œdemia fusca. VELVET-SCOTER.

Anas fusca *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 123: Sweden.

Œdemia fusca (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 135; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 406; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 467.

Fusca=dark, dusky.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A regular **Winter Visitor,** but not very numerous and most often met with off the east and south coasts of Great Britain. It is common in the Orkney Islands, and small flocks of non-breeding male birds may be seen there and on the east coast of Scotland throughout the summer. In the Shetlands and Outer Hebrides it is uncommon, while in Ireland it is not infrequently met with off the northern and eastern coasts, but is almost unknown on the west.

General Distribution.— The Velvet-Scoter breeds in northern Europe and Asia, at least as far east as the Yenesei in western Siberia. It is common on the lakes in Scandinavia and north Russia, and said to breed as far south as Podolia. In winter it visits the coasts of western Europe, the Mediterranean, Black and Caspian seas, and is occasionally met with off Algeria and in Tunisia. It is an accidental visitor to the Faeroes, and has been recorded from Greenland. In North America it is represented by an allied form, *Œ. deglandi,* and in eastern Siberia, China, and Japan by *Œ. carbo.*

Œdemia perspicillata. SURF-SCOTER.

Anas perspicillata *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 125: Hudson Bay.

Œdemia perspicillata (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 136; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 412; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 469.

Perspĭcillāta = dappled, covered with small looking-glasses (*spĕcŭla*)—a late and rather unnatural derivative.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor** during the colder months of the year, most frequent in the Orkney Islands, where a number have been observed from time to time, and six obtained. Most of the other records are from Ireland and from the western and southern shores of Great Britain, but one example at least has been got in the Firth of Forth.

General Distribution.—The Surf-Scoter inhabits North America, ranging in summer from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from about 70° N. latitude south to about 48° N. In winter it visits the Great Lakes and wanders south to Lower California and Florida, and is occasionally met with in some of the inland States, the Bermudas, and Jamaica. It is also believed to breed on the shores of Bering sea, and is a straggler to north-east Siberia and Greenland. It is occasionally met with in western Europe, from Scandinavia, Finland, and Lapland, as far south as the north coast of France.

Genus **MERGUS** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758 p. 129.

Type : *M. merganser*, Linn.

Mergus=a diving-bird, in classical Latin, from *mergo*=I dive.

Mergus merganser. GOOSANDER.

Mergus merganser *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 129 : Sweden.

Mergus merganser *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 136; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 471.

Merganser castor (*Linn.*); *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 472.

Merganser=diving Goose; from *mergus* and *anser*. Coined by Gesner, on account of the bird's size.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident** in the northern parts of Scotland, nesting in suitable areas in Sutherlandshire, Ross-shire, Morayshire, Perthshire, and Argyllshire. Elsewhere it is chiefly a **Winter Visitor** to the estuaries and inland waters, but rare in the Shetlands and Orkneys and the Outer Hebrides, and uncommon on the southern coasts of England, Wales, and Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Goosander inhabits the northern and central parts of Europe and northern Asia. It breeds in Iceland, Scandinavia, Finland, and north Russia southwards to Denmark, east Germany, the Swiss Lakes, the central Volga districts, and the Ural Mountains; also eastwards across Siberia to Kamchatka. In winter it ranges to south Spain, the Mediterranean (sparingly except in the Adriatic), and the Black sea; occasionally to the coasts of north Africa, from Morocco to Tunisia, and to China and Japan. In central Asia and India it is represented by a very nearly allied form, *M. m. comatus*, and in North America by another close ally, *M. m. americanus*.

Mergus serrator. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.

Mergus serrator *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 129: Sweden.

Mergus serrator *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 136; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 473.
Merganser serrator *Salvadori*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 479.

Serrātor=one using a saw, *serra* (referring to the serrated bill).

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident** in Scotland and breeding commonly on the lochs and along the coasts, especially in the northern and western counties; also in the Shetlands and Orkneys and the Hebrides. In Ireland it nests in many parts on the large loughs and along the sea-board. As a **Winter Visitor** it is common about the coasts and is generally distributed.

General Distribution.—The Red-breasted Merganser inhabits the northern parts of the northern Hemisphere and breeds over a large part of its range, in Greenland, Iceland, the Faeroes, Scandinavia, north Russia, and northern Siberia; also in North America from Alaska eastwards and south to about 45° N. latitude. In winter it is generally distributed over Europe, the Mediterranean, north Africa, the Black and Caspian seas, Persia, north-west India, China, and Japan; while in America it ranges to Lower California and Florida, and occasionally to the Bermudas and Cuba; also to the Hawaiian Islands.

Genus **LOPHODYTES** *Reichenbach*, Syst. Av. Nat. 1852, p. ix.

Type: *L. cucullatus* (Linn.).

Lophodytes=crest-bearing; from *λόφος*=a crest, and *δύω*=I wear.

Lophodytes cucullatus. HOODED MERGANSER.

Mergus cucullatus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 129: Eastern United States.

Mergus cucullatus *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 137; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 477.

Lophodytes cucullatus *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 468.

Cucullātus=with a cap or hood, *cŭcullus.*

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Four fully authenticated examples are on record, one from north Wales, winter of 1830–31, and three from Ireland:—a pair, co. Cork, Dec. 1878; a female, co. Kerry, Jan. 1881. Others have been reported from Ireland, Norfolk, and Yorkshire.

General Distribution.—The Hooded Merganser inhabits North America and breeds from British Columbia, Labrador, and Newfoundland southwards to New Mexico, Louisiana, and Central Florida. In winter it visits Lower California, Mexico, and the West Indies. It is recorded from Alaska and the Bermudas.

Genus **MERGELLUS** *Selby*, Cat. Gen. & Subgen. Types Birds, 1840, p. 47.

Type: *M. albellus* (Linn.).

Mergellus, diminutive of *Mergus*, q. v.

Mergellus albellus. SMEW.

Mergus albellus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 129: near Smyrna, Asia Minor.

Mergus albellus *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 137; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 464; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 475.

Albellus=the little white (*albus*) bird.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor,** seldom met with in the Shetlands and the Outer Hebrides, but not uncommon in the Orkneys and along the east coast of Great Britain; it is less numerous on the south and west coasts except round some of the Inner Hebrides. To Ireland it is probably a regular visitor, but is always rare. The birds seen are usually females and immature, the adult males being seldom noticed near the shore, except in severe weather.

General Distribution.—The Smew inhabits the northern portions of Europe and Asia, breeding from Finnish Lapland

and the northern Baltic across north Russia and Siberia to Bering sea. In winter it is occasionally met with on the coasts of Norway and ranges southwards along the Atlantic coast of Europe to Morocco, the Swiss Lakes, the Mediterranean, Black and Caspian seas, north India, China, and Japan, as well as the Commander Islands. It is said to have occurred in North America.

Order PHŒNICOPTERIFORMES.

Family PHŒNICOPTERIDÆ.

Genus **PHŒNICOPTERUS** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 139.

Type: *P. ruber* Linn.

Phœnicopterus=φοινικόπτερος, a flamingo in Pliny from φοῖνιξ=red and πτερόν=a wing.

Phœnicopterus antiquorum. Flamingo.

Phœnicopterus antiquorum *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. 2nd ed. ii. 1820, p. 587: Europe.

Phœnicopterus roseus *Pall.*; *Salvadori*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 12; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 395.

Antiquorum=of the ancient writers.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred three times:—Staffordshire, Sept. 1881; Hampshire, Nov. 1883; Kent, Aug. 1884. About a dozen other instances have been recorded, all of which probably refer to birds which have escaped from captivity.

General Distribution.—The Flamingo inhabits southern Europe from Spain and the south of France eastwards, and ranges from the Caspian sea across western Siberia to Lake Baikal, and to the Persian Gulf, India, and Ceylon. It is also found throughout Africa, and breeds in the Cape Verde Islands, but apparently nowhere else within the tropics. Many stragglers have occurred in western Europe as far north as the lower Rhine and Pomerania.

Order ARDEIFORMES.

Suborder *ARDEÆ.*

Family ARDEIDÆ.

Genus **ARDEA** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 141.

Type : *A. cinerea* Linn.

Ardĕa = the Heron, in Virgil, *Georg.* i. 364; cognate with the classical Greek *ἐρωδιός*, of which the supposed primitive form, *ῥωδιός*, occurs in Hipponax (about 546 B.C.).

Ardea cinerea. HERON.

Ardea cinerea *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 143: Sweden.

Ardea cinerea *Linn.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 74; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 107; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 367.

Cĭnerea=ash-coloured, from *cinis*=ashes.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, generally distributed and collecting into colonies during the breeding-season.

General Distribution.—The Heron breeds throughout the greater part of Europe and Asia from about 60° N. latitude southwards; also in both northern and southern Africa, and probably in most parts of that continent as well as in Madagascar. From the northern parts of its range it is migratory, and has been recorded from the Malay Islands and Australia. It has occurred in south Greenland, Iceland, and the Faeroes.

Ardea purpurea. PURPLE HERON.

Ardea purpurea *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 236: France.

Ardea purpurea *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 108; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 369.

Phoyx purpurea *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 60.

Purpŭrea=purple.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor.** More than fifty specimens, mostly immature, have been met with, chiefly on the south-east coast of England, more rarely along the south, and seldom elsewhere. It has been recorded two or three times from Scotland, and once from Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Purple Heron breeds in central and southern Europe, south-western Asia, and Africa, ranging from Holland, France, central Germany, Austria-Hungary, and southern Russia eastwards to Transcaspia, the Persian Gulf, and possibly Turkestan; southwards it breeds in northern and southern Africa, and is found throughout that continent as well as in Madagascar. It winters in tropical and south Africa and has occurred in Scandinavia. Eastwards in India, Ceylon, and China it is represented by an allied form, *A. manillensis.*

Genus **EGRETTA** *Forster*, Synop. Cat. Brit. Birds, 1817, p. 59.

Type: *E. garzetta* (Linn.).

Egretta alba. GREAT WHITE HERON.

Ardea alba *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 144: Sweden.

Ardea alba *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 108; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 371.
Herodias alba *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 90.

Alba=white.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** About seven examples have been recorded, two in Scotland and five in England, all in the more eastern counties, from Perthshire southwards to Cambridge.

General Distribution.—The Great White Heron breeds in south-eastern Europe, southern Asia, and apparently in northern Africa, ranging from the valley of the Danube and southern Russia eastwards across Asia to north India and Burma. In winter it leaves its more northern haunts and visits the whole of Africa and Madagascar; also the

Indian Peninsula and Ceylon. In eastern Asia it is represented by a closely allied race, *E. a. timoriensis*, and in North and South America by *E. a. egretta*.

Egretta garzetta. LITTLE EGRET.

Ardea garzetta *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 237 : "in Oriente."

Ardea garzetta *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 108; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 373.
Garzetta garzetta *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 118.

Garzetta, the Italian name; also spelt *Sgarzetta*. Diminutive of *Garza* or *Sgarza*=the Heron in modern Italian.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** One which was killed at Countess Weir, Devonshire, June 1870, is fully authenticated. Others of uncertain origin are recorded from Yorkshire, Northamptonshire, and Sussex.

General Distribution.—The Little Egret breeds from southern Europe across southern and central Asia to China, Japan, and the Philippines; also throughout Africa, where many European birds winter. It has occurred in the Azores and Canary Islands. It is an occasional straggler to western and central Europe and is represented in Java and throughout the East Indian Islands to Australia by a closely allied form, *E. g. nigripes*.

Genus **ARDEOLA** *Boie*, Isis, 1822, p. 559.

Type: *A. ralloides* (Scop.).

Ardeola = diminutive of *Ardea*, a Heron.

Ardeola ibis. BUFF-BACKED HERON.

Ardea ibis *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 144: Egypt.

Ardea bubulcus *Audouin*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 109; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 375.

Bubulcus lucidus (*Rafin.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 213.

Ibis, miscalled because believed by Hasselquist to be the Sacred Ibis of the ancient Egyptians.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred once, at Kingsbridge, Devon, where an immature female was shot towards the end of Oct. 1805.

General Distribution.—The Buff-backed Heron ranges from southern Europe and south-western Asia throughout Africa and Madagascar. In Europe it is only known to breed in southern Spain. It is accidental in Madeira and the Canary Islands. In India, Ceylon, Burma, the Malay Peninsula, and in eastern Asia from Korea to the Moluccas its place is taken by *A. i. coromanda.*

Ardeola ralloides. SQUACCO HERON.

Ardea ralloides *Scopoli*, Annus i. Hist.-Nat. 1769, p. 88: Carniola.

Ardea ralloides *Scop.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 109; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 377.
Ardeola ralloides *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 202.

Ralloides, from *rallus*=a Rail, and *εἶδος*=appearance, "like a Rail."

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor.** More than sixty have occurred, mostly in the south of England, and especially in Cornwall and the Scilly Islands. Only three have been observed in Scotland and eight in Ireland, chiefly in the southern counties.

General Distribution.—The Squacco Heron is a summer visitor to southern Europe and south Russia as far east as the Caspian sea. It is resident throughout Africa and accidental in central Europe, and has occurred somewhat frequently in the Canary Islands and also in the Azores.

Genus **IXOBRYCHUS** *Billberg*, Syn. Faun. Scand. Aves, 1828, p. 166.

Type: *I. minuta* (Linn.).

Ixobrychus, from ἰξός=a reed and βρύχω=I tear with the teeth.

Ixobrychus minutus. Little Bittern.

Ardea minuta *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 240: Switzerland.

Ardetta minuta (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 110; *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 222; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 381.

Mĭnūtus=small, from *mĭnŭo*=I diminish.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor.** It is believed to have bred in the Norfolk Broads and formerly in other localities. It has occurred in nearly every part of England, but most frequently in the southern and eastern counties. Though rare in Scotland, it has occurred as far north as the Shetland Islands. In Ireland about thirty have been recorded, chiefly in the south and east.

General Distribution.—The Little Bittern breeds in central and southern Europe, south of about 60° N. latitude, and in north Africa, ranging eastwards to central Asia, the Himalaya, and north-west India. It is apparently resident in Sind. In winter it visits Africa. As a wanderer it has occurred in the Faeroe Islands, Iceland, and Scandinavia; also in the Azores, Canary Islands, and Madeira. In Africa and Madagascar it is represented by closely allied resident forms, *I. payesi* and *I. podiceps*.

Genus **NYCTICORAX** *Forster*, Synop. Cat. Brit. Birds, 1817, p. 59.

Type: *N. nycticorax* (Linn.).

Nycticŏrax=νυκτικόραξ, a Nightjar in Aristole, a Screech-Owl in the Anthology (xi. 186); but strictly a "Night-Raven," from νύξ+κόραξ.

Nycticorax nycticorax. NIGHT-HERON.

Ardea nycticorax *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 142: S. Europe.

Nycticorax griseus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 110; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 379.
Nycticorax nycticorax (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 146.

Distribution in the British Islands.—Now an **Occasional Visitor**, but until recently almost an annual one in spring and autumn. It occurs most frequently on the south and east coasts of England; also inland, but is rare on the west coast and to the north, though it has been recorded from Aberdeen and the Outer Hebrides. In Ireland twenty-four examples, mostly immature, have been noticed.

General Distribution.—The Night-Heron breeds in central and southern Europe and in temperate and southern Asia as far east as the Sunda Islands and Moluccas; also throughout Africa. It wanders to the Faeroes, southern Sweden, and Denmark, but is rare south of the Baltic; also to the Azores and Canary Islands. In America it is represented by allied forms.

Genus **BOTAURUS** *Stephens* in Shaw's Gen. Zool. xi. 1819, p. 592.

Type: *B. stellaris* (Linn.).

Botaurus=a Bittern, in late Latin; probably akin to ou "Bittern," French *butor*, etc. Certainly not derived from *bos*+*taurus*, though perhaps confused therewith in popular etymology.

Botaurus stellaris. BITTERN.

Ardea stellaris *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 144: Sweden.

Botaurus stellaris (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 111; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 253; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 383.

Stellāris=starry, marked with stars (*stellæ*); a translation of Aristotle's name, *ἀστερίας* (*H. A.* ix. 1, 23).

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor,** occurring also in spring and autumn, but most numerous in the winter months. Formerly it bred annually in many suitable parts of England and Wales, more especially in East Anglia. A few pairs have nested of recent years in Norfolk and elsewhere, thanks to the efforts made to protect them. It is an irregular visitor to Scotland, and wanders occasionally to the Outer Hebrides and the Orkney and Shetland Islands. In Ireland it is probably an annual visitor, chiefly to the southern counties.

General Distribution.—The Bittern breeds throughout Europe generally south of 60° N. latitude in Sweden, and extends from western Siberia to China and Japan. Thence it can be traced westward across Asia through Burma and India to north Africa and the Azores. A partial migrant, the birds from the more northern portions of the range move southwards in winter to south Europe, north Africa, and India. It is represented by allied forms in south Africa and North America.

Botaurus lentiginosus. AMERICAN BITTERN.

Ardea lentiginosa *Montagu*, Suppl. to Ornith. Dict. 1813 [no pagination]: Dorset, England.

Botaurus lentiginosus (*Montagu*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 111; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 259; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 385.

Lentīgĭnōsus=full of freckles, freckled; from *lentīgo*=a spot shaped like a lentil (*lens*).

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor.** About forty have been procured. Curiously enough, the species was described by Montagu in 1813 from a specimen taken in Dorsetshire. In England and Wales seventeen have occurred, in Scotland seven, and in Ireland fifteen.

General Distribution.—The American Bittern inhabits North America, from British Columbia, Labrador, and

Newfoundland to the southern United States, where it becomes less frequent. In winter it ranges southward to Central America and the West Indies. It is accidental in Greenland, the Azores, and Guernsey, where single examples have been procured.

Suborder *CICONIÆ.*

Family CICONIIDÆ.

Genus **CICONIA** *Brisson,* Orn. v. 1760, p. 361.

Type : *C. ciconia* (Linn.).

Cicōnĭa=a Stork, in classical Latin; cognate with *căno*=I sing, **κύκνος**=a Swan, *καναχή*=a sharp sound, *κόναβος*=a din, etc.

Ciconia ciconia. White Stork.

Ardea ciconia *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 142 : Sweden.

Ciconia alba *Bechst.*; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 112; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 387.

Ciconia ciconia (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 299.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor,** mostly to the southern parts of England, and chiefly to East Anglia, where over thirty specimens have been obtained. A few have been met with from time to time in Scotland as far north as the Orkney and Shetland Islands, while in Ireland three have been recorded.

General Distribution.—The White Stork breeds in Europe, western and central Asia, and north-west and western Africa, ranging from southern Scandinavia, eastwards to Turkestan, southwards to Spain, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and the Gold Coast; also to Asia Minor and Palestine. In winter it visits central and southern Africa, where it is reported to have nested; also India and Ceylon. It is represented in eastern Siberia, Korea, and Japan by an allied species.

Ciconia nigra. Black Stork.

Ardea nigra *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 142: Sweden.

Ciconia nigra (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 112; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 303; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 389.

Nigra = black.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor.** About twenty occurrences have been recorded in England: one from Durham and two from Yorkshire, and the remainder from the more southern counties and the Scilly Islands.

General Distribution.—The Black Stork breeds in Europe and Asia, ranging from southern Sweden and central Russia eastwards across Siberia, south of about 55° N. latitude, to Mongolia, southwards to Spain, Turkey, Palestine, Persia, Turkestan, and north China. In winter it visits Africa, ranging southwards to the Cape and to India.

Suborder *PLATALEÆ.*

Family PLATALEIDÆ.

Genus **PLATALEA** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 139.

Type: *P. leucorodia* Linn.

Plătălĕa = the Spoonbill, in Cicero, *N. D.* ii. 49, 124; *Plătĕa*, in Pliny, *H. N.* x. 40, 56; probably from πλατύs = broad.

Platalea leucorodia. Spoonbill.

Platalea leucorodia *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 139: Sweden.

Platalea leucorodia *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 113; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1889, p. 44; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 393.

Leucŏrōdia, the late Latin form of λευκερωδίος (Aristotle, *H. A.* viii. 3, 12), which is from λευκός = white, and ἐρωδιός or ῥωδιός = a Heron.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A scarce **Bird of Passage** to the south-eastern coast of England during the spring and autumn migration; also a tolerably frequent visitor to the south coasts of England and Wales, usually in autumn. In Yorkshire it has been observed about nine times, but is rare elsewhere in Great Britain, though stragglers have been recorded from the Inner Hebrides and the Orkney and Shetland Islands. In Ireland it has occurred about thirty-seven times, chiefly in the maritime districts of the south. Formerly it bred in Norfolk, Suffolk, Sussex, Middlesex, and Pembrokeshire.

General Distribution.—The Spoonbill breeds locally in Europe south of about 56° N. latitude, in Holland, Spain, the Danube valley, Black sea district, and south Russia; also in Transcaspia, the Kirghiz Steppes, India, Ceylon, and China. It is resident in northern and eastern Africa. In winter it visits tropical Africa and India. It wanders to Scandinavia, north Russia, Heligoland, the Azores, Madeira, and the Canary Islands and Japan. The form found in India and eastwards has, on the average, a rather longer bill than that found in Europe. In eastern Asia, Australia, and south Africa allied species are met with.

Family IBIDIDÆ.

Genus **PLEGADIS** *Kaup*, Natürl. Syst. 1829, p. 82, 1828, p. 158.

Type: *P. falcinellus* (Linn.).

Plegădis, from πληγάς, gen. πληγάδος, a sickle, in allusion to the curved bill.

Plegadis falcinellus. Glossy Ibis.

Tantalus falcinellus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 241: Austria.

Plegadis falcinellus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 113;

Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. 1898, p. 29; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 391.

Falcinellus, diminutive of *falcinus*, from *falx* = a sickle.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage,** rare in spring but of almost annual occurrence in autumn on the southern or eastern coasts of England, as far north as Yorkshire, but less frequent in the west. In Scotland about a score have been observed from time to time, besides a flock of twenty seen in the Orkneys in Sept. 1907. In Ireland about forty have been recorded, chiefly in the southern counties.

General Distribution.—The Glossy Ibis is very widely distributed. It breeds in southern Europe from Spain to the valley of the Danube, and eastwards across central and southern Asia to India, Burma, and Ceylon. Its occurrence is irregular north of the Alps, and to the Faeroes, Iceland, Scandinavia, and Denmark it is an accidental wanderer. It also occurs throughout the greater part of Africa and Madagascar, but is not known to nest in south Africa. In America it is rare and local in the south-eastern United States and West Indies, and is occasionally met with as far north as Nova Scotia. In winter it leaves the northern parts of its range and visits tropical Africa and Asia, wandering to Australia. In the southern United States and in South America it is represented by closely allied forms.

Order GRUIFORMES.

Suborder *GRUES.*

Family GRUIDÆ.

Genus **GRUS** *Bechstein* (*nec Pall.*), Gemeinn. Naturg. Deutschl. iii. 1793, p. 59. 𝔑. ℭ.

Type: *G. grus* (Linn.).

Grus = a Crane in classical Latin; akin to *γέρᾱνος*, *gallus*, *garrio* = chatter, etc.

Grus grus. Crane.

Ardea grus *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 141 : Sweden.

Grus communis *Bechst.*; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 152; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 521.

Grus grus (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiii. 1894, p. 250.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A breeding-bird in East Anglia up to the year 1590, and a regular winter visitor till a later period, when its visits gradually became less frequent. As a **Bird of Passage** it has occurred of recent years in most counties of England, but rarely in Wales, Scotland, the Orkney and Shetland Islands, and the Outer Hebrides. In Ireland it has very rarely been met with, about ten having been obtained during the last century.

General Distribution.—The Crane breeds in Europe from Scandinavia eastwards probably to western Siberia, but its eastern limits are unknown, and southwards to Spain, Italy, the Balkan Peninsula, and Turkestan. In winter it visits Abyssinia and north Africa from Tunisia to Morocco. It is accidental in the Faeroe Islands and north Norway. In eastern Siberia it is replaced by a paler form, *G. g. lilfordi,* which winters in south China and north-west India.

Order CHARADRIIFORMES.

Suborder *OTIDES.*

Family OTIDIDÆ.

Genus **OTIS** *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 154.

Type : *O. tarda* Linn.

Otis = ὠτίς, a kind of Bustard with long ear-feathers, known to the Greeks ; from οὖς, genit. ὠτός, an ear.

Otis tarda. Great Bustard.

Otis tarda *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 154 : Poland.

Otis tarda *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 153; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiii. 1894, p. 284; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 523.

Tarda, the Spanish name, according to Pliny (*Hist. Nat.* x. p. 29) a Celtic or Basque word, bearing no relation to *tardus* = slow. *Tarda* and *Bistarda* are always used as substantives, like the French *Outarde* (from *avis tarda*, through the Provençal *Austarde*, as *avis struthio* became *Autruche* in French and Ostrich in English) and our *Bus-tard.*

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor.** Formerly a resident and abundant on the moors and extensive plains and downs of England, and met with in the south-east of Scotland. From Salisbury Plain it disappeared in the early part of the last century, and in east Yorkshire the last bird was taken in 1832 ; but in Norfolk and Suffolk it nested up to 1838 and survived until some years later. It is now an irregular visitor, occurring in some years in considerable numbers, notably in the winters of 1870–71, 1879–80, and 1890–91. Several examples killed in December 1902 in Lincolnshire, Glamorganshire, and Ireland may have been the result of an unsuccessful attempt at reintroduction into Norfolk in 1900. In Scotland few have been recorded, but one occurred in the Orkneys in 1886.

General Distribution.—The Great Bustard breeds in Europe and in west Siberia and south-western Asia from Germany, Poland, and Russia, eastwards to Semipalatinsk and the Kirghiz Steppes, southwards to the Spanish Peninsula and south-eastern Europe, Asia Minor, Syria, and Transcaspia. Formerly it bred in southern Sweden and Denmark. On migration it visits Persia and occasionally north-western India ; also north Africa, from Tunisia to Morocco. Its eastern limits are not yet defined, but in eastern Siberia it is represented by a closely allied form, *O. t. dybowskii*, which winters in China and Japan.

Otis tetrax. LITTLE BUSTARD.

Otis tetrax *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 154 : France.

Otis tetrax *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 154; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 525.
Tetrax tetrax *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiii. 1894, p. 287.

Tétrax = *τέτραξ*, a bird known to the ancient Greeks. Akin to *τέτριξ*, *τετράων*, *τετράδων*, Lithuanian *tetervas*, Sanskrit *tittiriś*. Old Norse *thidr*, Latin *turtur*—all names of birds, which may perhaps be onomatopœic (Curtis, p. 242); cf. *τετράξω* = I cackle. Perhaps it is a Persian word.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor,** usually in winter, but occasionally in spring. In Great Britain it has occurred most frequently on the eastern and southern coasts, but especially on the former; north of the Tweed only five occurrences have been noted, in the counties of Fife, Forfar, Kincardine, Aberdeenshire, and Elgin. In Ireland eight have been obtained in cos. Longford, Wicklow, Cork, Kerry, and Mayo.

General Distribution.—The Little Bustard breeds in Europe and western Asia from central France and Germany eastwards to Tomsk and Lake Zaizan in western Siberia, southwards to the Spanish Peninsula, south Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, and south-eastern Europe to Transcaspia and Turkestan; also in Africa north of the Atlas Mountains. On migration it visits north-west India, Persia, Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt, and north Africa. It is accidental in Scandinavia and the Baltic Provinces.

Genus **CHLAMYDOTIS** *Lesson*, Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 47.

Type : *C. undulata* (Jacq.).

Chlamydotis, a word made up from χλαμὺς = a cloak or cover, and *Otis* = a Bustard.

Chlamydotis undulata. (Extra-limital.)

Chlamydotis undulata macqueeni.

MACQUEEN'S BUSTARD.

Otis macqueenii *J. E. Gray*, Illustr. Indian Zool. ii. 1834, pl. 47 : India.

Houbara macqueeni (*Gray*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 154 ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiii. 1894, p. 318.
Otis macqueeni *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 527.

Macqueeni, in honour of the donor of the specimen described by J. E. Gray. *Cf.* 'List of Specimens of Birds B. M.', pt. iii. 1844, p. 57.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred four times—in Lincolnshire, Oct. 1847 ; Yorkshire, Oct. 1892 and Oct. 1896 ; Aberdeenshire, Oct. 1898.

General Distribution.—Macqueen's Bustard breeds in western Siberia from Turgai to Lake Zaizan and the south-western Altai Mountains, southwards to Transcaucasia, Transcaspia, Turkestan, eastern Persia, Afghanistan, and perhaps north-western India. In winter it visits north-western India, Baluchistan, Persia, and Syria. It has occurred in Finland, Sweden, the Netherlands, France, and Italy. In north Africa and the eastern Canary Islands it is represented by the allied form *C. undulata* ; the bird from the latter group of islands has been separated.

Suborder *ŒDICNEMI.*

Family ŒDICNEMIDÆ.

Genus **ŒDICNEMUS** *Temminck,* Man. d'Orn. 1815, p. 321.

Type : *Œ. œdicnemus* (Linn.).

Œdicnēmus, from οἶδος = a swelling, and *κνήμη* = leg ; from the thickness of the proximal end of the tarsus in the young.

Œdicnemus œdicnemus. Stone-Curlew or Thick-Knee.

Charadrius œdicnemus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 151 : England.

Œdicnemus scolopax (*Gmel.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 155 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 529.

Œdicnemus œdicnemus (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 4.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor** and **Partial Resident**, breeding in many of the southern and eastern counties of England as far north as Yorkshire ; in the rest of England and Wales it is a rare visitor. In south Devonshire and Cornwall, and occasionally elsewhere, some pass the winter. In Scotland it has occurred in Stirlingshire and Fife as well as on Fair Isle, Shetlands, while in Ireland ten have been recorded between autumn and spring.

General Distribution.—The Stone-Curlew inhabits central and southern Europe and central and south-western Asia, extending southwards to the Mediterranean countries, the Canary Islands, north Africa from Morocco to the Red sea, Arabia, India, Ceylon, and Burma. It is partially migratory in the northern parts of its range. Races have been recognised in the Canary Islands, north-west Africa, and Asia.

Suborder *CURSORII.*

Family CURSORIIDÆ.

Genus **CURSORIUS** *Latham*, Ind. Orn. ii. 1790, p. 751.

Type : *C. gallicus* (Gmel.).

Cursōrius = pertaining to running ; *cursor* = a runner.

Cursorius gallicus. Cream-coloured Courser.

Charadrius gallicus *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 692 : France.

Cursorius gallicus (*Gmel.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 156 ;

Sharpe, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 34; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 533.

Gallicus = of the Gauls. Gmelin seems to have thought the bird only occurred in France.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor**. About twenty have been recorded in England, chiefly from the eastern and southern counties from Northumberland to Kent and westwards to Cornwall; it has also occurred in Leicestershire and Cumberland, twice in Wales, and once in Scotland. In Ireland it has not been met with.

General Distribution.—The Cream-coloured Courser breeds in the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, the desert countries of north Africa, Arabia, Persia, and Afghanistan, ranging in winter to north-west India. It visits southern Europe occasionally, and has occurred as far west as France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Heligoland, and Finland. It is represented by an allied form in Somaliland.

Family GLAREOLIDÆ.

Genus **GLAREOLA** *Brisson*, Orn. v. 1760, p. 141.

Type: *G. pratincola* (Linn.).

Glareola = a diminutive from *glārĕa* = gravel, from the fact of the bird haunting gravelly places.

Glareola pratincola. Collared Pratincole.

Hirundo pratincola *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 345: Austria.

Glareola pratincola (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 155; *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 53; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 531.

Prātincŏla, from *prātum* = a meadow, and *incŏla* = an inhabitant. From the birds frequenting the open meadows of Austria (Kramer, Elench. Veg. et Anim. per Austriam obs. 1756. p. 381).

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor.** It has been recorded about twenty-four times from Great Britain, chiefly from the eastern and southern counties of England, from Yorkshire southwards to Kent and thence to Cornwall. On the west it has been observed in Breconshire, Lancashire, and Cumberland. In Scotland it has occurred in Fife, Unst, Shetland Islands, and the Flannan Isles, Outer Hebrides. It is said to have been obtained in Ireland once, in co. Cork.

General Distribution.—The Collared Pratincole inhabits southern Europe and the countries bordering the Mediterranean eastwards to the Black and Caspian seas, Turkestan, and India. It is migratory in the northern parts of its range, and winters in Africa. It is occasionally found as far north as Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Poland. In eastern Siberia, China, India, and the Malay Peninsula and Islands it is represented by *G. orientalis*, which winters in Australia.

Glareola nordmanni. BLACK-WINGED PRATINCOLE.

Glareola nordmanni *Fischer*, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscow, xv. 1842, p. 314 : S. Russia.

Glareola melanoptera *Nordmann*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 57; *N. F. Ticehurst, Bull. B. O. C.* xiii. 1903, p. 78.

Nordmanni, after Dr. A. von Nordmann, a Russian naturalist, who first discovered it.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred four times—Romney Marsh, Kent, May and June 1903 ; Rye, Sussex, June 1903 ; Northallerton, Yorkshire, Aug. 1909.

General Distribution.—The Black-winged Pratincole inhabits southern Russia west to the Dobruja and even Hungary, and east to western Siberia and Turkestan. It winters in tropical and southern Africa.

Suborder *CHARADRII.*

Family CHARADRIIDÆ.

Subfamily PHALAROPODINÆ.

Genus **PHALAROPUS** *Brisson*, Orn. vi. 1760, p. 12.

Type : *P. fulicarius* Linn.

Phalārŏpus, from *φαλᾶρις* = a Coot, in classical Greek, which is from *φάλᾶρος*=having a patch of white (on its forehead) and *πούς*=a foot.

Phalaropus fulicarius. GREY PHALAROPE.

Tringa fulicaria *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 148: Hudson Bay.

Phalaropus fulicarius (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 164; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 565.
Crymophilus fulicarius *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 693.

Fulicarius = like a Coot, *fŭlĭca*, q. v. p. 306.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An irregular **Bird of Passage** chiefly in autumn, between August and November, and most frequently met with on the south-east, south, and south-west coasts of England, but occasionally on the east coast of Great Britain, northwards to the Orkney and Shetland Islands and in the Outer and Inner Hebrides. To Ireland it is an irregular visitor in autumn and early winter. Periodically immigrations of greater or lesser magnitude have occurred on the south coast of England, as in the autumns of 1866, 1869, 1886, and 1891, the last spreading to many other parts of the country.

General Distribution.—The Grey Phalarope breeds on the arctic coasts and islands of the northern Hemisphere, ranging to Iceland in the south and eastwards to Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, north Siberia, and the New Siberia

Islands, across Bering sea to Alaska and thence to Greenland. In winter it visits the coasts and inland waters of Europe to the Mediterranean; also Japan, China, and South America, south to the Falkland Islands. It is accidental in north-west Africa, India, and New Zealand.

Phalaropus lobatus. RED-NECKED PHALAROPE.

Tringa lobata *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 148: Hudson Bay.

Phalaropus hyperboreus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 164; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 698; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 567.

Lobatus = lobed (referring to the lobed membrane of the toes).

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor**, breeding in small colonies in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Outer Hebrides, and in the west of Ireland. Also an irregular **Bird of Passage** chiefly met with in autumn and occasionally in winter and spring; most frequent on the east and south coasts of England, but uncommon elsewhere in Great Britain and very rare in Ireland except at its breeding-grounds. Its apparent avoidance of the greater part of our coasts on its way to and from its summer haunts is remarkable.

General Distribution.—The Red-necked Phalarope breeds in the northern parts of the northern Hemisphere, in the south from Iceland, the Faeroes, and Scandinavia to Vaigach and Dolgoi Islands and across Russia and Siberia to Kamchatka and the Sea of Okhotsk; also in North America from the Aleutian Islands and Alaska, east to south Greenland, and southwards across Canada to Ungava. In winter it visits central Europe and the basin of the Mediterranean, the coasts of Arabia, south-western Asia and India, China, Japan and the Malay Archipelago to the Moluccas and Aru Islands; also the Bermudas and Central America. It is accidental in the Hawaiian Islands.

Subfamily SCOLOPACINÆ.

Genus **SCOLOPAX** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 145.

Type: *S. rusticola* Linn.

Scŏlŏpax=σκολόπαξ, a kind of Snipe mentioned by Aristotle.

Scolopax rusticola. WOODCOCK.

Scolopax rusticola *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 146: Sweden.

Scolopax rusticula *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 165; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 671; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 569.

Rustĭcola (probably more correctly *Rusticula*)=a little Heath-cock in Pliny, *H. N.* x. 38, 54; *rustĭcŭlus*=a little countryman, in Cicero, *Sest.* 38, 82. Dimunitive of *rustĭcus* =of or belonging to the country, *rus*. Linnæus seems to have mistaken the word; *cf.* H. T. Wharton, 'Ibis,' 1879, p. 453.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, widely distributed, breeding in most wooded districts and apparently in increasing numbers. Also a **Bird of Passage** and a **Winter Visitor** arriving in small numbers from the end of September, but chiefly between the middle of October and November, and returning in the middle of March. Its numbers and movements are greatly influenced by weather.

General Distribution.—The Woodcock breeds throughout the greater part of Europe and in northern and central Asia, ranging north in Scandinavia to the Arctic Circle and thence across Russia and Siberia, south of about 64° N. latitude, to the Sea of Okhotsk; southwards to the Pyrenees, Transylvania, the Balkans, Caucasus, Tian-shan, Himalaya above 10,000 feet, and Japan. It is resident in the Azores, the Canary Islands, and Madeira. In winter it visits the Mediterranean basin and north-west Africa, southwards, at least, to the Atlas Mountains, Egypt, and across southern Asia from Persia to south China. Accidental in the Faeroes, Newfoundland, and on the Atlantic shores of the United States.

Genus **GALLINAGO** *Koch*, Syst. baier. Zool. 1816, p. 312.

Type: *G. gallinago* (Linn.).

Gallināgo, from *gallīna*=a Hen, feminine of an obsolete adjective *gallīnus*, from *gallus*=a Cock.

Gallinago gallinago. Common Snipe.

Scolopax gallinago *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 147: Sweden.

Gallinago cælestis (*Frenz.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 166; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 573.

Gallinago gallinago (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 633.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**: also a **Bird of Passage** and **Winter Visitor**, its movements being greatly influenced by weather. As a breeding-species it is widely and generally distributed in suitable areas, except in the more southern counties of England. Its numbers appear to be steadily increasing.

General Distribution.—The Common Snipe breeds in Europe and Asia; in Iceland, the Faeroes, and from Scandinavia south of 70° N. latitude, eastwards throughout Siberia. Its southern breeding-range is chiefly confined to the mountains and includes the southern slopes of the Alps, north Italy, south Russia, Turkestan, Yarkand, and south-east Mongolia. Small numbers also breed in the Azores, north-west Africa, and India. In winter it visits Africa, south to Senegambia on the west and Abyssinia on the east, Arabia, Sokotra, southern Asia, Japan, Formosa, and the Philippine Islands, extending to the Moluccas. It is accidental in Greenland, Canada, and the Bermudas, and is represented in North America by the closely allied *G. g. delicata*.

Sabine's Snipe is a dark variation of the Common Snipe; almost all the known examples have been killed in Great Britain.

Gallinago media. GREAT SNIPE.

Scolopax media *Latham*, Gen. Synop. Suppl. i. 1787, p. 292: England.

Gallinago major (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 165; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 626; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 571.

Media=middle-sized.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage**, met with in small numbers every year, principally in the eastern counties of England between August and October. It occurs occasionally in all parts of our Islands but is rarely observed in spring.

General Distribution.—The Great Snipe breeds in northern Europe and Asia south of 71° N. latitude from Scandinavia, eastwards across Russia and Siberia to the valley of the Yenesei; southwards in Denmark, Holland, north Germany, Poland, and in Russia, south to Bessarabia; also in the Caucasus, the Urals, and eastwards to the Altai Mountains. In winter it visits the Mediterranean basin and Africa, ranging to Cape Colony; the birds from Siberia pass through Turkestan and Persia to north-east Africa. It is said to have occurred in Canada.

Genus **LIMNOCRYPTES** *Kaup*, Natürl. Syst. 1829, p. 118.

Type: *L. gallinula* (Linn.).

Limnocryptēs: from λίμνη=a lake, and κρύπτω=I hide.

Limnocryptes gallinula. Jack Snipe.

Scolopax gallinula *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 244 : France.

Limnocryptes gallinula (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 167; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 665.
Gallinago gallinula *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 575.

Gallīnŭla=a Chicken; diminutive of *gallīna*=a Hen. Cf. *Gallinago.*

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage** and a **Winter Visitor**, generally distributed, arriving from about the middle of September to the middle of October and departing towards the end of March and in April. Occasionally a few remain throughout the summer, but the species has never been proved to nest in our Islands.

General Distribution.—The Jack Snipe breeds in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, most plentifully above the Arctic Circle from northern Scandinavia, Lapland, Finland, and Russia; eastwards to the Taimyr Peninsula and the Kolyma River, in Siberia; southwards its breeding-range is said to extend to Poland, the Governments of Orel and Perm in Russia, and Tomsk, in western Siberia. It is also reported to breed in Holstein, Pomerania, Silesia, and Bavaria. In winter it visits the Mediterranean, north Africa, Abyssinia, Persia, Afghanistan, India, Ceylon, and Burma. It is occasional in Japan and Formosa, and accidental in the Faeroes.

Genus **LIMICOLA** *Koch*, Syst. baier. Zool. 1816, p. 316.

Type: *L. falcinellus* Pontopp.

Līmĭcŏla=living in muddy places, one that haunts mud; from *limus* and *cŏlĕre*.

Limicola falcinellus. Broad-billed Sandpiper.

Scolopax falcinellus *Pontoppidan*, Danske Atlas, i. 1763, p. 623 : Denmark.

Limicola platyrhyncha (*Temm.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 167; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 612; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 577.

Falcinellus=a little sickle (referring to the beak).

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred about sixteen times on the east and south coasts of Great Britain: in Fifeshire, Yorkshire, Norfolk, Kent, and Sussex; also in Ireland once, at Belfast Lough: mostly between August and October, but also in April and May.

General Distribution.—The Broad-billed Sandpiper breeds in Europe and no doubt also in Siberia, ranging from Scandinavia and north Russia southwards to Kazan and Turgai and eastwards to the Sea of Okhotsk. On migration and in winter it visits the coasts and inland waters of the greater part of Europe, except apparently the Spanish Peninsula, and ranges south to the Mediterranean, Red, Black, and Caspian seas; also eastwards to India, China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Malay Archipelago to the Moluccas. Birds from eastern Siberia have been recognised as a distinct race, *L. f. sibirica.*

Genus **TEREKIA** *Bonaparte*, Geogr. & Comp. List Birds Eur. & N. Amer. 1838, p. 52.

Type: *T. cinerea* (Güldenst.).

Terekia, from the Terek river, which flows into the Caspian sea, at the mouth of which this Sandpiper was first met with by Güldenstädt.

Terekia cinerea. TEREK SANDPIPER.

Scolopax cinerea *Güldenstädt*, Nov. Comm. Petrop. xix. 1775, p. 473: Terek River, S.E. Russia.

Terekia cinerea (*Güldenst.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 474; *Parkin*, '*British Birds*,' vi. 1912, p. 74.

Cinerea=ash-coloured.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**: four specimens were obtained on Romney Marsh, Kent, in May 1912.

General Distribution.—The Terek Sandpiper breeds in north-eastern Europe and north Siberia from the valley of the Onega in Russia, to the valley of the Kolyma, in east Siberia and probably to the Anadyr Peninsula; on the Yenesei it ranges to 70° N. latitude, southwards it breeds to about 51° N. in the Ural Mountains and central Asia, but has not been found breeding on the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk. In winter it visits the coasts of Africa, ranging south to Damaraland and Natal, southern Asia, and the Malay Archipelago to Australia.

Genus **TRINGA** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 148.

Type: *T. canutus* Linn.

Tringa, the late Latin form of Aristotle's *τρύγγας*. Derivation unknown.

Tringa canutus. KNOT.

Tringa canutus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 149: Sweden.

Tringa canutus *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 171; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 593; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 595.

Canŭtus, in honour of King Canute, because the bird was supposed to come from Denmark; or perhaps from its littoral habits, in allusion to the story of Canute's celebrated reproof to his courtiers.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor** and **Bird of Passage** common on our shores between August and May, except in the Shetland and Orkney Islands, the Hebrides, and western coast of Scotland, and in the west and south of Ireland. A few non-breeding birds occasionally remain throughout the summer.

General Distribution.—The Knot breeds in north Greenland, Grinnell Land, and Arctic America to Point Barrow, Alaska; also in Asia on the New Siberia Islands and on the Taimyr Peninsula, and perhaps in Iceland. In winter it visits south Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, and South America, as far south as Patagonia.

Tringa minuta. LITTLE STINT.

Tringa minuta *Leisler*, Nachträge zu Bechst. Naturg. Deutschl. 1812, p. 74 : near Hanau, Germany.

Tringa minuta *Leisl.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 169; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 585.
Limonites minuta *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 538.

Mīnūta=very small.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage**, sometimes in considerable numbers, from the end of August to October and from April to June on the east coast of Great Britain from the Shetland Islands southwards, but less common on the south coast and irregular on the west. On the north and east coasts of Ireland it is not uncommon, but is rare elsewhere.

General Distribution.—The Little Stint breeds in the Arctic portions of Europe and western Siberia from northern Finmark eastwards to the Taimyr Peninsula and possibly farther east; also on Kolguev, Novaya Zemlya, Vaigach, and other islands in the Arctic Ocean. In winter it visits south Africa, Arabia, India, and Ceylon. It is represented in eastern Siberia by *T. m. ruficollis*, which is found on migration in Japan, China, Burma, and the Malay Peninsula and visits the Moluccas and Australia.

Tringa minutilla. AMERICAN STINT.

Tringa minutilla *Vieillot*, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxiv. 1819, p. 466 : Eastern N. America.

Tringa minutilla *Vieill.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 170; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 587.
Limonites minutilla *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 548.

Minutilla=least, dimunitive of *minutus*=small.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has been obtained four times:—Cornwall, Oct. 1853 and Sept. 1890; Devonshire, Sept. 1869 and August 1892.

General Distribution.—The American Stint breeds in Arctic North America from Alaska eastwards to Labrador and southwards to Nova Scotia. In winter it visits the Bermuda Islands, southern United States, West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, south to Brazil, Chile, and the Galapagos Islands. On migration it occurs in Greenland and east Siberia. In eastern Siberia, Kamchatka, the Commander Islands, and Kurile Islands, the representative species is *T. damacensis*, which winters in Japan, China, Burma, and the Malay Peninsula to Australia.

Tringa temmincki. TEMMINCK'S STINT.

Tringa temminckii *Leisler*, Nachträge zu Bechst. Naturg. Deutschl. 1812, p. 78: near Hanau, Germany.

Tringa temmincki *Leisl.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 169; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 589.

Limonites temmincki *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 555.

Temmincki, in honour of Coenraad Jacob Temminck (1778–1858), Keeper of the Leyden Museum.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Bird of Passage,** occurring irregularly in autumn and occasionally in spring, most frequently on the south-east and south coasts of England from Norfolk to the Scilly Islands, and wandering northwards up the east coast to the Shetland Islands; also to Ireland.

General Distribution.—Temminck's Stint breeds in Arctic Europe and Asia from northern Norway to eastern Siberia. In winter it visits the Mediterranean basin and north Africa, ranging on the west to Senegambia and on the east to the Gulf of Aden, India, Ceylon, the Burmese countries, and China.

Tringa maculata. AMERICAN PECTORAL SANDPIPER.

Tringa maculata *Vieillot*, Nouv. Dict. d' Hist. Nat. xxxiv. 1819, p. 465 : Antilles.

Tringa maculata *Vieill.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 168; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 579.

Heteropygia maculata *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 562.

Maculāta=spotted; from *măcŭlāre*=to mark with spots, *măcŭlæ*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor** to the eastern and southern counties of England from Northumberland to Kent and westward to the Scilly Islands; it has occurred once on the west coast, in Cumberland. In Scotland it has been obtained three times, in the Orkney Islands, Aberdeenshire, and Argyllshire; and in Ireland three times, in cos. Galway and Mayo.

General Distribution.—The American Pectoral Sandpiper breeds in Arctic North America from Alaska to Hudson Bay and is also believed to nest in north-eastern Siberia. In winter it visits South America, ranging as far south as Chile and Patagonia. It is accidental in Greenland, Unalaska, and the Hawaiian Islands.

Tringa acuminata. SIBERIAN PECTORAL SANDPIPER.

Totanus acuminatus *Horsfield*, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, xiii. 1821, p. 192 : Java.

Heteropygia acuminata (*Horsf.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 566.

Tringa acuminata *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 579.

Acuminata=sharp-pointed.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred once, at Breydon, Norfolk, Aug. 1892, and one is said to have been obtained at Yarmouth in Sept. 1848.

General Distribution.—The Siberian Pectoral Sandpiper breeds in north-east Siberia, Kamchatka, and the Commander Islands, and visits Alaska in autumn and may possibly breed there. In winter it visits Japan and China, ranging to Australia and New Zealand. It is accidental in the Hawaiian Islands.

Tringa bairdi. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.

Actodromas bairdi *Coues*, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. for 1861, p. 194: Great Slave Lake, Canada.

Heteropygia bairdi (*Coues*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 570; *Hartert, Bull. B. O. C.* xi. 1900, p. 27.

Bairdi, named in honour of the American ornithologist Spencer Fullerton Baird (1823–1887).

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred four times:—Sussex, Oct. 1900 and Sept. 1912; Norfolk, Sept. 1903; St. Kilda, Outer Hebrides, Sept. 1911.

General Distribution.—Baird's Sandpiper breeds in North America from the Arctic coast of Alaska to Hudson Bay. In winter it visits South America, ranging to Argentina and Chile. It is accidental at Walvisch Bay, in southern Africa.

Tringa fuscicollis. BONAPARTE'S SANDPIPER.

Tringa fuscicollis *Vieillot*, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxiv. 1819, p. 461: Paraguay.

Tringa fuscicollis *Vieill.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 168; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 581.

Heteropygia fuscicollis *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 574.

Fuscĭcollis=with a dusky neck, from *fuscus* and *collum*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred about fourteen times, mostly in the south of England :—In Shropshire, Middlesex, Kent, Sussex, Devonshire, Cornwall, and the Scilly Islands. One is said to have been obtained in Ireland, near Belfast, about April 1836.

General Distribution.—Bonaparte's Sandpiper breeds in Arctic North America from the Mackenzie River eastwards to Baffin Land, and has occurred in summer westwards to north Alaska and eastwards to Greenland and Franz Josef Land. In winter it visits South America, ranging south to Patagonia and the Falkland Islands. It is accidental in the Bermudas and West Indies.

Tringa maritima. PURPLE SANDPIPER.

Tringa maritima *Brünnich*, Orn. Borealis, 1764, p. 54: Norway.

Tringa striata *Linn*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 171; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 593.

Arquatella maritima (*Gmel.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 578.

Maritima=maritime or sea-loving.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor,** widely distributed along our coasts, especially on the more rocky portions, from August to May or even June. There is reason to believe that it has occasionally bred in our Islands, though absolute proof is still wanting.

General Distribution.—The Purple Sandpiper breeds in the Arctic portions of Europe, Asia and north-eastern North America, from Siberia, where it is scarce and local, and probably extends as far east as the Taimyr Peninsula, the New Siberia Islands, Novaya Zemlya, Franz Josef Land, Spitsbergen and Greenland, westwards to Melville Island. It is resident in the more southern parts of its breeding-range, in Norway and south Sweden, the Faeroes, Iceland, and south Greenland. In winter the more northern birds move down the Atlantic coasts to the Mediterranean, the coasts of Morocco and to the Azores, and in America to the Great Lakes and the eastern United States to Florida, also to the Bermudas. It is represented in western North America, in the Aleutian Chain, Commander group, and Kurile Islands by *T. m. couesi*, and in the Pribilof Islands, St. Matthew and St. Lawrence, by *T. m. ptilocnemis*; both of these visit Alaska on migration, while the former has been met with in north-eastern Siberia.

Tringa alpina. DUNLIN.

Tringa alpina *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 149: Lapland.

Tringa alpina *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 169; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 583.
Pelidna alpina *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 602.

Alpīna=alpine.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident** and a **Winter Visitor.** It breeds on the moors of Wales and from Derbyshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire northwards, becoming more plentiful in Scotland, especially in the Shetland and Orkney Islands and the Hebrides. It has also been known to breed on the moors of Somersetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall, and in Lincolnshire. In Ireland it nests in small numbers in Ulster, Leinster, and Connaught. Numbers of continental birds arrive in autumn and remain until spring, and non-breeding birds are to be found along our shores throughout the summer.

General Distribution.—The Dunlin breeds in Iceland, the Faeroes, and in northern Europe and Siberia, and has been found breeding as far south as Spain and north Italy. In winter it visits the Mediterranean, north and east Africa, as far south as Zanzibar; also India. A slightly larger race inhabits eastern Siberia and North America and winters in China, Japan, Lower California, and the Gulf of Mexico.

Tringa ferruginea. CURLEW-SANDPIPER.

Tringa ferruginea *Brünnich*, Orn. Borealis, 1764, p. 53 : Iceland.

Tringa subarquata (*Güldenst.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 170; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 591.

Ancylochilus subarquatus *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 586.

Ferruginea=rusty coloured.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage** from the end of July to the middle of November and from the end of March to June, chiefly on the east and south coasts of Great Britain ; it is scarce in the Shetland and Orkney Islands and on the west coast, and unknown in the Outer Hebrides. To the north and east coasts of Ireland it is chiefly an autumn visitor, and has been known to remain in the southern counties until November and even December. It is occasionally met with on inland waters.

General Distribution.—The Curlew-Sandpiper breeds in Arctic Siberia about the mouth of the Yenesei and on the Taimyr Peninsula and apparently eastwards to Bering sea. In winter it visits the Mediterranean and Africa, ranging southwards to the Cape ; also to India, the Malay Peninsula, and Australia. It has occurred once in Alaska in June and a few times in North America, the West Indies, and even in Patagonia.

Genus **TRYNGITES** *Cabanis*, Journ. f. Orn. 1856, p. 418.

Type : *T. rufescens* (Vieill.).

Tryngītes=like a *Tringa*, *τρυγγας*.

Tryngites subruficollis. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.

Tringa subruficollis *Vieillot*, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxiv. 1819, p. 465 : Paraguay.

Tryngites rufescens (*Vieill.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 172; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 601.

Tringites subruficollis (*Vieill.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds, B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 521.

Subrŭficollis=slightly reddish-necked, from *sub*, *rufus*, and *collum*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred about eighteen times in England, in the counties of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Kent, Sussex, and Cornwall; also in the Scilly Islands, Lundy Island, Somersetshire, Lancashire, and Cumberland. In Ireland it has been obtained in cos. Dublin and Down.

General Distribution.—The Buff-breasted Sandpiper breeds along the Arctic coast of North America from northern Alaska to the north of Hudson Bay, and apparently in north-east Siberia. In winter it migrates south chiefly by the Mississippi Valley and visits South America, ranging south to Paraguay. It is occasional in the Bermudas and accidental in western Europe.

Genus **CALIDRIS** *Illiger*, Prodr. Syst. Nat. 1811, p. 249.

Type: *C. arenaria* (Linn.).

Calidris=κάλιδρις or σκάλιδρις, a speckled water-bird in Aristotle. Derivation unknown. The word is spelt *Chalidris* by Bélon in 1555.

Calidris arenaria. SANDERLING.

Tringa arenaria *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 251: England.

Calidris arenaria (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 172; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 526; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 579.

Arenārĭa=pertaining to sand.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor** and **Bird of Passage**, common from August to October and from April to May, but comparatively scarce in the winter. Some non-breeding birds remain throughout the summer.

General Distribution.—The Sanderling breeds in Arctic North America from Alaska to Greenland and probably in

Iceland; also in Spitsbergen, Vaigach, and on the Siberian coast, including the Liakoff and the New Siberia Islands. In winter it visits southern Africa, southern Asia and its islands, Australia, the Marshall and Hawaiian Islands; also South America as far as Chile and Patagonia.

Subfamily TOTANINÆ.

Genus **MACHETES** *Cuvier*, Règne Anim. i. 1817, p. 490.

Type: *M. pugnax* (Linn.).

Măchētēs=*μαχητής*, a fighter; in allusion to the bird's pugnacious habits.

Machetes pugnax. RUFF.

Tringa pugnax *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 148: Sweden.

Machetes pugnax (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 171; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 599.

Pavoncella pugnax *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 500.

Pugnax=fond of fighting.

Distribution in the British Islands.—Chiefly a **Bird of Passage**, more numerous in autumn than in spring, and rarer on the west coast of Great Britain and in Ireland than on the east. Formerly it bred in many parts of England, but only a few pairs do so now, and only a few remain during the winter.

General Distribution.—The Ruff breeds in Europe and western Asia, from far north in Scandinavia eastwards to Vaigach and the Taimyr Peninsula and southwards to northern France, the steppes of south Russia, and Transbaikalia. In winter it is found in Africa as far south as Cape Colony; also in India and Burma. It rarely visits Japan, China, and Borneo, but occasionally wanders to Greenland and eastern North America, and has been noticed as far south as Barbados and Guiana.

Genus **EREUNETES** *Illiger*, Prodr. Syst. Nat. 1811, p. 262.

Type : *E. pusilla* (Linn.).

Ereunetes=ἐρευνητής, a searcher or prober.

Ereunetes pusillus. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.

Tringa pusilla *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 252 : S. Domingo, W. Indies.

Ereunetes pusillus (*Linn.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 514 ; *N. F. Ticehurst, 'British Birds,'* i. 1907, p. 223.

Pusillus=small.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**, obtained once at Romney Marsh, Kent, Sept. 1907.

General Distribution.—The Semipalmated Sandpiper breeds in Arctic North America, north of the mouth of the Yukon river and southern Ungava. In winter it visits the southern United States and ranges southwards through South America to Patagonia ; it is occasionally met with in the Pribilof Islands and north-eastern Siberia. A second race inhabiting Alaska has been recognised by American authors.

Genus **BARTRAMIA** *Lesson*, Traité d'Orn. 1831, p. 553.

Type : *B. longicauda* (Bechst.).

Bartramia, named after Wm. Bartram of Philadelphia (1739–1823), traveller and naturalist.

Bartramia longicauda. BARTRAM'S SANDPIPER.

Tringa longicauda *Bechstein*, Kurze Uebers. aller bekannt. Vögel. iv. 1812, p. 453 : N. America.

Actiturus longicauda (*Bechst.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 173.

Bartramia longicauda *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 509 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 603.

Longicauda=long-tailed, from *longus* and *cauda*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has been obtained about eleven times :—in Northumberland, Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Kent, three times in Cornwall, Somersetshire, and Warwickshire ; also in cos. Galway and Cork. One of these examples occurred in July, the remainder between September and December.

General Distribution.—Bartram's Sandpiper breeds from Alaska and British North America southwards to northern Utah and northern Virginia. It winters in South America, ranging to Argentina and Chile. It has occurred in Italy and Malta, as well as in Australia.

Genus **TOTANUS** *Bechstein*, Orn. Taschenb. ii. 1803, p. 282.

Type : *T. totanus* Linn.

Totanus, latinized from the Italian *Tótano*. Derivation unknown.

Totanus totanus. Redshank.

Scolopax totanus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 145: Sweden.

Totanus calidris (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 176; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 414; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 615.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, generally distributed during the breeding-season, though less common in the Shetland Islands and in Wales, and rare in the Outer Hebrides. In autumn it is common along the coasts, but is less numerous in winter, after the autumn passage has ceased.

General Distribution.—The Redshank breeds in Iceland and the Faeroes and throughout Europe and the Mediterranean countries ; also eastwards through Asia, south of about 55° N. latitude from Asia Minor to eastern Siberia.

In winter it visits Africa, ranging southwards to the Cape; also India, Burma, China, Japan, the Philippine Islands and the Malay Archipelago.

Totanus fuscus. Spotted Redshank.

Scolopax fusca *Linnæus* (nec Linn. 1758), Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 243: Europe. 𝔑. ℭ.

Totanus fuscus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 176; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 409; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 617.

Fuscus=dark, dusky.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An irregular and somewhat scarce **Bird of Passage** in summer and autumn and occasionally found in winter; chiefly met with on the east coast of England, less frequently on the south, and rarely on the west. In Scotland it has been recorded about twenty times, mostly in the south-west, while to Ireland it is a rare visitor, most frequently recorded from the Moy estuary, between cos. Mayo and Sligo.

General Distribution.—The Spotted Redshank breeds in the Arctic portions of Europe and Asia, from the northern parts of Scandinavia and Russia across Siberia to Kamchatka and the Commander Islands. In winter it visits the Mediterranean basin, north Africa, India, Burma, China, and Japan. It is accidental in Cape Colony.

Totanus melanoleucus. Greater Yellowshank.

Scolopax melanoleuca *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 659: Labrador.

Totanus melanoleucus (*Gmel.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 426; *Griffith, Bull. B. O. C.* xix. 1906, p. 7.

Melanoleucus=μέλας, black, and λευκός, white.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred once in Tresco, Scilly Islands, Sept. 1906.

General Distribution.—The Greater Yellowshank breeds in North America from Alaska southwards to British Columbia and eastwards to Labrador and Anticosti Island. In winter it visits the Bermudas, southern United States, West Indies and Central and South America, ranging to Patagonia and the Straits of Magellan.

Totanus flavipes. YELLOWSHANK.

Scolopax flavipes *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 659 : New York.

Totanus flavipes (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 176 *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 431; *Saunders Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 613.

Flavipes=yellow-footed; from *flavus* and *pes*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**, which has occurred three times :—Nottinghamshire about 1854 ; Cornwall, Sept. 1871 ; Fair Isle, Shetlands, Sept. 1910.

General Distribution.—The Yellowshank breeds in North America from western Alaska through Canada to Ungava and southwards to Saskatchewan and Quebec. In winter it visits South America, ranging southwards to Chile and Patagonia. It has been recorded from the Pribilof Islands, Greenland, and the Bermudas.

Totanus stagnatilis. MARSH-SANDPIPER.

Totanus stagnatilis *Bechstein*, Orn. Taschenb. ii. 1803, p. 292 : Germany.

Totanus stagnatilis *Bechst.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 422; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 620.

Stagnatilis=of a marsh.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**, which has occurred four times :—Hertfordshire, Oct. 1887 ; Sussex, twice in June 1909, and once in July 1910.

General Distribution.—The Marsh-Sandpiper breeds in south-eastern Europe and ranges through Turkestan and southern Siberia to the Sea of Okhotsk, to about 56° N. latitude. There are grounds for believing that it has nested in the Camargue, southern France, and possibly in Tunisia. In winter it ranges southwards to the Cape; also to India, Burma, China, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia. It has occurred in Heligoland and the north of France.

Totanus nebularius. GREENSHANK.

Scolopax nebularius *Gunnerus* in Leem, Beskr. Finm. Lapp. 1767, p. 251: Norway.

Totanus canescens (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 177; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 619.

Glottis nebularius (*Gunn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 481.

Nebularius=clouded, from *nebula*=a cloud.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident** and a **Bird of Passage** in spring and autumn to our shores and inland waters, but scarce in winter. It breeds in Scotland from Perthshire and Argyllshire northwards to Caithness and Sutherland; also in the Inner Hebrides, in the Isle of Skye and perhaps in Tiree, in the Outer Hebrides and perhaps occasionally in the Shetland Islands.

General Distribution.—The Greenshank breeds in the northern portions of Europe and Asia, south of the Arctic Circle, from north Scandinavia to eastern Siberia. On migration it is found over the rest of Europe, and winters in Africa, ranging southwards to Cape Colony; also to southern Asia, Japan, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia. It occurs in the Canary Islands, and has been met with in the Azores and in the United States.

Totanus hypoleucus. COMMON SANDPIPER.

Tringa hypoleucos *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 149: Sweden.

Tringoides hypoleucus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 173; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 456.

Totanus hypoleucus; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 605.

Hypoleucus = ὑπόλευκος, which generally = whitish, pale (from the ordinary sense of ὑπό in composition, "somewhat"), but here plainly = white underneath. It was the bird's common mediæval name.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A common **Summer Visitor** from April to September, but occasionally met with as early as March and as late as November. In the southern half of England, to the east of the Severn, it rarely breeds, but in Somersetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Wales and to the north of the Trent it is common and widely distributed, especially in Scotland, ranging to the Orkney and Shetland Islands and the Outer Hebrides. It is common in Ireland in summer, except in the south-east. As a **Bird of Passage** it is generally distributed, and has been known to pass the winter in south Devonshire.

General Distribution.—The Common Sandpiper breeds in Europe and Asia from the Arctic Circle southwards to the Canary Islands, the basin of the Mediterranean, and the Himalaya. In winter it visits southern Africa, Madagascar, and southern Asia, Japan, the Philippine Islands, and Malay Archipelago, ranging to Australia and Tasmania.

Totanus macularius. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.

Tringa macularia *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 249 : Pennsylvania.

Tringoïdes macularius (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 174; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 468.
Totanus macularius *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 605*.

Măcŭlārĭus = spotted; from *măcŭla* = a spot.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Although reported on numerous occasions, most of the older records are unsatisfactory. Seven or eight authentic examples have been obtained in England: in Yorkshire, March 1849 and about 1899; Kent, May 1904; Sussex, Nov. 1908 and May 1913; and in Ireland in West Meath in Feb. 1899.

General Distribution.—The Spotted Sandpiper breeds in North America from north-western Alaska to Ungava and Newfoundland, southwards to southern California, Texas, and South Carolina. In winter it visits the West Indies, Central and South America, ranging to Brazil and Peru. It is accidental in western Europe.

Totanus ochropus. GREEN SANDPIPER.

Tringa ocrophus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 149: Sweden.

Helodromas ochropus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 174; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 437.
Totanus ochropus *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 609.

Ochrŏpus, from ὠχρός = pale yellow, and πούς = a foot.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage** and a **Winter Visitor**. It is not uncommon in England and Wales and is occasionally observed throughout the summer, but has not been proved to breed. A regular visitor in limited numbers to the east coast of Scotland, from the Shetland Islands southwards, but rare on the north coast and only occasionally met with on the west, except in the Solway district. It is accidental in the Outer Hebrides. In Ireland it is not uncommon in autumn and winter, but almost unknown in summer.

General Distribution.—The Green Sandpiper breeds in northern Europe and Asia, from the Arctic Circle southwards to Germany, Poland, central Russia, and the great mountain ranges of central Asia. In winter it is widely distributed and ranges southwards to southern Africa, India, Burma, China, Japan, and the Malay Archipelago. It is accidental in Australia and in Nova Scotia.

Totanus glareola. WOOD-SANDPIPER.

Tringa glareola *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 149: Sweden.

Totanus glareola (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 175; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 607.

Rhyacophilus glareola *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 491.

Glārĕŏla, a diminutive from *glārĕa*=gravel, from the bird's haunting gravelly places (*cf.* Klein, *Hist. Av. Prodr.* 1750, p. 100).

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage**, regular and tolerably numerous in autumn, but less frequent in spring, on the east and south-east coasts of England; on the south coast it is less often met with. On the west coast of England and Wales it is seldom seen. On Fair Isle, Shetlands, it occurs almost every year, but to Scotland and Ireland is a rare visitor. It has nested once in Northumberland and probably in Norfolk.

General Distribution.—The Wood-Sandpiper breeds in northern Europe and Asia, from Scandinavia to Kamchatka and Bering Island, southwards to the valley of the Danube, possibly in parts of north Italy, and occasionally in Spain; also in Turkestan, Mongolia, and north China. It winters in the Mediterranean countries, Africa, southwards to the Cape, southern Asia, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, ranging through the Malay Archipelago to Australia. It is accidental in the Hawaiian Islands.

Totanus solitarius. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.

Tringa solitaria *Wilson*, Amer. Orn. vii. 1813, p. 53, pl. 58. fig. 3: Pennsylvania.

Totanus solitarius (*Wils.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 175; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 611.

Helodromas solitarius *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 444.

Sōlĭtārĭus = living alone, *sōlus*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**, which has occurred five times:—Lanarkshire, previous to 1870; the Scilly Islands, Sept. 1882; Cornwall, Oct. 1884; Sussex, Aug. 1904; and Kent, Aug. 1908.

General Distribution.—The Solitary Sandpiper breeds in North America, from western Alaska to Ungava and Newfoundland, and southwards to about 40° N. latitude. In winter it visits the southern United States, the West Indies, and Central and South America, ranging south to Argentina and Peru. It has occurred in southern Greenland and the Bermudas. Birds from western North America have been recognised as a distinct race.

Genus **MACRORHAMPHUS** *Forster*, Synop. Cat. Brit. Birds, 1817, p. 22.

Type: *M. griseus* (Gmel.).

Macrorhamphus = with a long beak: from *μακρός* and *ῥάμφος*.

Macrorhamphus griseus. RED-BREASTED SNIPE.

Scolopax grisea *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 658: New York.

Macrorhamphus griseus (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 177; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 394; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 621.

Grisĕus = grey.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor.** It has occurred about twenty times in Great Britain:—in Fife, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Middlesex, Kent, Hampshire, Devonshire, the Scilly Islands, Lancashire, Cumberland, Lanarkshire, and Argyllshire; also twice in Ireland: in Queen's County and Tipperary. All have been recorded between August and October.

General Distribution.—The Red-breasted Snipe breeds in the northern parts of North America, from north-western

Alaska to Hudson Bay and probably to Ungava, but its exact breeding-range in the east is still unknown. In winter it visits the southern United States, Mexico, and the West Indies, ranging through South America to Brazil. It is accidental in Greenland, the Bermudas, and western Europe; also in north-east Siberia and Japan. The birds found in western North America have been separated as a distinct race.

Genus **LIMOSA** *Brisson*, Orn. v. 1760, p. 262.

Type : *L. limosa* (Linn.).

Limōsa, from *līmōsus* = muddy, from *līmus* = mud.

Limosa limosa. BLACK-TAILED GODWIT.

Scolopax limosa *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 147 : Sweden.

Limosa ægocephala (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 178.
Limosa limosa (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 381.
Limosa belgica (*Gmel.*); *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 625.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage,** chiefly in autumn and occasionally in spring and winter, but rare in summer. Formerly it was a regular summer visitor, breeding from south Yorkshire to Norfolk up till 1847. A pair probably attempted to breed in the Orkney Islands in the summers of 1910, 1911, and 1914. As a migrant it is most numerous on the east and south coasts of England, but is rare to the north of the Humber and on the east coast of Scotland ; it is more frequent on the west and has occurred in the Inner and Outer Hebrides and in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. To Ireland it is a frequent visitor, and has occurred in almost every month of the year.

General Distribution.—The Black-tailed Godwit breeds in Iceland, the Faeroes, and northern and central Europe to western Siberia, ranging to about 61° N. latitude. Southwards it breeds in Belgium, north Germany, and across western Siberia to the Altai Mountains and Turkestan. In winter it visits the basins of the Mediterranean and Caspian seas, and wanders to the Azores, Madeira, and the Canary Islands; also southwards to Abyssinia, India, and Ceylon. It is accidental in Greenland. In eastern Siberia, from the Yenesei to Kamchatka, a smaller race occurs, which winters in China and Japan and ranges to Australia and Polynesia.

Limosa lapponica. BAR-TAILED GODWIT.

Scolopax lapponica *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 147: Lapland.

Limosa lapponica (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 177; *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 373; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 623.

Lappŏnĭca=from *Lapland.*

Distribution in the British Islands.—A regular **Bird of Passage** and **Winter Visitor**, arriving on our coasts in spring and autumn; many remain during the winter, and some pass the summer, but they do not nest. It is scarce in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, but elsewhere, including Ireland, it is generally distributed.

General Distribution.—The Bar-tailed Godwit breeds in northern Europe and Asia, from Finland and Russian Lapland up to 70° N. latitude, to the lower Yenesei up to 72°, and southwards in some parts of the Government of Perm. In winter it visits the Mediterranean basin and Africa, south to Senegambia on the west and Somaliland on the east; it also winters along the south coast of Persia, and Baluchistan to the mouth of the Indus. It is accidental in the Faeroes, the Azores, and the Canary Islands. In eastern Siberia and western Alaska it is represented by a closely allied race, *L. l. novæ-zelandiæ*, which winters on the Pacific coasts of Asia and ranges to Oceania, Australia, and New Zealand.

Genus **NUMENIUS** *Brisson*, Orn. v. 1760, p. 311.

Type : *N. arquata* (Linn.).

Nūmēnĭus=*νουμήνιος*, a kind of Curlew in Diogenes Laërtius, ix. 144 ; from *νέος* = new, and *μήνη* = the moon, from its crescent-shaped beak.

Numenius arquata. CURLEW.

Scolopax arquata *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 145 : Sweden.

Numenius arquata (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 179; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 341; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 627.

Arquāta, the mediæval name. It is generally said (*e.g.* by Gesner, *H. A.* lib. iii. p. 196, ed. 1617) to be derived from the bird's bill being bent like a bow, *arcus*; but it more likely refers to *arquatus morbus* = the jaundice "when the skin turns to the yellow colour of the rainbow" in allusion to the legend about *Charadrius*, *Galbula*, *Icterus*, etc.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident** ; also a **Bird of Passage** in spring and autumn and a **Winter Visitor** to our coasts. In spring, breeding-birds retire inland to nest, returning to the coast in early autumn, and are found sparingly on the moors of the south-western counties from Hampshire and Wiltshire to Cornwall, and occasionally in Norfolk and Surrey. In Wales and in the neighbouring counties and on the high ground northwards, throughout Scotland and the Orkney and Shetland Islands and in Ireland, it breeds freely, but apparently not in the Outer Hebrides.

General Distribution.—The Curlew breeds in northern and central Europe and in southern Siberia, from Scandinavia eastwards to the valley of the Obi, north to the Arctic Circle, thence across Siberia to Transbaikalia ; southwards it ranges to Brittany, Germany, Poland, Austria, south Russia, and the Kirghiz Steppes. It is said to have bred in the eastern Canary Islands. In winter it visits the Mediterranean basin and Africa, south to the Cape and Madagascar:

also southern Asia, Japan, and Formosa. It is accidental in Iceland, the Faeroes, the Azores, and possibly in North America. Siberian specimens, breeding from the Obi to Transbaikalia, have been separated as a distinct race.

Numenius phæopus. Whimbrel.

Scolopax phæopus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 146: Sweden.

Numenius phæopus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p 179; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 355; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 629.

Phæŏpus, the mediæval name: from φαιός = dusky, and πούς = a foot.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage** in spring and autumn, a few non-breeding birds remaining on our coasts in summer and a few wintering. A limited number of pairs breed in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and it has nested on St. Kilda, and apparently on North Rona. It has not been known to nest on the mainland of Great Britain or in Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Whimbrel breeds in Iceland, the Faeroes, and north Europe from Scandinavia, through north Russia, to Tobolsk in north-western Siberia; also southwards in central Russia to Kazan and Orenburg. In winter it visits Africa, ranging to the Cape and Madagascar; also to India, Burma, and the Malay Peninsula. There it meets with the eastern form, *N. p. variegatus*, which inhabits eastern Siberia and Japan and winters in the Malay Archipelago and Australia.

Numenius borealis. Eskimo Curlew.

Scolopax borealis *J. R. Forster*, Phil. Trans. lxii. 1772, p. 431: Hudson Bay.

Numenius borealis (*Forst.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 178; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 368; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 631.

Bŏrĕālis = northern, from βορέας = the north wind.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred about four times in England:—two, Suffolk, Nov. 1862, and one reported prior to 1870; Scilly Islands, Sept. 1887; three times in Scotland, Kincardineshire, Sept. 1855 and Sept. 1880, Aberdeen, Sept. 1879; once in Ireland, Dublin Market (believed to be from co. Sligo), 1870.

General Distribution.—The Eskimo Curlew breeds in North America from northern Alaska to Hudson Bay. In winter it visits South America, extending to Chile, Patagonia, and the Falkland Islands; also to the Galapagos Islands. It is accidental in Greenland and the Pribilof Islands. It is said to be nearly extinct.

Numenius tenuirostris. SLENDER-BILLED CURLEW.

Numenius tenuirostris *Vieillot*, N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. viii. 1817, p. 302: Egypt.

Numenius tenuirostris *Vieill.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 348; *Nicoll, 'British Birds,'* v. 1911, p. 124.

Tĕnŭirostris = slender-beaked, from *tĕnŭis* and *rostrum.*

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** Three are said to have been shot near Brookland, Kent, Sept. 1910.

General Distribution.—The Slender-billed Curlew breeds in the district of Tobolsk and at Lake Tschany, Gouv. Tomsk, in western Siberia; also it is said in the Governments of Orenburg and of Kherson and Taurida, bordering the Black sea. It winters in the countries bordering the Mediterranean, westwards to southern France and Algeria. On passage it is known in south-east Russia, Austria and Hungary, and has occurred in Germany, Heligoland, Holland, Belgium, and northern France.

Subfamily HIMANTOPODINÆ.

Genus **HIMANTOPUS** *Brisson*, Orn. v. 1760, p. 33.

Type : *H. himantopus* (Linn.).

Himantŏpus=a kind of water-bird in Oppian (circ. A.D. 180), from ἱμάς=a thong, and πούς = a foot.

Himantopus himantopus. BLACK-WINGED STILT.

Charadrius himantopus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 151 : Egypt.

Himantopus candidus *Bonnaterre*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 163; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 563.
Himantopus himantopus (*Linn.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 310.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor.** From time to time a number have been obtained on the east and south coasts of Great Britain, from the Orkney and Shetland Islands southwards, and especially in Norfolk, where nearly twenty examples have been recorded. It has also been met with in some of the inland counties, such as Nottinghamshire, Gloucestershire, and Oxfordshire ; on the west coast it is rare. In Ireland it has been recorded six times only.

General Distribution.—The Black-winged Stilt breeds in suitable localities in southern Europe, from the Spanish Peninsula eastwards to the shores of the Black and Caspian seas, and through Turkestan and Persia to India, Ceylon, and Burma ; also throughout the greater part of Africa south to Cape Colony. It is migratory in the more northern parts of its range, and is an irregular visitor to Denmark, Holland, Germany, the north of France, and Switzerland.

Genus **RECURVIROSTRA** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 151.

Type : *R. avocetta* Linn.

Recurvīrostra, from *rĕcurvus* = turned back, and *rostrum* = the beak.

Recurvirostra avocetta. AVOCET.

Recurvirostra avosetta *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. i. 1758, p. 151 : Sweden.

Recurvirostra avocetta *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 162; *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 326; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 561.

Avocetta, the Italian name, said to be connected with *avis* = a bird.

Distribution in the British Islands.—Formerly a regular summer visitor which bred in the eastern and south-eastern counties from Lincolnshire to Sussex until about 1842. It is still a tolerably regular **Spring Visitor** and of irregular occurrence in autumn in Norfolk, Kent, and Sussex, and might nest there again if unmolested. Elsewhere it is a rare visitor to Great Britain. In Ireland it has been obtained or seen about twenty times, chiefly on the south and east coasts.

General Distribution.—The Avocet breeds in Europe in suitable localities in Denmark, Holland, the Spanish Peninsula, southern France, and Sardinia, eastwards in Hungary and on the shores of the Black, Caspian, and Aral seas, through the Kirghiz Steppes and Turkestan to the Upper Yenesei to 54° N. latitude, and Transbaikalia. Southwards it nests in Africa, locally south to Cape Colony, and occurs in Madagascar. It is migratory in the northern parts of its range and in winter visits India, Ceylon, and China.

Subfamily CHARADRIINÆ.

Genus **CHARADRIUS** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 150.

Type: *C. apricarius* Linn.

Charădrĭus = χαραδριός, in classical Greek, a bird dwelling in clefts or river-valleys, χαράδραι. The sight of it was held to be a cure for the jaundice.

Charadrius apricarius. GOLDEN PLOVER.

Charadrius apricarius *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 150 : Sweden.

Charadrius pluvialis *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 157; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 191; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 547.

Apricarius = sunny, or lying in the sun.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, breeding commonly on the moorlands, especially in the north of Scotland and the adjacent islands, and less numerously in Somersetshire and Devonshire. In autumn and winter it is more plentiful and widely distributed on the lower ground, its numbers being greatly augmented by continental birds which remain till March and April.

General Distribution.—The Golden Plover breeds in Iceland, the Faeroes, and in northern and central Europe, eastwards across western Siberia to the Yenesei. In winter it visits north Africa, the Azores and the Canary Islands, and wanders as far east as Sind.

Charadrius dominicus. AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER.

Charadrius dominicus *P. L. S. Müller*, Natursyst. Suppl. 1776, p. 116 : S. Domingo, W. Indies.

Charadrius dominicus *Müll.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 195 (part.); *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 549 (part.).

Dominicus = belonging to S. Domingo in the West Indies, where it was first discovered.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred about four times :—Leadenhall Market, autumn 1882 ; Perthshire, Aug. 1883 ; co. Mayo, Sept. 1894 ; Essex, Aug. 1896.

General Distribution.—The American Golden Plover breeds in Alaska and Arctic North America, from Kotzebue Sound to north-western Hudson Bay. It winters in South America, ranging to Argentina and Chile. On migration it occurs in Greenland, the Bermudas, and California, and has been obtained once on Heligoland.

Charadrius dominicus fulvus. EASTERN GOLDEN PLOVER.

Charadrius fulvus *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789. p. 687 : Tahiti.

Charadrius fulvus (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 157.
Charadrius dominicus *Müll.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 195 (part.); *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 549 (part.).

Fulvus = tawny.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred about four times :—Surrey, Nov. 1870 ; Leadenhall Market, said to have come from Norfolk, Dec. 1874 ; Orkney Islands, Nov. 1887 ; six seen and three obtained, Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, April 1914.

General Distribution.—The Eastern Golden Plover breeds in Siberia, from the Yenesei eastwards to Bering sea and Alaska, and southwards to the plains of Mongolia. In winter it visits China, Japan, India, and the Malay region, ranging to Australia, New Zealand, and Polynesia. It has occurred in Heligoland, Poland, Spain, Italy, Malta, and Algeria.

Genus **SQUATAROLA** *Leach*, Syst. Cat. Mamm. & Birds in Brit. Mus. 1816, p. 29.

Type : *S. squatarola* (Linn.).

Squatārōla, the Italian name ; of uncertain origin.

Squatarola squatarola. GREY PLOVER.

Tringa squatarola *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 149 : Sweden.

Squatarola helvetica (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 158; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 182; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 551.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor** and a **Bird of Passage** from the end of July to May, but a few non-breeding birds remain throughout the summer. It is less numerous in Ireland than in Great Britain, and is rare in the Shetland and Orkney Islands, the Hebrides, and the west coast of Scotland.

General Distribution.—The Grey Plover breeds from Kolguev and the eastern tundras of Arctic Europe, eastwards throughout Arctic Asia to Kamchatka; also in Arctic North America. In winter it visits southern Africa, Madagascar, southern Asia, Australia, and South America.

Genus **ÆGIALITIS** *Boie*, Isis, 1822, p. 558.

Type: *Æ. hiaticula* (Linn.).

Ægialītis = *αἰγιαλῖτις*, of the shore, *αἰγιᾰλός*.

Ægialitis hiaticula. Ringed Plover.

Charadrius hiaticula *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 150: Sweden.

Ægialitis hiaticula (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 159; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 256; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 539.

Hĭătĭcŭla, Gaza's translation (in 1476) of Aristotle's *χαραδριός* (cf. *Charadrius*).

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, generally distributed along the flat portions of the coast; also breeding in smaller numbers inland, on the shores of lakes and rivers and in sandy warrens and other suitable localities, especially in the Highlands. Two races have been recognised: a larger resident British race, which also occurs on the coasts of France and Holland and arrives from the north in autumn, and a smaller form, which visits our coasts in spring and may perhaps breed in small numbers in Kent and Sussex. This is, however, still uncertain and requires careful investigation.

General Distribution.—The Ringed Plover breeds in eastern Arctic America, Greenland, northern and central Europe, and Asia, as far east as Lake Baikal ; its breeding-range also extends to Iceland, Jan Mayen, Kolguev, Spitsbergen, and Novaya Zemlya. In winter it is found in the Mediterranean basin and ranges as far south as Cape Colony and occasionally to north-west India. It has been obtained in Chile and Barbados.

Ægialitis alexandrina. KENTISH PLOVER.

Charadrius alexandrinus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 150 : Egypt.

Ægialitis cantiana (*Lath.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 158; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 543.

Ægialitis alexandrina (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 275.

Alexandrinus = of Alexandria in Egypt, whence came Hasselquist's type.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A regular **Summer Visitor**, breeding locally on the coasts of Kent and Sussex. Elsewhere on the south and east coasts of England it rarely occurs as far north as Durham and as far west as Devonshire and Cornwall, but has been observed once in Cheshire. In Ireland it has occurred a few times, but has not been noticed there since 1852.

General Distribution.—The Kentish Plover breeds in Europe and Asia, ranging from Spain to southern Sweden, and eastwards throughout the Mediterranean basin to the Black and Caspian seas ; also across central Asia to Korea, China, and Japan. It is resident in north Africa, the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, and the Cape Verde group. In winter it is found in Africa as far south as Cape Colony ; also in India and Ceylon (where it occasionally breeds), the Malay Peninsula, and Borneo. Various races have been recognised.

Ægialitis dubia. LITTLE RINGED PLOVER.

Charadrius dubius *Scopoli*, Del. Faun. et Flor. Insubr. ii. 1786, p. 93 : Luzon, Philippine Is.

Ægialitis curonica (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 159; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 541.

Ægialitis dubia (*Scop.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 263.

Dubia = doubtful.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has been obtained in Middlesex, Sussex, Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, the Scilly Islands, and the Outer Hebrides in August, October, and April.

General Distribution.—The Little Ringed Plover breeds in Europe and northern and central Asia, ranging from Scandinavia to the Sea of Okhotsk and southwards to southern Europe, Turkestan, China, and Japan; it also nests and appears to be resident in north-west Africa. It winters in Africa, India, the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, extending as far east as New Guinea. It is accidental in western North America, from Alaska to California.

Ægialitis vocifera. KILLDEER PLOVER.

Charadrius vociferus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 150 : Eastern United States.

Ægialitis vocifera (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 160 *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 545.

Oxyechus vociferus *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 242.

Vōcĭfĕra = that screams. From the bird's peculiar note.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred in Aberdeenshire, 1867; Kent, April 1908; Hampshire, April 1859; and the Scilly Islands, Jan. 1885.

General Distribution.—The Killdeer Plover breeds in North America, from central British Columbia and central Quebec southwards to central Mexico. It winters from California, New Jersey, and the Bermudas southwards to Venezuela and Peru, and has occurred in Chile and Paraguay.

Ægialitis asiatica. Caspian Plover.

Charadrius asiaticus *Pallas*, Reise Russ. Reichs, ii. 1773, p. 715 : S. Tartary.

Ochthodromus asiaticus (*Pall.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 230.

Ægialitis asiatica *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 537.

Asiaticus = Asiatic.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** A male was obtained and another seen in Norfolk, May 1890. Two were obtained in Sussex, July 1911.

General Distribution.—The Caspian Plover breeds from the mouth of the Volga and the shores of the Caspian sea, eastwards across the Kirghiz Steppes to the Altai Mountains, and through the salt lakes of Turkestan, southwards to the Amu Daria. It winters in Africa and has occurred in the Konkan, western India ; also in Italy and Heligoland.

Genus **EUDROMIAS** *C. L. Brehm*, Handb. Nat. Vög. Deutschl. 1831, p. 544.

Type : *E. morinellus* (Linn.).

Eudrŏmĭas = *εὐδρομίας*, good runner ; from *εὖ* and *δρόμος*.

Eudromias morinellus. Dotterel.

Charadrius morinellus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 150 : Sweden.

Eudromias morinellus (*Linn.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 160 ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 234 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 535.

Mōrĭnellus, diminutive of *mōrus* = *μωρός*, a simpleton. *Cf.* Dotterel = a little dolt.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor,** nesting sparingly on the mountains of the Lake District and reported to have bred in the south-west of Scotland, but more numerous in the Grampians, from the Tay district northwards, and in some localities to the north of the Spey and west of the Great Glen. As a **Bird of Passage** it occurs in many parts of the south of Scotland and England, and occasionally in Wales, but is rare in the north and west of Scotland and the outlying islands. To Ireland it is a rare visitor, chiefly in autumn.

General Distribution.—The Dotterel breeds in northern Europe and Siberia, from Scandinavia to the Sea of Okhotsk, and has been found nesting on Novaya Zemlya and Vaigach, also southwards in the highlands of Bohemia, Styria, and Transylvania and possibly in the Kirghiz Steppes and Transbaikalia. Throughout the rest of Europe it is a bird of passage, ranging in winter southwards to north Africa, Syria, and Persia. It is an occasional visitor to the Canary Islands and Japan.

Genus **CHETTUSIA** *Bonaparte,* Icon. Faun. Ital. Ucc. 1839, Introd. [p. 12].

Type: *C. gregaria* (Pall.).

Chettusia, perhaps more correctly *Chætusia,* from χαίτη a mane or crest, though the Sociable Plover has no crest.

Chettusia gregaria. SOCIABLE PLOVER.

Charadrius gregarius *Pallas,* Reise Russ. Reichs, i. 1771, p. 456 : S.E. Russia.

Chætusia gregaria (*Pall.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 174.

Vanellus gregarius *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 553.

Gregaria = sociable.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred in Lancashire in autumn, about 1860 ; co. Meath, Aug. 1899 ; six, Kent, May 1907 ; four, Sussex, May 1910.

General Distribution.—The Sociable Plover breeds from the steppes of southern Russia and the Caucasus eastwards through Transcaspia and Turkestan to western Mongolia. In winter it visits India, Arabia, and north-east Africa. It has occurred, no doubt accidentally, on the Upper Yenesei in 61° N. latitude, and has been obtained in Spain, southern France, and Italy, and observed in Poland.

Genus **VANELLUS** *Brisson*, Orn. v. 1760, p. 94.

Type: *V. vanellus* (Linn.).

Vanellus (formerly often spelt *Vannellus*), diminutive of *vannus* = a fan, whence the French name *Vanneau*.

Vanellus vanellus. LAPWING.

Tringa vanellus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 148: Sweden.

Vanellus vulgaris *Bechst.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 161; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 555.

Vanellus vanellus (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 166.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, generally distributed, but less numerous in many parts of England than it is in Scotland and Ireland. In autumn large flocks of continental birds reach our shores, and many of them, as well as some of our native birds, pass on farther south.

General Distribution.—The Lapwing breeds sparingly in the Faeroes and in Europe, from the Arctic Circle southwards to Spain and eastwards across Siberia and Mongolia to Japan; also sparingly in Morocco and apparently in Egypt. In winter it is found in southern Europe, north Africa, and from Asia Minor eastwards to northern India and south China. It has occurred accidentally on Jan Mayen, Greenland, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Long Island, U.S.A., and some of the West Indies.

Subfamily HÆMATOPODINÆ.

Genus **HÆMATOPUS** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 152.

Type: *H. ostralegus* Linn.

Hæmătŏpus = with blood-coloured feet; from αἷμα and πούς.

Hæmatopus ostralegus. OYSTER-CATCHER.

Hæmatopus ostralegus *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 152: Sweden.

Hæmatopus ostralegus *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 162; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 107; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 559.

Ostrălĕgus, from *ostrĕa* = an oyster, and *lĕgo* = I pick. This species really picks *mussels* from the rocks.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, breeding on the coasts of England and Wales, but local on the eastern and southern shores. In Scotland and in Ireland it is plentiful, and nests not only in the maritime districts, but also inland along the shingly banks of rivers and lochs. In autumn and winter it is more widely distributed, and its numbers are greatly increased by continental visitors.

General Distribution.—The Oyster-Catcher inhabits Europe and central Asia, ranging southwards in winter to the Mediterranean, north Africa, the Red sea, and north-west India. It is represented in eastern Siberia and Kamchatka by a closely allied race, *H. o. osculans*, which winters in south China and Burma; other allied forms inhabit the Moluccan and Papuan Islands, Australia, New Zealand, and North and South America.

Subfamily ARENARIINÆ.

Genus **ARENARIA** *Brisson*, Orn. v. 1760, p. 132.

Type: *A. interpres* (Linn.).

Arēnăria = a bird of the sand (*ărēna*).

Arenaria interpres. TURNSTONE.

Tringa interpres *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 148: Sweden.

Strepsilas interpres (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 161; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 557.
Arenaria interpres *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 92.

Interprĕs = an agent between two parties, an explainer: from *inter* = between, and the root of Sanskrit *prath* = unfold (whence πλατύς = broad): perhaps in allusion to its warning note.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor** and a **Bird of Passage** to our coasts, and sometimes to inland waters from the end of July to May. A good many birds in breeding-plumage, sometimes in pairs, remain throughout the summer, but have never been proved to nest, even in the Shetland Islands.

General Distribution.—The Turnstone breeds in Greenland, Iceland, probably in all the islands in the Arctic Ocean, and from northern Europe, southwards to Denmark and the Baltic, eastwards through northern Siberia to Bering sea; also in Alaska and Arctic America. In winter it visits the coasts of Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania, Australia, and South America. The birds breeding in Arctic America have been recognised as a distinct race.

Order LARIFORMES.

Family LARIDÆ.

Genus LARUS *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 136.

Type: *L. canus* Linn.

Larus=λάρος, a ravenous sea-bird, in classical Greek. Akin to Old Norse *lîri*=a Tern.

Larus canus. COMMON GULL.

Larus canus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 136 : Sweden.

Larus canus *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 189; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 277; *id. Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 671.

Cānus=hoary.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, and a **Bird of Passage** in spring and autumn. It breeds on the coasts and inland lochs, and occasionally on moors in Scotland and Ireland; but in England, though immature birds are common throughout the summer, it has only been known to nest on the Farne Islands, Northumberland. In winter it is met with on all our coasts, and commonly inland.

General Distribution.—The Common Gull breeds in northern Europe and Asia from Scandinavia to Kamchatka and southwards to about 53° N. latitude. In winter it visits the Mediterranean, north Africa, the Nile valley, and the Persian Gulf; also, on the Pacific side, China and Japan. It occasionally occurs in Iceland, and is accidental in Labrador. It is represented in western North America by a nearly allied form which ranges south to California in winter.

Larus argentatus. HERRING-GULL.

Larus argentatus *Pontoppidan*, Danske Atlas, i. 1763, p. 622 : Denmark.

Larus argentatus *Gmel.*; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 188; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 260; *id. Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 673.

Argentatus=ornamented with silver (*argentum*), silvery.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, widely distributed, breeding commonly and often in large colonies on ledges of sea-cliffs and on islands; also on inland lochs in Scotland, and on marshy ground. In winter it frequents all the coasts, and often wanders inland to lakes and rivers.

General Distribution.—The Herring-Gull breeds in northern Europe from the White sea westwards to the Atlantic, and southwards throughout the Baltic to northern France; also in Iceland, Greenland, and across Arctic North America westwards to central Alaska, and southwards on inland waters to about 45° N. latitude. In winter it visits the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas, and in the western Atlantic ranges south to the Bermudas, Cuba, Mexico, and Yucatan; also on the Pacific coast of America to Lower California and western Mexico. It is represented to the south by the next species, *L. cachinnans*; also in north-east Siberia from the Taimyr Peninsula eastwards by another close ally, which winters chiefly on the eastern coast of Asia and in the western Pacific.

Larus cachinnans. YELLOW-LEGGED HERRING-GULL.

Larus cachinnans *Pallas*, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. ii. 1827 p. 318: S.E. Russia.

Larus cachinnans *Pall.*; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 266; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 673.

Cachinnans=laughing immoderately.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** One was obtained at Breydon, Norfolk, Nov. 1886; another is said to have been seen at Dover, April 1904.

General Distribution.—The Yellow-legged Herring-Gull breeds on the Azores, the Canary Islands, and the Madeira group; also in south-western Europe from the Gulf of Gascony southwards, and throughout the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas, ranging across western Asia eastwards to Lake Baikal. In winter it follows the west coast of Africa to Senegambia and apparently to Angola, and visits the Red sea and southern Persia, ranging eastwards across northern India to the head of the Bay of Bengal.

Larus marinus. Greater Black-backed Gull.

Larus marinus *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 136: Sweden.

Larus marinus *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 189; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 241; *id. Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 677.

Marinus=of the sea.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, breeding on the coasts and outlying "stacks," also inland and on islands in lakes. It is found locally and in small numbers on the south-west and west of England and Wales and the Scilly Islands, commonly in Scotland and Ireland, and on the islands to the west and north. The largest colony in our Islands is probably that on the Holm of Noss, Shetlands. In winter it is widely distributed on all our coasts.

General Distribution.—The Greater Black-backed Gull breeds in Iceland, the Faeroes, and north Europe, east to the lower Petchora and probably to the Yenesei, and south to about 50° N. latitude on the north-west of France: also in Greenland and North America from North Devon Island southwards through Labrador to Maine and Nova Scotia. In winter it occasionally visits the Mediterranean and Black seas as well as inland waters in small numbers; also the Canary Islands and the Azores; in America it occasionally ranges south to the Bermudas and to Florida.

Larus fuscus. Lesser Black-backed Gull.

Larus fuscus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 136: Sweden.

Larus fuscus *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 189; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 250 (part.); *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 675 (part.).

Fuscus=dark, dusky.

Distribution in the British Islands.—Probably a **Bird of Passage**, it has been noticed in the Shetland Islands and on the Firth of Forth, and doubtless occurs elsewhere on the British coasts on migration.

General Distribution. — The Lesser Black-backed Gull breeds in Scandinavia, eastwards through Russia to the Dwina, where, as on the shores of the Baltic, it is rare. In winter it appears to cross eastern Europe to the Black, Caspian, and eastern Mediterranean seas, Egypt, Nubia, the Red sea, and ranges eastwards to the head of the Persian Gulf. It has occurred on the Canary Islands. In the Gulf of Aden it is said to be resident. East of the Dwina it is represented by a larger form, the breeding-range of which extends to the Yenesei and perhaps to the Lena, while in winter it is found on the coasts of Somaliland, Arabia, Mekran, and western India.

Larus fuscus affinis. BRITISH LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL.

Larus affinis *Reinhardt*, Vidensk. Meddel. Kjöbenhavn for 1853, 1854, p. 78 : Greenland.

Larus fuscus *Linn.*; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 250 (part.); *id. Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 675 (part.).
Larus fuscus britannicus *Lowe*, '*British Birds*,' vi. 1912, p. 2.

Affinis=allied or near akin.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident** and a **Bird of Passage** in spring and autumn. It breeds locally both inland and on the coasts and islands of the south of England and Wales, the Isle of Man, Cumberland, Northumberland, and the Farne Islands ; commonly in Scotland and on the islands to the north and west ; less plentifully in Ireland. In autumn it is generally distributed on the coasts, but is much less numerous in winter, especially in Scotland, when the majority move southwards.

General Distribution.—The British Lesser Black-backed Gull breeds in the Faeroes, the Channel Islands, western coasts of France and probably Spain, and on Alboran Island, off the coast of Morocco. It winters in the western Mediterranean, west Africa to the Gold Coast, the Madeira Group, the Canary Islands, and the Azores. It is accidental in Greenland, where the type specimen was obtained.

Larus glaucus. Glaucous Gull.

Larus glaucus *Brünnich*, Orn. Bor. 1764, p. 44: Iceland.

Larus glaucus *Fabr.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 187; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 289; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 679.

Glaucus=γλαυκός, bluish-grey.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor.** It has been met with in summer in the Shetland Islands, but is not known to breed there. In winter it occurs regularly and sometimes abundantly in the Outer Hebrides and on the east coast of Great Britain from the Shetlands, as far south as Norfolk, but on the south and west coasts it is irregular and rare. It has frequently been recorded from Ireland, and appears to be an annual visitor, especially on the north and west coasts.

General Distribution.—The Glaucous Gull breeds in the Arctic regions of both hemispheres, where many pass the winter, but others migrate southwards to the Azores, Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas; to Japan and California in the Pacific; to the Great Lakes and Mississippi valley in North America, and on the east coast to the Bermudas, Florida, and Texas. It is represented by allied forms in North America, along the Pacific coast, in Alaska, and in Arctic America.

Larus leucopterus. Iceland Gull.

Larus leucopterus *Faber*, Prodr. island. Orn. 1822, p. 91: Iceland.

Larus leucopterus *Faber*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 188; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 295; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 681.

Leucoptĕrus=white-winged: from λευκός and πτερόν.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor.**

occurring annually, and occasionally in numbers in stormy weather, as in the winters of 1872–3, 1874–5, and 1892. It has also been met with in summer. It is most abundant on the coasts of Scotland, and is rarer in England, Wales, and Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Iceland Gull breeds on Jan Mayen, Greenland, and Arctic America eastwards to Victoria Land, also probably on Novaya Zemlya. In winter it visits Iceland, the Faeroes, and Scandinavia, occasionally ranging southwards to the west and north of France, and on one occasion as far as Venice; in America it ranges south to Long Island and occasionally to the Great Lakes. It has occurred in Nebraska and Maryland.

Larus ichthyaëtus. GREAT BLACK-HEADED GULL.

Larus ichthyaetus *Pallas*, Reise Russ. Reichs, ii. 1773, p. 713 : Caspian sea.

Larus ichthyaëtus *Pall.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 190; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 176; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 669.

Ichthyaëtus=fish-eagle; from *ἰχθύς* and *ἀετός*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred once off Exmouth, Devonshire, May or June 1859.

General Distribution.—The Great Black-headed Gull breeds on the inland seas and lakes of south-eastern Europe and central Asia from the Sea of Azov and the Caspian sea across Turkestan and Tibet eastwards to Koko-Nor and north to Lake Zaisan. In winter it visits the eastern Mediterranean, Palestine, Egypt, Nubia, the Red sea, and southern Asia to India, Ceylon, and Burma. It is occasional in Russia as far north as the Pskoff Government and the central Irtysh.

Larus melanocephalus Mediterranean Black-headed Gull.

Larus melanocephalus *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. 2nd ed. ii. 1820, p. 777 : Adriatic sea.

Larus melanocephalus *Natterer*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 191; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 180; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 667.

Mĕlănŏcephălus=black-headed; from μέλας and κεφᾰλή.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**, which has been recorded four times :—Essex, Jan. 1866 ; Norfolk, Dec. 1886; Yorkshire, Nov. 1895; Kent, Sept. 1913. Two are also said to have been taken in Cornwall, March 1851, but the evidence does not seem quite convincing.

General Distribution.—The Mediterranean Black-headed Gull inhabits the Mediterranean and Black seas, ranging westwards to Spain, Portugal, and south-west France. It breeds in Asia Minor, Syria, the Crimea, Dobruja, on the shores of the Black sea and Greece, and is said to have nested in Hungary. It probably breeds in other parts of its range, possibly in south-west Spain. In winter it visits north Africa, ranging as far south as Nubia. It is occasional in northern France.

Larus philadelphia. Bonaparte's Gull.

Sterna philadelphia *Ord* in Guthrie's Geogr. 2nd Amer. ed. ii. 1815, p. 319: near Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Larus philadelphia (*Ord*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 192; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 185 ; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 661.

Philadelphia, because found near Philadelphia in America.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred several times :—co. Down, Feb. 1848; Loch Lomond, April 1850 ; Cornwall, Jan. 1865 & Oct. 1890; Sussex, Nov. 1870 & Nov. 1913.

General Distribution.—Bonaparte's Gull breeds in North America from north-western Alaska to Hudson Bay and south to British Columbia. In winter it visits Lower California and western Mexico on the Pacific coast and ranges from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico and Yucatan on the east. It occasionally visits the Bermudas and the Bahamas, and has once occurred in Heligoland.

Larus ridibundus. BLACK-HEADED GULL.

Larus ridibundus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 225 : England.

Larus ridibundus *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 191; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 207; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 665.

Rīdĭbundus=full of laughter; from *rīdĕo*=I laugh.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident** which is steadily increasing in numbers. It nests in colonies both near the coast and inland in many localities throughout our Islands, being especially plentiful in Scotland and Ireland. In winter it is generally distributed on coasts, rivers, and inland waters, and of late years has been very numerous in London and its neighbourhood.

General Distribution.—The Black-headed Gull breeds in the Faeroes and in Europe generally from southern Scandinavia and north Russia southwards to the Mediterranean, Sardinia, and Asia Minor; also through temperate Asia eastwards to Kamchatka. In winter it visits north Africa and southern Asia, including India, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands.

Larus minutus. LITTLE GULL.

Larus minutus *Pallas*, Reise Russ. Reichs, iii. 1776, p. 702 : Siberia.

Larus minutus *Pall.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 191; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 173; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 663.

Mĭnūtus=very small.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor** in autumn, winter, and spring. It occurs nearly every year, sometimes in large numbers, on the east coast of England, and frequently on the south coast. Elsewhere it is an occasional or rare visitor.

General Distribution.—The Little Gull breeds locally in northern Europe and Asia, from Jutland, Prussia, Gothland, and the Baltic Provinces of Russia, north to Archangel and south to Kazan, Ufa, and Perm, eastwards across Siberia to the Sea of Okhotsk, ranging north on the Obi River to the Arctic Circle. In winter it visits the inland waters of Europe as well as the Mediterranean and north African coasts. It has occurred in the Faeroes, the Bermudas, and Long Island, U.S.A.; also once in Oudh, northern India.

Genus **RHODOSTETHIA** *Macgillivray*, Man. Brit. Orn. ii. 1842, p. 252.

Type: *R. rosea* (Macgill.).

Rhŏdostēthĭa=rosy-breasted; from *ῥόδος* and *στῆθος*.

Rhodostethia rosea. Ross' Gull.

Larus roseus *Macgillivray*, Mem. Wern. Soc. v. 1824, p. 249: Melville Peninsula, Arctic America.

Rhodostethia rosea (*Macgill.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 192; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 167; *id. Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 659.

Rŏsĕa=rose-coloured.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It is said to have occurred once near Tadcaster, Yorkshire, Dec. 1846 or Feb. 1847. Though generally admitted to the British List the only record is not free from suspicion.

General Distribution.—Ross' Gull inhabits the Arctic seas and is known to breed on the delta of the Kolyma River, north-east Siberia. It also doubtless breeds in various parts of the Arctic coasts and islands of the far north, as adults have been observed in summer at north Spitsbergen, Franz Josef

Land, Hviten Land, Bering Strait, Melville Peninsula, and the Gulf of Bothnia. In winter it moves southward visiting the New Siberia Islands in September, and the Anadyr Peninsula, Kamchatka, Alaska, and west Greenland. It is accidental in the Faeroes and Heligoland, and has recently been recorded from Vendée in France.

Genus **XEMA** *Leach* in Ross' Voy. Baffin's Bay, 1st 4to ed. 1819, App. ii. p. lvii.

Type : *X. sabinii* (Sabine).

Xema, a fancy name, apparently devoid of meaning; possibly wrongly derived from χήμη, a shell-fish.

Xema sabinii. SABINE'S GULL.

Larus sabini *Sabine*, Trans. Linn. Soc. xii. 1819, p. 522, pl. 29 : west coast of Greenland.

Xema sabinii (*Sabine*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 193; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 162 ; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 657.

Sabinii, named by Joseph Sabine in honour of his cousin, Genl. Sir Edward Sabine (1788–1883), who discovered the species on the west coast of Greenland in 1818.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor** in autumn and winter, especially to the east coast of England, where it occurs almost annually on the coasts of Yorkshire and Norfolk. It is rare in Scotland, but has occurred rather more frequently in Ireland, where about twelve examples have been recorded. Birds in adult plumage are seldom obtained.

General Distribution.—A circumpolar species, Sabine's Gull breeds locally on the Arctic coasts and islands of northern Europe and Asia, from Spitsbergen to eastern Siberia and in Arctic North America, from Alaska to Greenland. In winter it moves farther south along the western shores of Europe, to northern France, where it is not an uncommon visitor. In America it ranges to the Bermudas and Texas, and is common on the coast of Peru to about 12° S. latitude. It is accidental in Switzerland and Austria-Hungary.

Genus **PAGOPHILA** *Kaup,* Natürl. Syst. 1829, p. 69.

Type : *P. eburnea* (Phipps).

Păgŏphĭla, from πάγος=ice, and φιλέω=I love.

Pagophila eburnea. Ivory Gull.

Larus eburneus *Phipps,* Voyage towards the North Pole, 1774, p. 187 : Spitsbergen.

Pagophila eburnea (*Phipps*) ; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 186; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 301 ; *id. Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 685.

Eburnĕus=of ivory.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor** during the colder months of the year, and sometimes met with in summer. It is more numerous in the northern parts of Great Britain, but has been noticed in many counties as far south as Cornwall, while three have been recorded in Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Ivory Gull is a circumpolar species, breeding in the Arctic regions up to about 81° N. latitude. In winter it wanders southwards and has been recorded in the north of France, Switzerland, Long Island, U.S.A., Lake Ontario, and British Columbia.

Genus **RISSA** *Stephens,* Gen. Zool. xiii. pt. 1, 1826, p. 180.

Type : *R. tridactyla* (Linn.).

Rissa, probably latinized and softened from the Icelandic *Ritsa* (Brünnich, *Ornith. Boreal.* 1764, p. 42). Derivation unknown.

Rissa tridactyla. Kittiwake.

Larus tridactylus *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 136 : Great Britain.

Rissa tridactyla (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 187; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 305; *id. Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 683.

Trĭdacty̆la=τριδάκτυλος, three-toed ; from τρεῖς, and δάκτῠλος.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident** and a **Winter Visitor**, breeding usually in large colonies on the steep sea-cliffs of our coasts and islands. It is common in the Shetland and Orkney Islands, the Hebrides, and the north and the west of Great Britain ; but is local on the east and not met with on the south coast. It is common in Ireland. In winter it is numerous on the coasts of Great Britain and is also found inland, but in Ireland it is said to be scarcer at that season.

General Distribution.—The Kittiwake breeds in the arctic and subarctic regions of both hemispheres, except the north-western portion of North America between Prince Albert Land and Point Barrow, Alaska ; southwards it nests in the north-west of France and along the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the Atlantic and in the Kurile Islands in the Pacific. In winter it visits the Mediterranean and the inland waters to the Caspian sea, the Canary Islands, the Azores, the Bermudas, and both coasts of America south to about 35° N. latitude. An allied species, *R. brevirostris*, inhabits Bering sea.

Genus **STERNA** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 137.

Type : *S. hirundo*, Linn.

Sterna, the latinized form of the name ; *cf.* Frisian *Stirn*, German *Tänner*, Swedish *Fisk-tärna*, Norwegian *Makrel-terne*, our *Tern* and *Tarney*. Derivation unknown.

Sterna hirundo. COMMON TERN.

Sterna hirundo *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 137 : Sweden.

Sterna fluviatilis *Naum.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 180 ; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 54 ; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 647.

Hirundo=a Swallow in classical Latin ; *cf.* p. 111.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor**, from April to October ; also a **Bird of Passage**. It is commonly distributed on all our coasts, but becomes scarcer towards the north of Scotland, especially in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and the Outer Hebrides. It frequently breeds on inland waters.

General Distribution.—The Common Tern breeds on the coasts, rivers, and inland waters of Europe from Norway to the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas, and to the Azores, the Canary Islands, and the Madeira group; also in temperate Asia from the River Obi in 66° N. latitude and Turkestan, eastwards to Lake Baikal; also in north Africa; in North America it occurs south of about 62° N. to Carolina and Lower California, but is scarce on the Pacific side. In winter it visits Africa, ranging to the Cape, also southern Asia, and Central and South America to Brazil.

Sterna paradisea. ARCTIC TERN.

Sterna paradisæa *Brünnich*, Orn. Bor. 1764, p. 46: Christiansoe Isl., Bornholm.

Sterna macrura *Naum.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 180; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 62; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 649.

Paradisea, belonging to Paradise, *i. e.*, heavenly.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor** from April to October; also a **Bird of Passage.** On the coasts of England it is not numerous, breeding on the Farne Islands, Northumberland, Scilly Islands, Anglesey, Lancashire, and the Isle of Man; in Scotland it is more abundant, ranging north to the Orkney and Shetland Islands and the Outer Hebrides. Both in Scotland and in Ireland, where it is common, it breeds inland as well as on the coasts.

General Distribution.—The Arctic Tern breeds in the northern portions of both the Old and New Worlds, ranging northwards to about 82° N. latitude, southwards to about 50° N. in Europe, 52° N. in Asia, and 42° N. in North America. In winter it visits the coasts of Africa and South

America, ranging far south to the Weddell sea, where it is common at 74° S. latitude. It was probably this species which was met with by McCormick in Ross' sea, off Victoria Land, 76° 52′ S.

Sterna dougalli. Roseate Tern.

Sterna dougallii *Montagu*, Orn. Dict. Suppl. 1813, fig. [no pagination] : Scotland.

Sterna dougalli *Mont.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 181; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 70; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 645.

Dougalli, in honour of Dr. MacDougall, of Glasgow, who first sent a specimen and description to Montagu in 1812.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor,** breeding very locally; a few pairs annually nest on the Farne Islands, Northumberland, and colonies occur on certain islets off north Wales and on the coast of Ireland. Some pairs breed on the coast of Morayshire and a few elsewhere from time to time. From its former breeding-grounds on the Scilly Islands, the Lancashire coast, and the Cumbraes in the Firth of Clyde it has now disappeared.

General Distribution.—The Roseate Tern breeds locally on the North sea coasts and on those of the Atlantic from about 57° N. latitude to the Mediterranean, the Azores, Madeira, the coasts of Africa, Madagascar, the Mascarene Islands, Ceylon, the Andamans, Tenasserim, and south China, wandering north to the Luchu Islands; it also breeds in Australia, except the south, and in New Caledonia, ranging to the Loyalty and Solomon Islands; likewise in North America, from Sable Island to Long Island and southwards to the Bahamas, the Lesser Antilles, and Venezuela. In the more northern parts of its range it is a summer visitor only. Several races have been recognised.

Sterna minuta. LITTLE TERN.

Sterna minuta *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 228 : S. Europe.

Sterna minuta *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 181; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 116; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 651.

Mīnūta=very small.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor** from the end of April to September or October. Breeding-colonies are met with locally on many parts of our coasts as far north as the Orkney Islands, but it is only a wanderer to the Shetlands.

General Distribution.—The Little Tern breeds on the coasts, rivers, and inland waters of Europe from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas, and ranges in Asia to west Siberia, Turkestan, and north-west India. It also nests in north Africa from Morocco to Egypt. In winter it visits the west coast of Africa, ranging south to the Cape, also to Burma, and even Java. It is represented by closely allied races in south-eastern Asia and Australia ; in India and east Africa ; and in North America.

Sterna caspia. CASPIAN TERN.

Sterna caspia *Pallas,* Nov. Comm. Petrop. xiv. pt. i. 1770, p. 582 : Caspian sea.

Sterna caspia *Pall.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 182; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 641.

Hydroprogne caspia *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 32.

Caspĭa=from the Caspian sea.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**, chiefly to the east and south coasts of England. About twenty have been obtained, including two in Nottinghamshire, and others have been observed.

General Distribution.—The Caspian Tern breeds locally in Europe from about 60° N. latitude on the coasts and islands of Sweden, Finland, and (formerly) Denmark, probably on the coast of Holland, and in the Mediterranean from south Spain, eastwards to the Black and Caspian seas; also in western Siberia and the Kirghiz Steppes to south Ussuri-land, and in south Persia and Ceylon; in north Africa, Gambia, and Cape Colony; likewise in Australia and New Zealand. It also breeds in North America in various localities from Labrador to Great Slave Lake, and southwards to the coasts of Texas, Mississippi, and South Carolina. It is migratory in the northern parts of its range and in winter visits both sides of Africa to the Cape; southern Asia; and both coasts of North America south to Mexico. It is occasional in Alaska and Newfoundland.

Sterna anglica. GULL-BILLED TERN.

Sterna anglica *Montagu*, Orn. Dict. Suppl. 1813 [no pagination]: England.

Sterna anglica *Mont.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 182; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 639.

Gelochelidon anglica *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 25

Anglĭca=English, because first described from an English specimen.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor** to the east and south coasts of England where about twenty-four examples have been recorded; also once in Scotland at the Pentland Skerries.

General Distribution.—The Gull-billed Tern breeds locally in western and southern Europe and in central and southern Asia, including western Denmark and Schleswig, Spain, Portugal and southern France; occasionally in Bavaria and Hungary; in Greece, on the Black and Caspian seas, in Asia Minor, Persia, north-west India, Turkestan, and eastwards across temperate Asia to south-east Mongolia and south Ussuri-land; also in north Africa from Morocco to Egypt and the Red sea. On the Atlantic coast of North America it nests from Virginia to the coasts of Texas and the West Indies. In winter it visits the whole of Africa, southern Asia, the Malayan Archipelago, and America, south to Patagonia and Chile. It occurs occasionally in Holland, the north of France, central Europe, and on the Pacific coast of Central America. In Australia a rather larger and paler race is recognised ranging north to the Malay Archipelago in winter.

Sterna sandvicensis. SANDWICH TERN.

Sterna sandvicensis *Latham*, Gen. Synop. Suppl. i. 1787, p. 296 : England.

Sterna cantiaca *Gmel.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 183; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 75; *id. Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 643.

Sandvicensis, of Sandwich in Kent, whence a Mr. Boys sent an example to Latham in 1784.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor** from March to September. It breeds locally on various parts of the east coast of Great Britain, from the Orkney Islands to Kent, also on the west coast; but the most important stations are on the Farne Islands, Northumberland, and at Ravenglass, Cumberland. The breeding-grounds are not infrequently changed, and those in Kent, Essex, the Scilly Islands, and Walney Island, Lancashire, are at present deserted. In Ireland several colonies are known on loughs in cos. Mayo and Fermanagh, and elsewhere.

General Distribution.— The Sandwich Tern breeds on the North sea along the low coasts and islands of Jutland and the Netherlands, occasionally in the Channel Islands, Spain, the eastern Canary Islands, Sardinia and possibly Sicily, Tunisia, and the Black and Caspian seas; also on the east coast of North America from North Carolina to Mexico and Honduras. In winter it is common in north Africa and follows the west coast to the Cape and extends up to Natal;

it visits the Red sea and coast of south-western Asia to Sind. In the west it ranges to the Azores, the West Indies, both coasts of Central America, and wanders to Colombia and Brazil. American birds have been recognised as a distinct race.

Sterna fuliginosa. Sooty Tern.

Sterna fuliginosa *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 605: Ascension Island.

Sterna fuliginosa *Gmel.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 183; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 106; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 653.

Fūlīgĭnōsa=the colour of soot, *fūlīgo*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred six times:—Staffordshire, Oct. 1852; Berkshire, June 1869; Somersetshire, Oct. 1885; Suffolk, March or April 1900; Lancashire, Oct. 1901; Sussex, April 1911.

General Distribution.—The Sooty Tern is generally distributed and breeds on suitable islands and reefs throughout the tropical and subtropical seas of the world, but is almost unknown on the Pacific coast of South America. It occasionally wanders as far north as Maine in North America, to the Azores, and to Europe.

Genus **HYDROCHELIDON** *Boie*, Isis, 1822, p. 563.

Type: *H. nigra* (Linn.).

Hydrochelīdon, from ὕδωρ=water, and χελῑδών=a Swallow.

Hydrochelidon nigra. Black Tern.

Sterna nigra *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 137: Sweden.

Hydrochelidon nigra (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 185; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 17; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 633.

Nigra=black.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage** in spring and autumn and occasional in summer, chiefly met with in the eastern and southern counties of England, irregular in the west and uncommon in the midlands. North of Yorkshire it occurs rarely as far as the Tay and Loch Lomond, but it has only twice been recorded from the north of Scotland, having been observed in the Orkneys and the Outer Hebrides in 1913. Formerly it nested in many parts of England, but ceased to do so in the Solway Firth in 1855 and in Norfolk in 1858. To Ireland it is a rare visitor, chiefly in autumn.

General Distribution.—The Black Tern breeds in Europe, south of about 60° N. latitude from south Sweden, Finland, and Lake Ladoga southwards to the Mediterranean; also in western Siberia, in Tobolsk to 58° N., Tomsk, and as far east as the Obi River and Lake Zaisan. In winter it visits Africa, ranging south to Loango on the west and Abyssinia on the east. It is accidental in the Faeroes. In North America it is represented by the nearly allied *H. n. surinamensis*, which winters in South America.

Hydrochelidon leucopareia. WHISKERED TERN.

Sterna leucopareia *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. 2nd ed. ii. 1820, p. 746: Hungary.

Hydrochelidon hybrida (*Pall.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 184; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 10; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 637.

Leucopareia=white-cheeked, from λευκός and παρειὰ.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred about nine times in the south of England since the first was recorded in Dorsetshire in 1836; also twice in Norfolk and once in Yorkshire; once in Scotland and once in Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Whiskered Tern breeds in southern Europe from south Spain eastwards to south Russia, and, occasionally, as far north as Poland, in 51° N. latitude.

In Asia it breeds in the temperate and southern parts, from Palestine and Turkestan, eastwards to north India. It also nests in north Africa from Morocco to Egypt. In winter it visits Africa, ranging south to Cape Colony; also southern Asia, the Philippine Islands, the Malayan Archipelago, and Australia. Birds from Australia appear to be resident and have been recognised as a distinct race. It is accidental in Barbados.

Hydrochelidon leucoptera. WHITE-WINGED BLACK TERN.

Sterna leucoptera *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. 1815, p. 483: shores of the Mediterranean.

Hydrochelidon leucoptera (*Schinz*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 185; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 6; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 635.

Leucoptĕra=λευκόπτερος; white-winged from λευκός and πτέρον.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor** in spring and autumn. It has occurred chiefly in the eastern and southern counties of England; twice in Warwickshire and six times in Ireland.

General Distribution.—The White-winged Black Tern breeds in central and south-eastern Europe from central Russia (Esthonia, 58° N. latitude, and Ufa, 56°) southwards, also westwards in Galicia, Hungary, and occasionally Bavaria. In Asia it ranges across Siberia to the Amur valley and southwards to Turkestan. It is also said to nest in Algeria. In winter it visits Africa, ranging southwards to Cape Colony; also southern Asia, ranging thence to Australia and New Zealand. It is accidental in Sweden and Denmark, also in the United States and Barbados.

Genus **CATHARACTA** *Brünnich*, Orn. Bor. 1764, p. 32.

Type : *C. skua* Brünn.

Catharacta=καταῤῥάκτης, a sea-bird known to Greek classical writers from its rushing down on its prey like a cataract.

Catharacta skua. GREAT SKUA.

Catharacta skua Brünnich, Orn. Bor. 1764, p. 33 : Faeroe Islands.

Stercorarius catarrhactes (*Linn.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 194 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 687.

Megalestris catarrhactes *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 315.

Skua, thus written by Hoier (circa 1604) as the name of a Faeroese bird (*hodie* Skúir), adopted by Willughby and Brünnich.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident** in British seas, breeding in the Shetlands, at Foula and Unst, and of recent years on several other islands to the south, in increasing numbers. In winter it frequents the fishing-grounds out at sea and occasionally visits the Orkneys, the Outer Hebrides, and the coasts of Great Britain, more especially the eastern side. In Ireland it is rarely met with.

General Distribution.—The Great Skua breeds in Iceland and the Faeroes and on Lady Franklin Island, Hudson Strait. In winter it is met with chiefly at sea off the coasts of Europe, from Norway south to Gibraltar, and occasionally in the Mediterranean and on inland waters ; it occurs in the western Atlantic off Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and occasionally south Greenland and Long Island, U.S.A. It is represented by allied forms in the southern oceans.

Genus **STERCORARIUS** *Brisson*, Orn. vi. 1760, p. 149.

Type : *S. parasiticus* (Linn.).

Stercorarius=of, or belonging to, excrement, *stercus*.

Stercorarius parasiticus. RICHARDSON'S SKUA.

Larus parasiticus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 136: Sweden.

Stercorarius crepidatus (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 195; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 327; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 691.

Parasĭtĭcus=parasitic, from its habit.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor** and a regular **Bird of Passage** in autumn, but scarce in spring. It breeds commonly, in scattered colonies, on most of the Shetland and on some of the Orkney Islands; also on the Outer Hebrides, and in small numbers on some of the Inner Hebrides as well as in Caithness and Sutherland. In autumn it is more numerous on the east coast of Great Britain and west of Scotland, less so on the south and west coasts of England and Wales, and in Ireland.

General Distribution.—The range of Richardson's Skua is circumpolar; it breeds in the arctic and subarctic regions of both hemispheres to about 80° N. latitude, and ranges southwards to about 55° N. latitude in Britain, apparently to Turgai, western Siberia, and to the Commander and Aleutian Islands. In winter it visits the coasts of Europe, of Africa to the Cape, and of south-western Asia, from the Persian Gulf to the Mekran and Sind coasts; it has occurred in Australia and New Zealand. In America it ranges south to California on the Pacific, and to Barbados and even Brazil on the Atlantic side.

Stercorarius longicaudus. BUFFON'S SKUA.

Stercorarius longicaudus *Vieillot*, N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxii. 1819, p. 157: Northern regions.

Stercorarius parasiticus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 195; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 334; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 693.

Longicaudus=long-tailed.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Bird of Passage** in autumn and occasionally met with in spring and summer; it is most frequently seen on the east coast of England and the west coast of Scotland, and in stormy weather is sometimes common, as in October 1879. Elsewhere it is usually rare, but in the autumn of 1891 many visited Scotland as well as the south coast of England. In Ireland it occurs occasionally in autumn and sometimes in spring.

General Distribution.—Buffon's Skua is circumpolar, breeding in the arctic regions of both hemispheres but seldom south of the Arctic Circle except on the lofty fells of Scandinavia. In autumn and winter it migrates southwards in the eastern Atlantic to Gibraltar, occasionally entering the Mediterranean; and in the west to the New England coasts and even Florida; in the Pacific to California and the Kurile Islands, occasionally wandering south to about 20° N. latitude.

Stercorarius pomarinus. POMATORHINE SKUA.

Lestris pomarinus *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. 1815, p. 514: Arctic regions.

Stercorarius pomatorhinus (*Temm.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 194; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 322; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 689.

Pomarinus, probably more correctly *Pōmātōrhīnus*, from πῶμα, genitive πώματος, a lid or cover, and ῥίς, genitive ῥῖνός, the nose, nostril; from the nasal operculum.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor** and a **Bird of Passage**, chiefly in autumn, to our coasts, especially to the east of Great Britain and the west coast of the Outer Hebrides. Occasionally, as in the autumns of 1862, 1879, and 1880, large numbers have been observed: and some remain throughout the winter off the south coast of England. To Ireland it is a rare autumn visitor, though a few have been observed in summer. Individuals are occasionally blown inland.

General Distribution.—The Pomatorhine Skua breeds in the arctic regions of the Old and New Worlds north of about 69° N. latitude. In winter it occurs on the inland waters of Europe down to the Mediterranean, and is found as far south as Walvisch Bay, in southern Africa, Burma, Japan, Cape York, north Australia, and Callao Bay, Peru.

Order ALCIFORMES.

Family ALCIDÆ.

Genus **ALCA** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 130.

Type : *A. torda* Linn.

Alca, latinized from the Icelandic *álka*, our "auk."

Alca torda. Razorbill.

Alca torda *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 130 : Sweden.

Alca torda *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 205; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 565 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 695.

Torda, the name by which the bird is known in Gothland ; cf. *Tordmule*, its name in Angermannia, Sweden (Linnæus, *Faun. Suec.* 1746, p. 43), and in modern Swedish generally.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, breeding on suitable sea-cliffs throughout our Islands, arriving towards the end of March or in April and remaining till the young bird is taken to sea by its parents. During the rest of the year it is common off our coasts.

General Distribution.—The Razorbill breeds on the coasts and islands of the north Atlantic, from Scandinavia to the Channel Islands and Brittany, the Faeroes, Iceland, and south Greenland to Newfoundland and New Brunswick. In winter it wanders southwards and visits the Baltic and Mediterranean seas east to the Adriatic, and, in the Atlantic, has been obtained as far south as the Canary Islands and the Azores, while on the American side it occasionally reaches North Carolina.

Alca impennis. GREAT AUK.

Alca impennis *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 130: Norwegian seas.

Alca impennis *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 206; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 697.

Plautus impennis *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 563.

Impennis=wingless; from *in* and *penna*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—**Extinct** about 1840. Recorded in the Outer Hebrides as long ago as 1684. An adult male was obtained on Papa Westray, Orkney Islands, in 1813, and is now in the British Museum; a bird was captured alive on St. Kilda, Aug. 1821 or 1822; another, taken in Waterford Harbour, May 1834, is now in the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin. One appears to have been captured at the Farne Islands, Northumberland, before 1769; there is also evidence that another bird was captured on St. Kilda about 1840. Remains have been found in the Orkney Islands, Caithness, Argyllshire, and Durham, and in several districts in Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Great Auk became extinct in 1844. It was formerly found from south-east Greenland and Labrador to Newfoundland, round which it was especially abundant, and particularly so on Funk Island. It also bred on the Faeroes and on the islands off the south-west of Iceland, where the last pair of birds were taken alive in June 1844. In winter it appears to have been found as far south as Denmark on the east and Carolina and Florida in the west Atlantic. Eighty skins and seventy-three eggs are known to be in existence.

Genus **URIA** *Brisson*, Orn. vi. 1760, p. 70.

Type : *U. troille* (Linn.).

Uria=*οὐρία*, a water-bird mentioned by Athenæus, 395 D.; *cf.* Sanskrit *vārī*=water, *οὖρον*=urine, *ἀρνευτηρ*=a diver, Latin *ūrīnor*=I dive, etc.

Uria troille. COMMON GUILLEMOT.

Colymbus troille *Linnæus*, Fauna Suecica, 2nd ed. 1761, p. 52 : Spitsbergen.

Lomvia troile (*Linn.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 206.
Uria troile (*Linn.*) ; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 573 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 699.

Troille, said to be intended as a compliment to Troil the Icelander.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, breeding usually in large colonies, on suitable sea-cliffs throughout the United Kingdom, arriving towards the end of March or in April, and remaining till autumn, when the young bird is taken to sea by its parents. In winter it is common in the seas round our coasts, but is said to be scarce at that season round Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Common Guillemot breeds on the coasts and islands of the north Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and Bering sea ; in the Atlantic from Iceland, the Faeroes, and Varanger-Fjord, Norway, south to the west coast of France and even to the Berlenga Islands off Portugal ; also from south Greenland, south of about 64° N. latitude, and Ungava to Newfoundland and the Magdalene Islands ; in Bering sea it is found nesting in the Commander, Pribilof, and Aleutian Islands, apparently wandering north to Wrangel and Herald Islands, and on the east Pacific coast as far as the Farallones and California to 36° N., and on the west perhaps to Japan. In winter it goes south to about 30° N. in the Atlantic and occasionally enters the Mediterranean, and to Maine in America ; in the Pacific to California in 34° N. latitude and to

Japan. The birds from the Bering sea and the Pacific coast of America have been recognised as distinct.

Uria lomvia. BRÜNNICH'S GUILLEMOT.

Alca lomvia *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 130: Greenland [Hartert].

Lomvia bruennichi (*Sabine*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 207.
Uria lomvia (*Linn.*); *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 577.
Uria bruennichi *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 701.

Lomvia, the northern word *loon* turned into Latin.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor** to the east coast of Great Britain, most of the specimens obtained being from the Yorkshire coast and one from the Firth of Forth; it has been doubtfully recorded from as far north as Caithness and as far south as Suffolk.

General Distribution.—Brünnich's Guillemot breeds on the coasts and islands of the Arctic Ocean, north Atlantic, Bering sea, and north Pacific; from about 82° N. latitude in Franz Josef Land, south to Spitsbergen, Jan Mayen, Iceland, Novaya Zemlya, and the north coast of Siberia, the islands of Bering sea, the Kurile Islands, Japan, and the coasts of Alaska south to Sitka; also from south Ellesmere Land and north Greenland south to Hudson Bay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In winter some move somewhat farther south and range to north Norway and the North sea, also occasionally to South Carolina; in the Pacific to Japan. It is occasionally found inland. Birds from Bering sea and the north Pacific have been recognised as a different race.

Uria grylle. BLACK GUILLEMOT.

Alca grylle *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 130: Sweden.

Uria grylle (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 207; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 580; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 703.

Grylle=γρύλλη, the grunting of swine; γρύλλος=a pig; from its note.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, inhabiting suitable rocky coasts from April until autumn. It is common in the Shetland and Orkney Islands, the Outer and some of the Inner Hebrides, as well as the north and west coasts of Scotland, but becomes scarce and local towards the Solway Firth and the Isle of Man. It no longer breeds in Wales, or on the east coasts of Scotland and Yorkshire, and is rarely met with off the south coast, even in winter. In Ireland it is tolerably plentiful, especially on the north and west coasts. In winter it is found off the coasts of its breeding-range.

General Distribution.—The Black Guillemot breeds in north Europe from the White sea westwards to Scandinavia and south to Denmark; also in the Faeroes, Iceland, south Greenland, and eastern North America from Labrador to Maine and Newfoundland. In winter it ranges occasionally to the north of France and to New Jersey. In the circumpolar seas an allied form is found ranging south to Labrador, Norton Sound, Alaska, Kamchatka, and north Siberia.

Genus **ALLE** *Link*, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, i. 1806, p. 46.

Type: *A. alle* (Linn.)

Allē, the Lapp name of the Long-tailed Duck; *cf.* Swedish *Al-fogel.*

Alle alle. LITTLE AUK.

Alca alle *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 131: Greenland.

Mergulus alle (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 208; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 705.
Alle alle *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 569.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A regular **Winter Visitor**, most frequent on the coasts of Scotland and east coast of England; less so elsewhere and in Ireland. Occasionally after severe storms it appears in great numbers, many being driven on shore and far inland, as in 1895, 1900, 1910, and 1912. It has been met with occasionally in summer.

General Distribution.—The Little Auk breeds in the islands of the Arctic Ocean, from Novaya Zemlya, Franz Josef Land, Spitsbergen, Iceland, Greenland, and the shores of Arctic America west of the Kane basin and Baffin sea. In winter it visits the North sea and Atlantic, being found occasionally in numbers as far south as the Canary Islands and the Azores ; on the west side it extends to Long Island and occasionally to North Carolina and other parts of North America.

Genus **FRATERCULA** *Brisson*, Orn. vi. 1760, p. 81.

Type : *F. arctica* (Linn.).

Frătercŭla, as if from *fraterculus*=a little brother, *frăter*. The mediæval name, from the bird's gregarious habits.

Fratercula arctica. PUFFIN.

Alca arctica *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 130 : Sweden.

Fratercula arctica (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 208 ; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 616; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 707.

Arctĭca=inhabiting the northern regions.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, breeding on suitable sea-cliffs and on islands, arriving between the end of March and May and returning to sea at the end of August. Colonies are very numerous in the Outer Hebrides, the Shetland and Orkney Islands, and the mainland of Great Britain, except on the east and south coasts of England, where they are confined in the east to the Farne Islands, Northumberland, and Flamborough cliffs, Yorkshire, and in the south, where comparatively few nest in the Isle of Wight, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall. Many breed on the Scilly Islands and in the wilder parts of Ireland. In winter it inhabits the seas off our coasts, and in stormy weather is sometimes driven ashore and far inland.

General Distribution.—The Puffin breeds in the north Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, from Novaya Zemlya and Spitsbergen to Greenland and eastern North America, and southwards from the coast of Norway to the Berlenga Islands off Portugal; also in the Faeroes, Iceland, and in America to the Bay of Fundy. In winter it visits the Atlantic and western Mediterranean east to Sicily, and ranges occasionally as far south as the Canary Islands, the Azores, and Delaware Bay in America. Birds from the Arctic seas are somewhat larger than those from the south and have been recognised as a distinct race.

Order **PROCELLARIIFORMES.**

Family THALASSIDROMIDÆ.

Genus **THALASSIDROMA** *Vigors*, Zool. Journ. ii. 1825, p. 405.

Type: *T. pelagica* (Linn.).

Thalassidroma=one that runs on the sea, from *θάλασσα*=the sea, and *δραμεῖν*=to run.

Thalassidroma pelagica. STORM-PETREL.

Procellaria pelagica *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 131: coast of Sweden.

Procellaria pelagica *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 196; *Salvin, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 343; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 727.

Pēlăgĭca=*πελαγικός*, oceanic; from *πέλᾰγος*=the open sea.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, breeding in the Shetland and Orkney Islands and on many of the islands off the west coast of Scotland; it has also been known to nest on the east side, on the Bass Rock. It nests in some of the islets off south Wales and in the Scilly Islands, as well as on some of the islands off the north and west coasts of Ireland. In autumn and spring it is generally distributed in British waters, the majority of the birds moving southwards in winter.

General Distribution.—The Storm-Petrel breeds in the Faeroes and on the Lofoten Islands off Norway; in the Channel Islands and along the coast of Brittany and on some of the Mediterranean Islands. In winter it visits Madeira and the Canary Islands, wandering as far as Cape Colony and even ascending the east coast of Africa to Zanzibar. It also visits Iceland, south Greenland, Labrador, Newfoundland, and the Bay of Fundy, but it is not known to breed on the American sea-board.

Genus **OCEANODROMA** *Reichenbach*, Av. Syst. Nat. 1850, p. iv.

Type: *O. furcata* (Gmel.).

Oceanodroma=one that runs on the ocean, from *ὠκεανός*=ocean, *δραμεῖν*=to run.

Oceanodroma leucorrhoa. LEACH'S PETREL.

Procellaria leucorhoa *Vieillot*, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxv. 1817, p. 422: Picardy, France.

Procellaria leucorrhoa *Vieill.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 196.
Oceanodroma leucorrhoa *Salvin*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 348; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 729.

Leucorrhŏa, from λευκός=white, and ὄῤῥος=the rump; from the bird's white hinder parts.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, breeding on St. Kilda, the Flannan Isles, North Rona, the Outer Hebrides, and on some of the islets off cos. Mayo and Kerry. Elsewhere it is an irregular visitor, chiefly in autumn, and in some winters is common off Cornwall.

General Distribution.—Leach's Petrel inhabits the north

Atlantic, storm-driven individuals occurring in western Europe from Norway to Portugal and in the Mediterranean; also as far south as the Azores, the Canary Islands, and the Gold Coast; it occurs in Iceland and breeds from Greenland and Labrador as far south as Maine, wintering farther south to Virginia. In the north Pacific it breeds from the Aleutian Islands and Alaska southwards to Sitka, also in the Commander and Kurile Islands, visiting Japan and apparently wandering to the Galapagos Islands.

Oceanodroma castro. MADEIRAN PETREL.

Thalassidroma castro *Harcourt*, Sketch of Madeira, 1851, p. 123: Desertas Islands, near Madeira.

Oceanodroma cryptoleucura (*Ridg.*); *Salvin, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 350.

Oceanodroma castro (*Harcourt*); *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 731.

Castro, from "Roque de Castro," the bird's local name in Madeira.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**, three specimens having been recorded:—Littlestone, Kent, Dec. 1895; Hythe, Kent, Nov. 1906; and Milford, Hampshire, Nov. 1911.

General Distribution.—The Madeiran Petrel breeds in the Azores, on Porto Santo and the Desertas in the Madeira group, the Salvage Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, and probably St. Helena. In the Pacific Ocean it is found in the Hawaiian and Galapagos groups, but the birds from these islands have been recognised as distinct races. Stragglers have been obtained off the coast of Denmark: it is accidental in Indiana and the District of Columbia, U.S.A.

Genus **OCEANITES** *Keyserling & Blasius*, Wirbelth. Eur. 1840, p. xciii.

Type: *O. oceanicus* (Kuhl).

Ocĕănites=*ὠκεανίτης*, living on the open sea, *ὠκεανός*.

Oceanites oceanicus. WILSON'S PETREL.

Procellaria oceanica *Kuhl*, Beitr. Zool. i. 1820, p. 136: South Atlantic.

Oceanites oceanicus (*Kuhl*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 197; *Salvin*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 358; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 733.

Ocĕānĭcus=of the open sea, ὠκεανός.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It was observed in abundance off Land's End in May 1838. Since that date about nine authentic examples have been obtained in England, one in Jura, Inner Hebrides, and two in Ireland.

General Distribution.—Wilson's Petrel breeds in the south Polar regions, including Kerguelen, South Shetlands, South Orkneys, and Cape Adare, migrating northwards at the approach of winter. It is very widely distributed and has been found in all seas except the north Pacific.

Genus **PELAGODROMA** *Reichenbach*, Av. Syst. Nat. 1850, p. iv.

Type: *P. marina* (Lath.).

Pelagodroma=one that runs on the sea, from πέλᾰγος=the sea, and δραμεῖν=to run.

Pelagodroma marina. FRIGATE-PETREL.

Procellaria marina *Latham*, Ind. Orn. ii. 1790, p. 826: South Atlantic.

Pelagodroma marina (*Lath.*); *Salvin*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 362; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 735.

Marina=belonging to the sea.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**; it has occurred twice:—Walney Island, Lancashire, Nov. 1890; Colonsay, Inner Hebrides, Jan. 1897.

General Distribution.—The Frigate-Petrel breeds in the southern Pacific on the islands off the west and south coasts of Australia and off the east and south of New Zealand; also in the Atlantic, on the Tristan da Cunha group, the Cape Verde Islands and Salvage Islands. It has been obtained off the coast of Massachusetts, North America. The north Atlantic bird has been separated as *P. m. hypoleuca* from the typical form inhabiting Tristan, and the bird from New Zealand seas, which is somewhat darker, is known as *P. m. maoriana.*

Family PUFFINIDÆ.

Genus **PUFFINUS** *Brisson*, Orn. vi. 1760, p. 130.

Type: *P. puffinus* (Brün.).

Puffinus, the latinized form of the English "Puffin"; from "to puff" = to blow in an intermittent way, thence "to swell," French "*bouffer*"; from the swollen bill of *Fratercula arctica.* Brisson seems to have applied the name to the Shearwater, from Willughby, calling it the "Puffin of the Isle of Man."

Puffinus puffinus. MANX SHEARWATER.

Procellaria puffinus *Brünnich*, Orn. Bor. 1764, p. 29: Faeroe Islands.

Puffinus anglorum (*Temm.*) *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 197; *Salvin, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 377; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 741.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, breeding locally on certain turf-covered islands and edges of cliffs, notably in the Shetland and Orkney Islands, the Inner and Outer Hebrides, the coast of Wales and adjacent islands, and the Scilly Islands. It also breeds on several islands and a few promontories round Ireland, most numerously in co. Kerry. In autumn it is generally distributed round our coasts, but becomes less numerous in winter.

General Distribution.—The Manx Shearwater breeds on the Faeroe Islands, and is numerous in the south-west of Iceland. It no doubt bred on the island of Flores, Azores, in 1865, but has not been found there in recent years except as a straggler. It is also said to breed in the Madeira group. It is common throughout the North sea, and is found on the coast of Norway. It has occurred in south Greenland, and wanders to the Madeira and Canary groups in winter.

Puffinus puffinus yelkouan. LEVANTINE SHEARWATER.

Procellaria yelkouan *Acerbi*, Biblioteca Ital. xlvii. 1837, p. 297 : Sea of Marmora.

Puffinus yelkouanus (*Acerbi*) ; *Salvin, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 379 ; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 741.

Yelkouan, properly *Yelkovan* from the Turkish ; *yel*=wind, and *kovan* from *kovmak*=I pursue, *i. e.* pursuers of the wind.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor** : about thirty have been recorded between August and February off the east and south coasts of Great Britain, from the Firth of Forth southwards to Kent and thence to Devonshire.

General Distribution.—The Levantine Shearwater breeds throughout the Mediterranean, occasionally wandering in autumn and winter as far as the North sea.

Puffinus griseus. SOOTY SHEARWATER.

Procellaria grisea *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 564 : New Zealand.

Puffinus griseus (*Gmel.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 198 ; *Salvin, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 386 ; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 739.

Grisĕus=grey in post-classical Latin.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor** in autumn, met with off the east and south coasts of Great Britain, from the Orkney Islands to Kent and thence to Cornwall. It has been observed between St. Kilda and the Outer Hebrides in October and off the coasts of Ireland, chiefly in August, September, and October, but occasionally later.

General Distribution.—The Sooty Shearwater breeds in the southern Hemisphere, on the coasts and islands of New Zealand and on the Chatham group, in the months of February and March. It ranges thence eastwards to the coast of Chile, and in summer northwards through the Pacific to California, south Alaska, and the Kurile Islands, while in the Atlantic it visits the east coast of the United States, from South Carolina to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the western coast of Europe from Portugal northwards to the Faeroes.

Puffinus gravis. GREATER SHEARWATER.

Puffinus gravis *O'Reilly*, Voy. to Greenland, 1818, p. 140 : Greenland to Newfoundland.

Puffinus major *Faber*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 198.
Puffinus gravis *O'Reilly*; *Salvin, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 373; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 737.

Gravis=heavy (big or great).

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Regular Visitor** in summer and winter off our coasts, but seldom found near land. Most frequent off the west and south coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, less frequent on the east coast, but not uncommon off the coast of Yorkshire.

General Distribution.—The only known breeding-station of the Greater Shearwater is Tristan da Cunha, but it probably nests on other islands of the southern Atlantic. It ranges over the Atlantic Ocean, from southern Greenland, Iceland, and the Faeroes southwards to the Falkland Islands and the Cape of Good Hope.

Puffinus kuhli. MEDITERRANEAN GREAT SHEARWATER.

Procellaria kuhli *Boie*, Isis, 1835, p. 257 : Corsica.

Puffinus kuhli *Salvin, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 375; *Butterfield, Bull. B. O. C.* xvi. 1906, p. 71.

Kuhli, named in honour of the German naturalist, Heinrich Kuhl (1797–1821).

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** A female was picked up on Pevensey Beach, Sussex, Dec. 1906.

General Distribution.—The Mediterranean Great Shearwater is resident throughout the Mediterranean sea and in the middle Atlantic, breeding on the islands of the Madeira group, the Canary Islands, the Azores, and the islands off the east coast of North America. It has been obtained as far south as Kerguelen. The birds breeding on the islands of the eastern Atlantic, and those found off the coasts of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Long Island, have been distinguished as distinct forms under the names *P. k. flavirostris* and *P. k. borealis*, respectively.

Puffinus obscurus. (Extra-limital.)

Puffinus obscurus baroli. LITTLE MADEIRAN SHEARWATER.

Puffinus baroli *Bonaparte*, Consp. Gen. Av. ii. 1856, p. 204 : Desertas Islands, near Madeira.

Puffinus obscurus (*Gmel.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 198.
Puffinus assimilis *Gould* ; *Salvin, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 384 (part.) ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 743.

Baroli, after the Marchese Farlotti di Barol, of Turin.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred six times :—off the Bull Rock, co. Cork, May 1853 ; on three occasions in Sussex, Dec. 1900, Oct. and Nov. 1911 ; in Kent, Nov. 1905 ; and in Suffolk, April 1858.

General Distribution.—The Little Madeiran Shearwater breeds on the Azores, the Madeira group, and the Canary Islands. It is represented by a closely allied race in the islands of the western Atlantic off the east coast of the United States, the Bermudas, Bahamas, and Lesser Antilles. In the

Mascarene Islands, Indian Ocean, and in the islands of the middle Pacific from the Pelew Islands to the Galapagos group the typical form of *P. obscurus* is met with, while in the islands off western and southern Australia and New Zealand *P. o. assimilis* occurs.

Genus **DAPTION** *Stephens*, Gen. Zool. xiii. pt. i. 1826, p. 239.

Type: *D. capense* (Linn.).

Daption, from δάπτω=I tear and devour.

Daption capense. CAPE PIGEON.

Procellaria capensis *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 132: Cape of Good Hope.

Daption capense (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 199; *Salvin*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 428; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 750.

Capense=of the Cape (of Good Hope).

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor**; specimens have been recorded from the Dovey, Cardigan, 1879; Bournemouth, 1894; co. Dublin, Oct. 1881, but these may have been imported.

General Distribution.—The Cape Pigeon inhabits the southern Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, breeding in Kerguelen and in the South Orkney group.

Genus **FULMARUS** *Stephens*, Gen. Zool. xiii. pt. i. 1826, p. 233.

Type: *F. glacialis* (Linn.).

Fulmarus, latinized from *Fulmar*, akin to *Foumart*=a polecat, and meaning "foul Marten"; *cf.* French *putois* (from *putidus*=fetid), Germ. *Stinkmarder*, from the strong odour of the bird. The derivation from *fulix maris*=Sea-coot is a mere guess.

Fulmarus glacialis. FULMAR.

Procellaria glacialis *Linnæus*, Fauna Suecica, 2nd ed. 1761, p. 51 : Arctic seas.

Fulmarus glacialis (*Linn.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 199 ; *Salvin*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 425 ; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 751.

Glăcĭālis=living among the ice, *glăcĭēs*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, which has greatly extended its breeding-range during recent years. It now nests on St. Kilda, Barra, the Flannan Isles, and North Rona, in the Outer Hebrides, in the Shetland and Orkney Islands, the north coast of Scotland, and Handa Island, off Sutherland. In Ireland it has been found of recent years nesting on the coasts of Mayo and Ulster. It is to be met with at most times of the year off the east coast of Great Britain and the north and west of Ireland, and in winter off the south and west coasts of England; but it seldom approaches land unless storm-driven.

General Distribution.—The Fulmar inhabits the north Atlantic, extending far into the Arctic Ocean, where it breeds in many localities from the Faeroes, Iceland, and both coasts of Greenland, west to Melville Island, and east to Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land. In winter it moves farther south. An allied form is found in the north Pacific.

Genus **ŒSTRELATA** *Bonaparte*, Comp. Rend. xlii. 1856, p. 768. 𝔑. ℭ.

Type : *Œ. hasitata* Kuhl.

Œstrelata (originally spelled *Æstrelata*, without doubt a misprint)= οἰστρήλᾰτος, driven by frenzy ; from οἶστρος=a gadfly, thence anything that drives mad, and ἐλαύνω=I drive : in allusion to the bird's habit of perpetually flying to and fro.

Œstrelata hasitata. CAPPED PETREL.

Procellaria hasitata *Kuhl*, Beitr. Zool. i. 1820, p. 142: no locality (=West Indies).

Œstrelata hæsitata (*Kuhl*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 200; *Salvin, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 402; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 745.

Hasitata, probably a misprint for *hæsĭtāta*, from *hæsitare*=to be uncertain, hesitating, as if it were a doubtful species.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** One was captured alive at Southacre, near Swaffham, Norfolk, in March or April 1850.

General Distribution.—The Capped Petrel formerly inhabited the middle Atlantic, breeding on the Lesser Antilles and wandering to Hayti, the eastern United States from Florida to New Hampshire and inland to Ontario. The history of a specimen in the Museum at Boulogne, said to have been killed near that town, seems doubtful. The species is believed to be extinct.

Œstrelata brevipes. COLLARED PETREL.

Procellaria brevipes *Peale*, U.S. Explor. Exped. 1st ed. viii. 1848, p. 294, pl. 80: Pacific Ocean [68° S. lat., 95° W. long.].

Œstrelata brevipes (*Peale*); *Salvin, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 408; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 747.

Brevipes, from *brevis*=short, and *pes*=a foot.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** An adult was shot between Borth and Aberystwyth, Wales, in Nov. or Dec. 1889.

General Distribution.—The Collared Petrel inhabits the western and southern Pacific, breeding in the New Hebrides and Fiji Islands. It has been obtained as far north as Hondo, Japan, and apparently off the coast of Kamchatka.

Œstrelata neglecta. KERMADEC PETREL.

Procellaria neglecta *Schlegel*, Mus. Pays-Bas, vi. Procellariæ, 1863, p. 10: Kermadec Islands.

Œstrelata neglecta (*Schleg.*); *Salvin, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 412; *Coward, Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1908, p. 433; *Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. B. O. C.* xxxiii. 1914, p. 124.

Neglecta = neglected or passed over.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** A male was picked up dead near Tarporley, Cheshire, in April 1908.

General Distribution.—The Kermadec Petrel inhabits the southern Pacific, breeding on the Kermadec Islands in New Zealand waters, and extending to Juan Fernandez off the Chilian coast.

Genus **BULWERIA** *Bonaparte*, N. Annali d. Sci. Nat. viii. 1843, p. 426.

Type: *B. bulweri* (Jard. & Selb.).

Bulweria, in honour of Mr. Bulwer, a resident in Madeira, who obtained the first examples of the Petrel figured by Jardine and Selby.

Bulweria bulweri. BULWER'S PETREL.

Procellaria bulwerii *Jardine & Selby*, Illustr. Orn. ii. 1828, pl. 65: Madeira.

Bulweria columbina (*Moq.-Tan.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 200.

Bulweria bulweri (*J. & S.*); *Salvin, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 420; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 749.

Bulweri, see above.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor,** which has been obtained on five occasions:—one found dead, Yorkshire, in May 1837, and four picked up on the coast of Sussex in Feb. 1903, Feb. 1904, Sept. 1908, and Oct. 1911.

General Distribution.—Bulwer's Petrel breeds in the north Atlantic, in the Madeira group, and in the Salvage and Canary Islands; also in the northern Pacific, in the Bonin and Volcano Islands, Laysan, Necker, and Bird Islands, and the Hawaiian group. It has also been recorded from the Marquesas Islands, and has occurred accidentally in Greenland, Japan, and China. An allied species, *B. macgillivrayi*, is found in the Fiji Islands.

Family DIOMEDEIDÆ.

Genus **DIOMEDEA** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 132.

Type: *D. exulans* Linn.

Diomedea=a bird of Diomede.

Diomedea melanophrys. BLACK-BROWED ALBATROSS.

Diomedea melanophris *Temminck*, Pl. Col. 76 livr. 1828, pl. 456: Cape seas.

Diomedea melanophrys *Boie*; *Salvin, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 447; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 753.

Melanophrys=with black eyebrows from *μέλας* and *ὀφρύς*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** An exhausted individual was captured near Linton, Cambridgeshire, in July 1897.

General Distribution.—The Black-browed Albatross inhabits the southern oceans, breeding in New Zealand waters on the Chatham and Campbell Islands, and also in the Falkland Islands. It frequents the bays near the Cape of Good Hope, and occasionally wanders to the north Atlantic, a specimen having been killed in the Faeroe Islands in 1894, while another was obtained by a whaler between Greenland and Spitsbergen, lat. 80° 11′ N., long. 4° E.

Order **COLYMBIFORMES.**

Family COLYMBIDÆ.

Genus **COLYMBUS** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 135.

Type : *C. arcticus* Linn.

Colymbus = κόλυμβος, a diver ; κολυμβάω = I dive.

Colymbus arcticus. Black-throated Diver.

Colymbus arcticus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 135 : Sweden.

Colymbus arcticus *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 201 ; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 492 ; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 713.

Arctĭcus = ἀρκτικός, northern: from ἄρκτος = the constellation of the Bear.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, breeding in Scotland from Perthshire and Argyllshire northwards, being most numerous in the northern counties, where suitable nesting-sites on the lochs are abundant. It also breeds in the Outer Hebrides, and occasionally in Skye and the Orkney and Shetland Islands. As a **Winter Visitor** it is uncommon about our coasts, especially in the west of Great Britain and round Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Black-throated Diver breeds in the northern portions of Europe and Siberia, ranging westwards to Iceland and the Faeroe Islands and eastwards to Japan. In winter it visits the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas. In western North America it is represented by the closely allied *C. a. pacificus*, which ranges south in winter to California.

Colymbus immer. GREAT NORTHERN DIVER.

Colymbus immer *Brünnich*, Orn. Bor. 1764, p 38: Faeroe Islands.

Colymbus glacialis *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 201; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 496; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 709.

Immer, from the Norwegian name of this bird.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor**, generally distributed along the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland between October and May, but most numerous towards the north. Individuals usually remain about the Outer Hebrides and the Shetland Islands throughout the summer, and may even have nested in the latter group. On migration it is not uncommon on inland waters.

General Distribution.—The Great Northern Diver breeds in the northern parts of North America, ranging eastwards to Greenland and Iceland and westwards to the Asiatic shores of Bering Straits. It moves southwards in winter to the Azores, Madeira, the Mediterranean and Black seas, Lower California, and the Gulf of Mexico. In Siberia it is represented by the next species, *C. adamsi.*

Colymbus adamsi. WHITE-BILLED NORTHERN DIVER.

Colymbus adamsii *G. R. Gray*, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1859, p. 167: Alaska.

Colymbus adamsi *Gray*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 201; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 500; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 711.

Adamsi, in honour of Surgeon C. B. Adams, who discovered the bird.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor** in winter. About five examples have been recorded from the east and south coasts of Great Britain between Northumberland and Hampshire: also one from Argyllshire.

General Distribution.—The White-billed Northern Diver breeds in the northern parts of North America from Alaska to the Boothia Peninsula and Great Slave Lake ; also in north Siberia as far west as Novaya Zemlya. It ranges southwards in winter to Japan and occasionally to Norway. It is accidental in Colorado, Greenland, Upper Austria, and Italy.

Colymbus stellatus. RED-THROATED DIVER.

Colymbus stellatus *Pontoppidan*, Danske Atlas, 1763, p. 621 : Denmark.

Colymbus septentrionalis *Linn.* ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 202 ; *Ogilvie-Grant*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 487 ; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 715.

Stellatus = spotted (starred), from *stella* = a star.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, breeding in Scotland from Argyllshire northwards to Sutherland and Caithness in increasing numbers ; also in the Outer Hebrides and the Orkney and Shetland Islands. In Ireland a pair or two nest annually in co. Donegal. As a **Winter Visitor** it is common all round our coasts from autumn to spring.

General Distribution.—The Red-throated Diver breeds in the northern portions of the northern Hemisphere, ranging southwards in winter to the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas and southern China ; also in North America to California and Florida.

Order **PODICIPIDIFORMES.**

Family PODICIPIDÆ,

Genus **PODICEPS** *Latham*, Gen. Syn. Suppl. i. 1787, p. 294.

Type: *P. cristatus* (Linn.).

Pōdĭceps, perhaps more correctly *Podicipes* from *pōdex*, genitive *pōdicĭs* = the fundament, and *pes* = foot.

Podiceps cristatus. GREAT CRESTED GREBE.

Colymbus cristatus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 135 : Sweden.

Podiceps cristatus (*Linn.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 202.
Podicipes cristatus *Ogilvie-Grant*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 544 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 717.

Cristātus = furnished with a crest.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, which has greatly extended its breeding-range during recent years and nested in Morayshire in 1913. To the extreme north of Scotland, the Orkney and Shetland Islands and the Inner Hebrides it is a rare visitor, while from the Outer Hebrides it has not been recorded. In winter it frequents the coastal districts.

General Distribution.—The Great Crested Grebe breeds in central and southern Europe and Asia from about 60° N. latitude as far east as Japan, Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ; also in north Africa from Morocco to Tunisia. It winters in the Mediterranean basin and north Africa. In north-east, central, and southern Africa it is represented by the closely allied *P. c. infuscatus*, and birds from Australia and New Zealand have also been distinguished.

Podiceps griseigena. RED-NECKED GREBE.

Colymbus grisegena *Boddaert*, Tabl. des Pl. Enl. 1783, p. 55 : France [Hartert].

Podiceps griseigena (*Bodd.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 203.
Podicipes griseigena *Ogilvie-Grant*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 539 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 719.

Grĭsēĭgĕna = with grey cheeks ; from *griseus* and *gĕna*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Winter Visitor**, met with chiefly on the eastern coast of Great Britain, less frequently on the south, and rarely on the west. On the coast of Ireland it has been recorded about twelve times. It is rarely met with on inland waters. In some seasons large numbers have been observed.

General Distribution.—The Red-necked Grebe breeds in Europe and western Asia, ranging from southern Norway and Archangel to the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas. It also apparently nests in Morocco. It winters on the coast of north Africa. In eastern Siberia and North America to Greenland it is represented by *P. g. holboelli*, which winters in Japan and the southern United States.

Podiceps auritus. SLAVONIAN or EARED GREBE.

Colymbus auritus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 135: Sweden.

Podiceps auritus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 203.
Podicipes auritus *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 527; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 721.

Aurītus = eared: from *auris* = the ear.

Distribution in the British Islands.—Chiefly a **Winter Visitor**, but of recent years a few pairs have nested in the north of Scotland and possibly elsewhere. In winter it is found on all our coasts and is not uncommon on inland waters, but is less frequent on the southern and western shores of England and the south of Ireland, where it sometimes also occurs in summer.

General Distribution.—The Slavonian Grebe is a circumpolar species breeding as far south as Denmark in Europe, throughout Siberia, and in North America southwards to about 40° N. latitude. In winter it is found over the rest of Europe, rarely occurring on the north African coast, in Asia as far south as the tropic of Cancer and Japan, and in America southwards to California and the Gulf of Mexico. It has occurred in the Azores, the Bermudas, and casually in Greenland.

Podiceps nigricollis. Black-necked Grebe.

Podiceps nigricollis *C. L. Brehm*, Vög. Deutschl. 1831, p. 963 : E. Germany.

Podiceps nigricollis *Brehm*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 204.
Podicipes nigricollis *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 532; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 723.

Nigricollis = with a black neck, from *niger* and *collum.*

Distribution in the British Islands.—Chiefly a **Winter Visitor**, but has bred regularly in Wales since 1904, and has probably nested in other parts of Great Britain, particularly in Norfolk, Oxfordshire, and Perthshire. It is not uncommon in winter in the Firth of Forth, but in most parts of our Islands it is a rare and irregular visitor between autumn and spring, being especially so on the north and west coasts of Great Britain north of Cumberland. It has not been observed in the Shetland Islands or in the Outer Hebrides. For Ireland there are twenty-four records, two in June.

General Distribution.—The Black-necked Grebe breeds in central and southern Europe ranging through central Asia to China and Japan, and throughout the greater part of Africa to the Cape. In winter it is found as far south as about 22° N. latitude in Asia. It is accidental in the Azores. In western North America it is represented by *P. n. californicus*, which winters as far south as Central America.

Podiceps fluviatilis. Little Grebe.

Colymbus fluviatilis *Tunstall*, Orn. Brit. 1771, p. 3 : Great Britain.

Tachybaptes fluviatilis (*Tunst.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 204.

Podicipes fluviatilis (*Tunst.*); *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 507; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 725.

Flŭvĭātĭlis = of, or belonging to, a river, *fluvius*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, generally distributed, but becoming rarer towards the north of Scotland, the Orkney and Shetland Islands, and the Outer Hebrides. In winter many resort to the tidal waters. Migrants visit the east coast of Great Britain during the autumn.

General Distribution.—The Little Grebe breeds in central and southern Europe south of about 62° N. latitude and across central Asia to Japan; also in north Africa. In other parts of Africa, Madagascar, south-western Asia, India, and Ceylon, it is represented by an allied form, *P. f. capensis*, and in southern China, the Philippine Islands, and Borneo by another race, *P. f. philippensis*.

Order RALLIFORMES.

Family RALLIDÆ.

Genus **RALLUS** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 153.

Type: *R. aquaticus* Linn.

Rallus, the latinized form of the French *Rale*, our *Rail*, Dutch *Ral*; akin to *rattle*.

Rallus aquaticus. Water-Rail.

Rallus aquaticus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 153: Great Britain.

Rallus aquaticus *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 146; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiii. 1894, p. 20; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 515.

Aquătĭcus = living in or by the water.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident** and a **Winter Visitor**. It breeds in most marshy districts in England, especially in Norfolk; also in Ireland. In Scotland it nests less frequently, especially towards the north, but it has bred in the Orkney, though not apparently in the Shetland

Islands. In autumn many migrants visit our shores from more northern localities, and in winter it is commoner and more widely distributed from the Shetland Islands southwards. There is also evidence that many birds, possibly those bred in our Islands, emigrate south in autumn.

General Distribution.—The Water-Rail breeds in small numbers in Iceland; also in Scandinavia to 66° N. latitude, and in the Baltic Provinces of Russia to the Gulf of Finland; in Denmark, Holland, and north Germany it is local, but from Belgium and France southwards to the Mediterranean and eastwards over the rest of Europe to Ufa and the Caucasus it is widely distributed. In Asia it ranges eastwards to the Irtysh and through Turkestan to Yarkand and Afghanistan. In north-west Africa it is resident in Algeria and Tunisia, but to Egypt, Abyssinia, Arabia, Palestine, Asia Minor, Persia, and the north-west Himalaya it is chiefly a winter visitor. It occurs occasionally in Madeira and the Canary Islands. Birds from Persia have been recognised as distinct. In eastern Siberia, China, and Japan another form, *R. a. indicus* is found, which winters in India and Ceylon.

Genus **PORZANA** *Vieillot*, Anal. Orn. 1816, p. 61.

Type: *P. porzana* (Linn.).

Porzāna, the Italian name; also written _Sforzana_ (Salvadori) and _Forzane_ (plur.? Willughby). Of unknown derivation.

Porzana porzana. SPOTTED CRAKE.

Rallus porzana *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 262: France.

Porzana maruetta (*Leach*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 147; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 509.

Porzana porzana (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiii. 1894, p. 93.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor**, arriving from the middle of March onwards; the majority depart in autumn, but some remain throughout the winter. It breeds or has bred in recent years in various localities in England and Wales, from the Solway Firth district and Durham southwards to East Anglia; also in some of the southern counties and in Breconshire, and probably elsewhere. Though less plentiful than formerly, when it also nested in the south of Scotland, it no doubt appears to be rarer than it really is owing to its retiring habits. It is said to have nested in Elginshire once. As a **Bird of Passage** in autumn it is tolerably frequent, especially on the east coast, but is rare in the north of Scotland and the Islands. In Ireland it is chiefly a scarce autumn visitor, but has bred there.

General Distribution.—The Spotted Crake breeds in Europe generally, from Scandinavia in 65° N. latitude, Russia and the Urals in 58° N. southwards to the Mediterranean; also apparently in north Africa from Morocco to Tunisia, where it appears to be resident. In Asia, it nests from west Siberia in 55° N. to the Altai Mountains, and Turkestan east to Yarkand and north Kashmir; south to Persia and Asia Minor, where it appears to be resident. It winters in India and Africa. It is accidental in the Canary Islands and in Greenland.

Porzana carolina. CAROLINA CRAKE OR SORA.

Rallus carolinus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 153: Hudson Bay.

Porzana carolina (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 147; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiii. 1894, p. 97; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 510.

Carolina, because the bird was partially described from specimens obtained in Carolina.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Rare Visitor.** It has occurred four times:—an adult in Berkshire, Oct. 1864; Glamorgan, 1888; immature male, Isle of Tiree, Inner Hebrides, Oct. 1901; immature male, Island of Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Nov. 1913.

General Distribution.—The Carolina Crake breeds in temperate North America, from the southern Mackenzie and central British Columbia to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and south to southern California and New Jersey. In winter it is found in California and South Carolina, throughout the West Indies, and in Central and South America, to Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. It is accidental in Greenland and the Bermudas.

Porzana pusilla. (Extra-limital.)

Porzana pusilla intermedia. Baillon's Crake.

Rallus intermedius *Hermann*, Obs. Zool. i. 1804, p. 198: Strasbourg.

Porzana bailloni (*Vieill.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 148 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 513.

Porzana intermedia (*Herm.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiii. 1894, p. 103.

Intermedia = intermediate.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor,** generally in spring and autumn, but sometimes in summer and winter ; it has been known to breed in Cambridgeshire, June and August 1858, and in Norfolk, June and July 1866. It has occurred in most counties of England, south of Cumberland and Yorkshire, but most commonly in Norfolk. It has also been recorded about five times from Scotland, including Sutherland and Caithness, and twice from the south of Ireland.

General Distribution.—Baillon's Crake breeds in central and southern Europe, south-west Asia, Africa, and Madagascar, from Holland, East Prussia, and Russia at about 56° N. latitude, southwards to the Iberian Peninsula, north Italy, Hungary, and the Black sea, and eastwards to Persia ; also in Africa, where it is partially resident, in Algeria, possibly in Egypt, and in Damaraland. In winter it visits Africa, ranging southwards to Cape Colony and Madagascar.

It is represented in eastern Asia by *P. pusilla*, which breeds in eastern Siberia, Japan, China, India, Tenasserim, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan. This form appears to winter in the southern parts of its breeding-range.

Porzana parva. LITTLE CRAKE.

Rallus parvus *Scopoli*, Ann. i. Hist.-Nat. 1769, p. 108: Carniola.

Porzana parva (*Scop.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 148; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 511.
Zapornia parva *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiii. 1894, p. 89.

Parva = small.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Occasional Visitor.** More than forty examples have been recorded in England, chiefly from the eastern and southern counties. It has been procured twice in Scotland and twice in Ireland.

General Distribution.—The Little Crake breeds in Europe, south-west and central Asia, and north Africa, from southern Sweden and central Russia eastwards to Turkestan and the Tian Shan; southwards to south France, north Italy, Hungary, Persia, and Afghanistan. It appears to be resident in north Africa, in Algeria and Tunisia. In winter it visits equatorial Africa and north-west India, passing through the Mediterranean basin on migration.

Genus **CREX** *Bechstein*, Orn. Taschenb. 1803, p. 336.

Type: *C. crex* (Linn.).

Crex = κρέξ, a Rail, in classical Greek; cf. κρέκω = I strike so as to cause a sound.

Crex crex. CORN-CRAKE.

Rallus crex *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 153: Sweden.

Crex pratensis *Bechst.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 149; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 507.
Crex crex (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiii. 1894, p. 82.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor,** arriving in April and May, and departing in October. It is widely distributed throughout our Islands from the Shetlands and the Outer Hebrides southwards, but scarce during recent years in the south-east of England. A few sometimes remain throughout the winter.

General Distribution.—The Corn-Crake inhabits Europe and western Asia, breeding occasionally in the Faeroes and from Scandinavia south of 67° N. latitude, eastwards in Siberia to the Yenesei about 60° N., and even perhaps to the Lena, southwards to the Pyrenees, northern Italy, and central Asia; in Palestine, Asia Minor, and Algeria it is said to be partially resident, but it seems to breed but rarely in the Mediterranean basin. In winter it visits Africa, ranging south to Cape Colony, and has been obtained 100 miles south of Madagascar. It is fairly common in the Azores and is said to breed there. It is a straggler to Madeira, Greenland, eastern North America from Nova Scotia to New Jersey, and the Bermudas, and has occurred once in Australia.

Genus **GALLINULA** *Brisson*, Orn. vi. 1760, p. 2.

Type: *G. chloropus* (Linn.).

Gallīnŭla = a Chicken; diminutive of *gallīna* = a Hen. Cf. *Gallinago.*

Gallinula chloropus. Moor-Hen.

Fulica chloropus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 152: England.

Gallinula chloropus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 151; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiii. 1894, p. 169; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 517.

Chlōrŏpus = green-footed, from χλωρός and πούς.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident,** generally distributed and probably, to some extent, a **Bird of Passage** in autumn and spring.

General Distribution.—The Moor-Hen breeds throughout Europe south of about 63° N. latitude in Scandinavia, and

St. Petersburg in Russia; in Asia, from Transbaikalia and Japan southwards to Ceylon and the Philippine Islands; also in the Azores, the Canary Islands, and Madeira, and throughout the greater part of Africa to the Cape and Madagascar. It is migratory in the northern parts of its range. Birds from eastern Asia and Madagascar have been regarded as distinct. It is represented in America and the Hawaiian Islands by allied forms.

Genus **FULICA** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 152.

Type: *F. atra* Linn.

Fulica **= a Coot, in classical Latin. Another form, *fulix*, genit. *fulĭcis*, occurs in Cicero. Akin to φαλ-ακρός = bald-headed, and Eng. *bald*.**

Fulica atra. Coot.

Fulica atra *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 152: Sweden.

Fulica atra *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 151; *Sharpe*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiii. 1894, p. 210; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 519.

Atra **= black.**

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, generally distributed, and locally very abundant. During severe frosts it visits tidal estuaries and the sea-coast.

General Distribution.—The Coot breeds in the Faeroes and in Europe from 70° N. latitude in Scandinavia, and about 60° N. in Russia southwards to the Mediterranean, eastwards across temperate Asia to China and Japan, and south to the Philippine Islands and India; also in north Africa and the Azores. It is migratory in the northern parts of its range, and in autumn and winter vast numbers visit north Africa, Egypt, India, and Burma, as well as Madeira and the Canary Islands. It occasionally wanders to Iceland, and has even occurred in Greenland. In the Spanish Peninsula and throughout Africa an allied species, *F. cristata*, is met with.

Order COLUMBIFORMES.

Family COLUMBIDÆ.

Genus COLUMBA *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 162.

Type : *C. œnas* Linn.

Columba = a Dove, in classical Latin ; probably as if meaning "dark," from the root of *calīgo* = darkness. But *cf.* Lith, *gulbe* = swan, O. Irish *gall*, with the meaning "white." Probably *not* akin to *Colymbus.*

Columba œnas. Stock-Dove.

Columba œnas *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 162 : Sweden.

Columba œnas *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 138 ; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxi. 1893, p. 261 ; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 481.

Oenas = *οἰνάς*, a wild Pigeon the colour of ripening grapes (*οἴνη* = the vine), in Aristotle, which Gaza translates *Vinago.*

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, widely distributed. It has greatly extended its range during recent years and is now found breeding in Great Britain as far north as Sutherland and over the northern and eastern counties of Ireland. It has occurred in the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

General Distribution.—The Stock-Dove inhabits Europe and western Asia as far east as Turkestan. It is migratory in the northern parts of its range, and on passage it occurs in north-west Africa, and apparently breeds in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

Columba palumbus. Ring-Dove or Wood-Pigeon.

Columba palumbus *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 163 : Sweden.

Columba palumbus *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 138 ; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxi. 1893, p. 299 ; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 479.

Pălumbus = a Wood-Pigeon, in classical Latin; akin to πέλεια = a pigeon, and πελός = *pullus*, dark.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, generally distributed, except in the Outer Hebrides and Orkney Islands where it is scarce, and in the Shetland Islands where it is only a passage-migrant. It is plentiful as a winter visitor, vast flocks of continental birds arriving on our eastern shores in autumn and returning in spring, their movements being irregular and guided by the food-supply.

General Distribution.—The Ring-Dove inhabits Europe generally to about 66° N. latitude, ranging to north-east Persia and north-west Africa. In the Azores it is represented by a slightly different race, and birds from Madeira have also been regarded as separable. In central Asia a more distinct form, *C. p. casiotis*, is found.

Columba livia. ROCK-DOVE.

Columba livia *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 769: S. Europe [Hartert].

Columba livia *Bonn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 139; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxi. 1893, p. 253; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 483.

Livia, from its leaden colour, *līvor*. Gaza translates Aristotle's πελειάς by *livia*, because πελός = dark-coloured; *cf.* French *Biset*, from Fr. *bise* = *livor*.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, breeding in the cliffs and in caves of the sea-coasts, and occasionally in inland situations. In England its nesting-places are less numerous than in Scotland and Ireland, and appear to be confined to Yorkshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Cumberland, but round the coast of Wales it is widely distributed.

General Distribution.—The Rock-Dove inhabits the western Palæarctic region, including the Faeroes, the Azores, the Canary Islands, Madeira, and the countries and islands of the Mediterranean; also Asia Minor, and the countries as far east as north-west India. It is often found associating with semi-domestic pigeons. It is represented by closely allied races in west and north-east Africa and in parts of Asia.

Genus **STREPTOPELIA** *Bonaparte*, Consp. Av. ii. 1854, p. 63.

Type: *S. risorius* (Linn.).

Streptopelia = lit. "Twisted Pigeon," from στρεπτὸς = twisted, and πέλεια = a pigeon (referring to the feathers).

Streptopelia turtur. Turtle-Dove.

Columba turtur *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 164: England.

Turtur communis *Selby*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 139; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 485.

Turtur turtur (*Linn.*); *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxi. 1893, p. 396.

Turtur = a Turtle-Dove, in classical Latin.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Summer Visitor**, breeding in most parts of England and Wales as far north as Cumberland, Durham, and possibly Northumberland, but it becomes scarce in the northern counties, and also in western Wales and Cornwall. To Scotland, including the northern and western Islands, it is an irregular summer and autumn visitor, but apparently does not breed, while at Fair Isle it occurs annually in spring and autumn on migration. To Ireland it is likewise a rare visitor, chiefly found in the southern counties, but it is said to have nested there on more than one occasion.

General Distribution.—The Turtle-Dove breeds in Europe, western Asia, and north Africa, ranging from Scandinavia eastwards to Turkestan and southwards to the Mediterranean countries; also to Madeira and the Canary Islands. In winter it is found in north and north-east Africa. Birds from north-east Africa and Persia have been recognised as distinct races.

Streptopelia orientalis. Eastern Turtle-Dove.

Columba orientalis *Latham*, Ind. Orn. ii. 1790, p. 606 : China.

Turtur orientalis (*Lath.*); *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxi. 1893, p. 403 ; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 487.

Orientalis = eastern.

Distribution in the British Islands.— A **Rare Visitor.** An immature bird was obtained near Scarborough, Yorkshire, Oct. 1889.

General Distribution.—The Eastern Turtle-Dove ranges from north-east India and the Burmese countries across China to Amurland, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, and Formosa, where it appears to be non-migratory. It has occurred in Denmark and Sweden. A closely allied form, *S. o. ferrago,* inhabits south-west Siberia, Turkestan, Kashmir, and Nepal, and winters in India.

Order **PTEROCLETIFORMES.**

Family PTEROCLETIDÆ.

Genus **SYRRHAPTES** *Illiger*, Prodr. Syst. Nat. 1811, p. 243.

Type : *S. paradoxus* (Pallas).

Syrrhaptēs, derived by its author, *l. c.*, from *συῤῥάπτειν* = to sew or stitch together, because the last phalanges only of the toes are free.

Syrrhaptes paradoxus. Pallas' Sand-Grouse.

Tetrao paradoxa *Pallas*, Reise Russ. Reichs, ii. 1773, p. 712 : Deserts of Tartary.

Syrrhaptes paradoxus (*Pall.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 140; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxii. 1893, p. 2 ; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 488.

Paradoxus = παράδοξος, strange, contrary to expectation ; from the curious structure of the bird's feet.

Distribution in the British Islands.—An **Irregular Visitor.** The first great visitation occurred in May 1863, and spread over almost the whole of the British Islands. Again, in 1888 enormous numbers visited our shores and are known to have bred in Yorkshire and Elginshire. In other years, since 1859, smaller flocks have been observed. The species has not succeeded in establishing itself permanently.

General Distribution.—Pallas' Sand-Grouse breeds from the Kirghiz Steppes and Turkestan, throughout Mongolia, to north China. Periodically great immigrations take place, when immense numbers move westwards, extending to the western shores of Europe.

Order GALLIFORMES.

Family PHASIANIDÆ.

Genus **PHASIANUS** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 158.

Type : *P. colchicus* Linn.

Phāsīănus = *φασιανός*, the Phasian Bird, in Aristophanes ; from the river Phasis, in Colchis, whence it is said to have been first brought by the Argonautic expedition.

Phasianus colchicus. PHEASANT.

Phasianus colchicus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 158 : Colchis.

Phasianus colchicus *Linn.* ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 141; *Ogilvie-Grant*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxii. 1893, p. 320; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 499.

Colchĭcus = of Colchis, a province of Asia east of the Black Sea, now Mingrelia, through which the river Phasis, now Rion, flows.

Distribution in the British Islands.—Introduced at some remote period, probably by the Romans. The earliest certain record of its existence in England is to be found in an ancient manuscript drawn up by King Harold A.D. 1059 : in Scotland it is first mentioned in Old Scots Acts dated June 8, 1594 ;

and in Ireland it appears to have been common in 1589. Towards the end of the eighteenth century the ring-necked species *P. torquatus* was introduced from southern China, and since then several other species, *P. turcestanicus*, *P. principalis*, and *P. versicolor*, have been imported, which have also interbred freely with *P. colchicus*. At the present time the British Pheasant is the descendant of mongrel stock.

General Distribution.—The Pheasant inhabits the western parts of Transcaucasia bordering the eastern and south-eastern shores of the Black sea. It is also found in a wild state in the northern parts of Asia Minor, Greece, south Turkey, and along the western shores of the Black sea as far as the Balkans, and in Albania, but in these places it may have been introduced at some remote period. It has been known in Corsica since 1531, and has been introduced into most parts of Europe and parts of North America. In north Caucasia, on the north-western coast of the Caspian sea, it is represented by *P. c. septentrionalis*, and on the western and south-western shores by *P. c. talischensis*. Eastwards, across central Asia, its place is taken by various other allied species.

Genus **CACCABIS** *Kaup*, Natürl. Syst. 1829, p. 133.

Type: *C. saxatilis* (Wolf & Meyer).

Caccăbis = *κακκαβίs*, a collateral form of *κακκάβη*, a Partridge, in classical Greek; perhaps from its "cackling." *Cf.* *κικκαβαῦ* = the cry of the Screech-Owl; but Curtius wrongly connects it with *κακκάω* = *cacāre*, and compares *Perdix*, q. v.

Caccabis rufa. RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGE.

Tetrao rufus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 160: Sweden.

Caccabis rufa (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 141; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxii. 1893, p. 118; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 503.

Rūfa = red.

Distribution in the British Islands.—Introduced into Suffolk about 1770 and subsequently into other parts of East

Anglia and the midlands. It occurs in Yorkshire, but is most numerous from Lincolnshire southwards to Essex and in all the home counties as far west as Somersetshire. It has been introduced with some success into parts of Wales, but in the Orkneys, Scotland (except in Fife), and Ireland similar attempts have not proved successful.

General Distribution.—The Red-legged Partridge inhabits south-western Europe, ranging northwards through France to Belgium and south-west Switzerland, eastwards to northern and central Italy, and southwards to Spain and Portugal, where a rather darker and more richly coloured form, *C. r. hispanica*, occurs. It is also found in the Balearic Islands, Elba, and Corsica. In Madeira, Grand Canary, and the Azores it has long been introduced.

Genus **PERDIX** *Brisson*, Orn. i. 1760, p. 219.

Type: *P. perdix* (Linn.).

Perdix = πέρδιξ = a Partridge, in classical authors; probably from the root of πέρδομαι = *eum enim sonum edit.* Cf. *Caccabis* from κακκάω (Curtius); Old Norse *rjúpa* = Ptarmigan, *ropa* = *eructare.*

Perdix perdix. PARTRIDGE.

Tetrao perdix *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 160: Sweden.

Perdix cinerea *Lath.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 142; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 501.

Perdix perdix (*Linn.*); *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxii. 1893, p. 185.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident**, generally distributed in England and Wales and abundant in many parts of Scotland, some birds habitually frequenting the higher ground on the fringes of the moorland away from arable land. In Ireland its numbers seem to be diminishing, and in some parts it has entirely disappeared. In the Shetlands it is unknown: in the Orkneys and the Outer Hebrides it has been introduced, but apparently not with success.

General Distribution.—The Partridge inhabits Europe and western and central Asia, ranging from Scandinavia eastwards, across Russia to the Barabinska Steppes, the Tian Shan, and Altai Mountains, southwards to north Spain and Portugal, Italy, the Caucasus, Asia Minor, and northern Persia. In the southern parts of its range it inhabits the more mountainous districts. In the Pyrenees and mountains of north Spain it ascends to 10,000 ft., and has been distinguished as *P. p. charrela,* while a slightly smaller alpine form, which visits the plains of central and southern Europe in winter, has been named *P. p. damascena*; individuals from the Altai Mountains have been distinguished as *P. p. robusta* on account of their supposed larger size. In eastern Asia it is represented by three distinct species.

Genus **COTURNIX** *Bonnaterre*, Tabl. Encycl. Méth. Orn. i. 1790, p. lxxxvii.

Type: *C. coturnix* (Linn.).

Coturnix = a Quail, in classical Latin. Etymology unknown.

Coturnix coturnix. Quail.

Tetrao coturnix *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 161: Sweden.

Coturnix communis *Bonn.*; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 143; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 505.

Coturnix coturnix (*Linn.*); *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxii. 1893, p. 231.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A regular **Summer Visitor**, occasionally remaining throughout the winter. Formerly it was far more plentiful, especially in East Anglia, Hertfordshire, Lincolnshire, and other counties. In Scotland it has been found nesting as far north as Caithness and Sutherland, and in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and the Outer Hebrides. In Ireland it was common and resident up to 1850, but is now comparatively scarce and appears as a spring visitor only in the eastern half. The number of migrants varies greatly in different years; occasionally great influxes take place as in the years 1870, 1885, 1892, and 1903.

General Distribution.—The Quail breeds throughout the greater part of Europe, Asia, and north Africa. In summer it is found as far north as the Faeroes, and in Scandinavia and Russia up to 65° N. latitude, its numbers gradually increasing towards the Mediterranean, and in north Africa. Eastwards across Siberia, south of about 60° N., its range extends to north China and Japan (where it meets and interbreeds with the resident form *C. japonica*); also to Turkestan, Persia, Afghanistan, Beluchistan, and India, where it is scarce. Vast numbers from north and central Asia winter in south China and India, while European birds winter in Africa, probably ranging far south; also in Madeira, the Canary Islands, and the Azores, where they meet and interbreed with the smaller more rufous resident race *C. c. africana.*

Family TETRAONIDÆ.

Genus **TETRAO** *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 159.

Type: *T. urogallus* Linn.

Tĕtrāo = τετράων, a bird mentioned by Athenæus and Pliny; akin to τέτραξ, Sankr. *tittiris*, Old Norse *thidr*, Lat. *turtur*; perhaps a Persian word.

Tetrao urogallus. Capercaillie.

Tetrao urogallus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 159: Sweden.

Tetrao urogallus *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 145; *Ogilvie-Grant*, *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxii. 1893, p. 60; *Saunders*, *Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 491.

Urogallus, from *ūrus* = a kind of wild ox, and *gallus* = a cock. Gesner formed the name from the German *Auerhahn*, taking *Auer* as equivalent to *Urus*, in reference to the bird's size, comparing it to the bovine Aurochs.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident** in Scotland since its reintroduction from Sweden in 1837–8. It has now spread eastwards and northwards to Fife, Forfarshire, Aberdeenshire, Ross-shire, and Cromarty, while westwards and southwards it is found in Argyllshire, Ayrshire, Dumfries-shire, Wigtownshire, etc. In time it will no doubt be found in all suitable large woods. Formerly it was indigenous all over Great Britain and Ireland; in England and Wales it became extinct at some unknown period, but in Scotland and Ireland it existed until about 1760–70.

General Distribution.—The Capercaillie inhabits the pine-forests of Europe, and northern and central Asia as far east as Lake Baikal. In Scandinavia it is found south of 70° N. latitude, and thence eastwards through Russia and west Siberia to the Lena south of about 67° N. Southwards its range extends to the Cantabrian Mountains, Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathians, Balkans, north-east Turkestan, and the Altai Mountains. In the Ural Mountains it is represented by the paler form *T. u. uralensis*; in north-east Siberia and the Island of Saghalien by *T. parvirostris*; and in Kamchatka by *T. p. kamtschaticus*.

Genus **LYRURUS** *Swainson*, Faun. Bor. Amer. ii. 1832, p. 497.

Type: *L. tetrix* (Linn.).

Lyrurus, from λύρα = a lyre, and οὐρα = a tail.

Lyrurus tetrix. (EXTRA-LIMITAL.)

Lyrurus tetrix britannicus. BRITISH BLACK GROUSE.

Lyrurus tetrix britannicus *Witherby & Lönnberg*, 'British Birds,' vi. 1913, p. 270: Dumfries-shire, Scotland.

Tetrao tetrix *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 145; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 493.

Lyrurus tetrix *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxii. 1893, p. 53 (part.).

Tetrix = τέτριξ, a bird mentioned by Aristotle; cf. *Tetrao. Britannicus* = British.

Distribution in the British Islands.—The British race of the Black Grouse is a **Resident**, and is generally distributed in Scotland and on some of the Inner Hebrides, but does not occur in the Shetland and Orkney Islands or in the Outer Hebrides and Ireland. In the northern counties of England it is still tolerably numerous, and occurs locally in the wilder parts of the midlands as far south as Derbyshire, parts of Staffordshire, and Herefordshire; while in Shropshire, many parts of Wales, Somersetshire, and north Devonshire varying numbers are still met with. In Cornwall, south Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and Wiltshire it has become very scarce, and in other southern counties where it formerly flourished it is now extinct or nearly so. Though reintroduced in various parts, notably in Bedfordshire (continental birds) and Norfolk, it does not seem likely to re-establish itself permanently.

General Distribution.—The typical race *L. tetrix*, in which the female is somewhat different from that of the British race, inhabits Scandinavia up to about 69° N. latitude and western Russia, and ranges south to Switzerland and the Apennines. The birds found in south-east Russia to the Tian Shan Mountains have been separated as *L. t. viridanus.* In north Mongolia and Manchuria it is represented by *L. t. mongolicus.* In the Caucasus Mountains a very distinct species, *L. mlokosiewiczi*, occurs.

Genus **LAGOPUS** *Brisson*, Orn. i. 1760, p. 181.

Type: *L. lagopus* (Linn.).

Lăgōpus = λαγώπους, rough-footed like a hare; from λαγώς and πούς.

Lagopus scoticus. Red Grouse.

Tetrao scoticus *Latham*, Gen. Synop. Suppl. i. 1787, p. 290: Yorkshire.

Lagopus scoticus (*Lath.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 144; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxii. 1893, p. 35; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 495.

Scōtĭcus = of Scotland, where this species was particularly plentiful.

Distribution.—A **Resident**, and confined to the British Islands. On the moors of Scotland it is generally distributed from sea-level to the highest point where ling and heather flourish ; also the Inner and Outer Hebrides and some of the Orkney Islands such as Hoy, Pomona, and Rousay, where suitable ground occurs. In the Shetland Islands it is not indigenous, but it has been introduced successfully. In England it is plentiful in the northern counties and extends southwards to Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Shropshire. In Wales it is plentiful on most of the moors. In Ireland it is less numerous, but occurs on some of the moors and bogs.

On the Continent the Red Grouse has been successfully introduced in Belgium and the Eifel Mountains, west Germany ; also possibly elsewhere. It is represented in the more northern parts of the northern Hemisphere by the Willow-Grouse, *L. lagopus.*

Lagopus mutus. PTARMIGAN.

Tetrao mutus *Montin,* Phys. Sålsk. Handl. i. 1776-81, p. 155 : Lapland.

Lagopus mutus (*Montin*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 144; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxii. 1893, p. 44; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 497.

Mūtus = silent.

Distribution in the British Islands.—A **Resident** on the tops of the higher mountains of Scotland from Perthshire and Argyllshire northwards, and still lingering in Rum, where it has been reintroduced, also in Mull, Islay, and Jura ; in Skye it is found in small numbers. In Lewis, Harris, North and South Uist it seems to have disappeared during recent years. In the island of Hoy, Orkneys, it is said to have become extinct about 1831, and in Dumfries-shire and Kircudbrightshire about 1822. There is reason to believe that it inhabited the fells of Cumberland and Westmoreland in former times. In Ireland it is unknown, and attempts to introduce it have been unsuccessful.

General Distribution.—The Ptarmigan inhabits the mountains of Europe, ranging from the Lofoten Islands, Scandinavia, and Finland northwards to the Kola Peninsula, and extending eastwards to the Ural Mountains ; southwards to the Pyrenees and apparently the mountains of Asturias and Leon; also the Alps, Tyrol, Carinthia, and Styria. In Greenland, Iceland, northern and central Asia, the Kurile Islands, and Japan it is represented by a more rufous form, *L. rupestris.* From Bering Island, the Commander Islands, the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, and Arctic America, similar or closely allied forms have been described under various names. In Newfoundland a grey form, *L. welchi*, closely allied to *L. mutus,* occurs. In Spitsbergen the larger and long-tailed *L. hyperboreus* is resident, and in the Rocky Mountains of North America a distinct species, *L. leucurus,* is met with.

APPENDIX I.

List of species which have been recorded as having been found in the British Islands, but on evidence which the Committee do not regard as entirely satisfactory.

Order **PASSERIFORMES.**

Family CORVIDÆ.

Pyrrhocorax graculus. ALPINE CHOUGH.

Corvus graculus *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 158 : Switzerland.

Pyrrhocorax alpinus *Vieill.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* iii. 1877, p. 148; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 232.

One taken near Banbury, Oxfordshire, April 1881, had probably escaped from captivity.

The Alpine Chough is found throughout the mountains of southern and central Europe and Asia from Spain to the Himalaya.

Family EULABETIDÆ.

Gracula religiosa. SOUTHERN WATTLED STARLING.

Gracula religiosa *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 108: Asia.

Mainatus religiosus (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xiii. 1890, p. 99.

Gracula religiosa *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 226.

This common cage-bird has occasionally been captured at large in the British Islands. It inhabits southern India and Ceylon.

Family ICTERIDÆ.

Agelæus phœniceus. Red-winged Starling.

Oriolus phœniceus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 161 : Carolina.

Agelæus phœniceus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 64; *Sclater, Cat. Birds B. M.* xi. 1886, p. 340; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 226.

Examples of this species have been captured on many occasions in the British Islands. They have doubtless escaped from captivity.

The Red-winged Starling is found throughout the eastern part of North America from Quebec to the Florida border.

Icterus galbula. Baltimore Oriole.

Coracias galbula *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 108 : Virginia or Maryland.

Icterus baltimore (*Linn.*); *Sclater, Cat. Birds B. M.* xi. 1886, p. 364; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 226.

The Baltimore Oriole was recorded from the Shetlands, Sept. 1890, but the bird had probably escaped or had been introduced. It is a native of eastern North America from Ontario to Central America and Colombia.

Sturnella magna. Meadow-Lark.

Alauda magna *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 167 : Carolina.

Sturnella magna (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 64; *Sclater, Cat. Birds B. M.* xi. 1886, p. 358; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 226.

Recorded from Norfolk, Oct. 1854, Suffolk, March 1860, and Cheltenham. It is probable that in each instance the birds had escaped from captivity.

The Meadow-Lark is abundant in eastern North America from Ontario to Texas.

Euphagus carolinus. Rusty Grackle.

Turdus carolinus *P. L. S. Müller*, Syst. Nat. Suppl. 1776, p. 140 : Carolina.

Scolecophagus ferrugineus (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 65; *Sclater, Cat. Birds B. M.* xi. 1886, p. 390; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 226.

An example was shot near Cardiff, Oct. 1881.

The Rusty Grackle breeds in North America from Alaska to New York, and winters in the southern United States.

Family FRINGILLIDÆ.

Passerina ciris. Nonpareil Finch or Painted Bunting.

Emberiza ciris *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 179 : Mexico.

Cyanospiza ciris (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 46; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 614; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 178.

An example, taken alive on Portland Island in 1802, was presumed by Montagu to have escaped from captivity.

The Painted Bunting is a well-known American bird breeding in the south-eastern United States and wintering in Cuba and Central America.

Astragalinus tristis. AMERICAN GOLDFINCH.

Fringilla tristis *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 181 : Carolina.

Chrysomitris tristis (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 195.

Astragalinus tristis *Sheridan, Zool.* 1894, p. 396.

An example, obtained on Achill Island, co. Mayo, Ireland, Sept. 1894, had probably escaped from captivity.

The American Goldfinch is common throughout southern Canada and over most of the eastern parts of the United States.

Serinus icterus. YELLOW SEED-EATER.

Fringilla ictera *Bonnaterre et Vieillot*, Encycl. Méth. iii. 1823, p. 972 : S. Africa.

Crithagra chrysopyga *Swains.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 48.

Serinus icterus (*Bonn. et Vieill.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 356; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 178.

An example was reported by W. Hazel in 1853 as having been taken near Portsmouth. No doubt it had escaped from captivity.

The Yellow Seed-eater is a resident in Africa from Senegambia to Natal and has been introduced into Mauritius. It is a common cage-bird.

Serinus canarius. CANARY.

Fringilla canaria *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 181 : Canary Islands.

Serinus canarius (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 49; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 370 : *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 178.

Examples of the wild Canary have often been taken in

England and, as they are imported in large numbers, have without doubt escaped from captivity. The species is a native of the Canary Islands, Madeira, and the Azores.

Serinus canicollis. CAPE CANARY.

Crithagra canicollis *Swainson*, An. in Menag. 1837, p. 317 : Cape Colony.

Serinus canicollis (*Swains.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 350; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 178.

Two examples of this freely imported African bird are noted by Saunders as having been captured in England. It is found throughout South Africa in a wild state, and is frequently caged.

Loxia leucoptera. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL.

Loxia leucoptera *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 844 : Hudson Bay.

Loxia leucoptera *Gmel.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 58; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 443; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 204.

Examples have been recorded from Worcestershire in 1838, Devonshire in 1845, and near Great Yarmouth in 1870, but it is very doubtful if the bird has occurred in a wild state.

The White-winged Crossbill breeds in the pine-woods of northern North America from Alaska to Labrador. It wanders south to the central United States in winter.

Loxia pityopsittacus. PARROT-CROSSBILL.

Loxia pytyopsittacus *Borkhausen*, Rhein. Mag. i. 1793, p. 139 : Sweden [Hartert].

Loxia pityopsittacus *Bechst.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 64.
Loxia curvirostra (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 435 (part.); *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 202 (part.).

The form of the Crossbill, distinguished under the name of the Parrot-Crossbill, only differs from the typical form in the enlarged size of its bill; it is said to breed in the forests of Scandinavia and north Russia along with the typical race. It cannot therefore be regarded as a subspecies, but merely as a variation or dimorphism. Individuals with large bills occasionally occur in England and Scotland and have been referred to this form. The Committee have been unable to recognise it as a distinct species or subspecies.

Junco hyemalis. SLATE-COLOURED JUNCO.

Fringilla hyemalis *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 183: Carolina.

Junco hiemalis (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 647; *Barrington, Irish Nat.* 1906, p. 137.

An example was captured in co. Clare, Ireland, May 1905.

The Slate-coloured Junco breeds in northern North America from Alaska to the mountains of Pennsylvania, and winters throughout the eastern United States. Some nine allied races replace it in other parts of North America.

Zonotrichia albicollis. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.

Fringilla albicollis *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 921: Pennsylvania.

Zonotrichia albicollis (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 63; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xii. 1888, p. 598; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 178.

Reported from near Aberdeen, Aug. 1867, near Brighton, March 1872, Holderness, Yorkshire, Feb. 1893, and the Flannan Isles, Outer Hebrides, May 1909; probably all had escaped from confinement.

The White-throated Sparrow breeds in eastern North America from Mackenzie to the mountains of Massachusetts, and winters farther south, ranging to Florida and Mexico.

Family ALAUDIDÆ.

Melanocorypha calandra. CALANDRA LARK.

Alauda calandra *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 288 : Pyrenees.

Melanocorypha calandra (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 72; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xiii. 1890, p. 551.
Alauda calandra *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 258.

Examples were recorded from Devonport in 1863 and from Exeter in 1869, but both are doubtful as wild specimens. The species is a common cage-bird in Spain and Italy.

The Calandra Lark is a Mediterranean bird ranging from Spain and Morocco to Asia Minor.

Family REGULIDÆ.

Regulus calendula. RUBY-CROWNED WREN.

Motacilla calendula *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 337 : Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Regulus calendula (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 15; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 85; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 60.

An example, said to have been shot near Loch Lomond, Scotland, in 1852, by Dr. Dewar, is now in the British Museum.

The Ruby-crowned Wren breeds from Alaska to Ontario and the mountains of California, and winters over the rest of the United States and most of Mexico.

Family LANIIDÆ.

Lanius excubitorides. White-rumped Shrike.

Lanius excubitorides *Swainson* in Swainson & Richardson, Faun. Bor.-Am. ii. 1831, p. 115, pl. 34 : Saskatchewan.

Lanius ludovicianus *Linn.*; *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 245.

Lanius excubitorides *Swains.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 37.

The supposed instances of the occurrence of this bird are based on errors of identification.

The White-rumped Shrike breeds in western North America from Alberta to Texas, but not in the Atlantic States. It winters in the south-western United States and Mexico.

Family VIREONIDÆ.

Vireosylva olivacea. Red-eyed Vireo.

Muscicapa olivacea *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 327 : Carolina.

Vireo olivaceus (*Linn.*); *Gadow, Cat. Birds B. M.* viii. 1883, p. 294; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 39; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 154.

Two examples are said to have been captured near Derby, May 1859.

The Red-eyed Vireo breeds in northern North America from British Columbia and Ontario south to Washington and Florida, and winters in South America.

Family AMPELIDÆ.

Ampelis cedrorum. Cedar Waxwing.

Bombycilla cedrorum *Vieillot*, Ois. Am. Sept. i. 1808, p. 88 : N. America.

Ampelis cedrorum (*Vieill.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 40; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 215; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 156.

Two examples are said to have been killed at Stockton-on-Tees in 1850.

The Cedar Waxwing breeds in North America from British Columbia and Quebec south to Oregon and Carolina, and in winter ranges as far south as Panama.

Family TURDIDÆ.

Turdus sibiricus. SIBERIAN THRUSH.

Turdus sibiricus *Pallas*, Reise Russ. Reichs, iii. 1776, p. 694: Siberia.

Geocichla sibirica (*Pall.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 180.

Turdus sibiricus *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 4; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 12.

Two examples are recorded:—from Surrey in winter 1860–1, and the Isle of Wight, winter 1874, but, according to Saunders, on insufficient evidence.

The Siberian Thrush breeds in Siberia near the Arctic Circle and winters in south-eastern Asia, ranging to Java and Borneo. It has occasionally been noticed in Europe.

Turdus migratorius. AMERICAN ROBIN.

Turdus migratorius *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 292: Carolina.

Turdus migratorius *Linn.*; *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 220; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 3; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 10.

One example taken alive off Dover in 1876 had probably escaped from a passing ship; a second was recorded near Dublin, May 1891, a third near Leicester in Oct. 1893, and a fourth in Leitrim, Dec. 1894. It has recently been turned out in large numbers in Surrey.

The American Robin breeds from Alaska and Newfoundland south to Wyoming and Carolina, and winters in the southern United States and northern Mexico.

Monticola cyanus. Blue Rock-Thrush.

Turdus cyanus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 296: Italy.

Monticola cyanus (*Linn.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 316; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 5; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 18.

Erroneously recorded from co. Westmeath, Ireland, Nov. 1866, as mentioned in the 1st edition of the List.

The Blue Rock-Thrush is found throughout central and southern Europe and south-west Asia from Switzerland to Persia, and also in north Africa.

Calliope calliope. Siberian Ruby-throat.

Motacilla calliope *Pallas*, Reise Russ. Reichs, iii. 1776, p. 697.

Erithacus calliope (*Pall.*); *Seebohm, Cat. Birds B. M.* v. 1881, p. 305.

Calliope camtschatkensis (*Gmel.*); *Nunn, Ibis*, 1901, p. 158.

Two examples were seen by Mr. J. P. Nunn at Westgate-on-Sea, Oct. 1900.

The Siberian Ruby-throat breeds in Siberia and northern China and winters in southern Asia from India to the Philippines. It has occasionally been noticed in southern Europe.

Family MIMIDÆ.

Mimus polyglottus. Mocking-bird.

Turdus polyglottos *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 169: Virginia.

Mimus polyglottus (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* vi. 1881, p. 338; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 23.

Examples have occasionally been captured in Europe; doubtless all are cage-birds which have escaped.

The Mocking-bird is common in the south-eastern United States from Nebraska and Maryland to Florida.

Family PYCNONOTIDÆ.

Pycnonotus barbatus. DUSKY BULBUL.

Turdus barbatus *Desfontaines*, Hist. de l'Ac. Roy. des Sciences, Paris, for 1787, 1789, p. 500 : Algiers.

Pycnonotus barbatus (*Desf.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* vi. 1881, p. 146; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 35.

An example of doubtful authenticity at Hastings in 1860.

The Dusky Bulbul is a resident in north Africa from Morocco to Tunisia.

Pycnonotus capensis. CAPE BULBUL.

Turdus capensis *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 295 : Cape Colony.

Pycnonotus capensis (*Linn.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* vi. 1881, p. 130 ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 36 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 144.

An example was shot near Waterford, Ireland, Jan. 1838.

The Cape Bulbul is confined to the Province of Cape Colony.

Family HIRUNDINIDÆ.

Hirundo savignii. CHESTNUT-BELLIED SWALLOW.

Hirundo savignii *Stephens* in Shaw's Gen. Zool. x. 1817, p. 90 : Egypt.

Hirundo savignii *Steph.* ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 42 ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 133.

Erroneously reported from Teesmouth, Durham, in July 1866.

This Swallow is a resident in Egypt and Nubia.

Iridoprocne bicolor. TREE-SWALLOW.

Hirundo bicolor *Vieillot*, Ois. Am. Sept. i. 1807, p. 61: United States.

Hirundo bicolor *Vieill.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 43.
Tachycineta bicolor *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 117; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 166.

An example was reported near Derby in 1850.

The Tree-Swallow breeds from Alaska and Labrador to California and Virginia, and winters south to Cuba and Guatemala.

Progne subis. PURPLE MARTIN.

Hirundo subis *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 192: Hudson Bay.

Progne purpurea (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 45; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* x. 1885, p. 173; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 166.

An example was reported near Kingstown, co. Dublin, in 1840, and another at Colne Bridge, near Huddersfield, 1854.

The Purple Martin breeds from Alberta and Nova Scotia south to Florida and Vera Cruz in Mexico. It winters in Brazil.

Order PICIFORMES.

Family PICIDÆ.

Colaptes auratus. GOLDEN-WINGED WOODPECKER OR FLICKER.

Cuculus auratus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 112: Carolina.

Colaptes auratus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 79; *Hargitt, Cat. Birds B. M.* xviii. 1890, p. 12; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 278.

An example was reported at Amesbury, Wiltshire, autumn 1836.

The Flicker inhabits eastern North America from Alaska and Labrador to Florida. American naturalists distinguish two subspecies, a northern and a southern. It is not known to which of these the Wiltshire example should be referred.

Dryobates medius. MIDDLE SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

Picus medius *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 114 : Sweden.

Dendrocoptes medius (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 78; *Hargitt, Cat. Birds B. M.* xviii. 1890, p. 286.

Recorded by Pennant from Lancashire, and by other authors from elsewhere, but no British-killed examples have been satisfactorily identified.

The Middle Spotted Woodpecker is a resident from southern Scandinavia and the Alps eastwards to Poland and Roumania; it is represented by other allied subspecies as far as Persia.

Dryobates pubescens. DOWNY WOODPECKER.

Picus pubescens *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 175 : Carolina.

Dendrocopus pubescens (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 77; *Hargitt, Cat. Birds B. M.* xviii. 1890, p. 238; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 278.

An example was recorded from Bloxworth, Dorsetshire, Dec. 1836, but the evidence is not satisfactory.

The typical form of the Downy Woodpecker is a resident in the south-eastern United States from North Carolina to Texas.

Dryobates villosus. HAIRY WOODPECKER.

Picus villosus *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 175 : New Jersey, U.S.A.

Dendrocopus villosus (*Forst.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 77; *Hargitt, Cat. Birds B. M.* xviii. 1890, p. 230; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 276.

A pair from Halifax, Yorkshire, in the collection of the Duchess of Portland was recorded by Latham; another bird from Whitby, 1849, and one from Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, 1882, have been reported, but all are of doubtful authenticity.

The typical race of the Hairy Woodpecker, to which we may presume the British specimens should be referred, is found in the north-eastern United States from Nebraska to the Atlantic; it is represented by other subspecies throughout the greater part of North America.

Picoides tridactylus. EUROPEAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.

Picus tridactylus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 114: Sweden.

Picoïdes tridactylus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 78; *Hargitt, Cat. Birds B. M.* xviii. 1890, p. 275; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 278.

Donovan in 1820 stated that an example had been "lately shot in Scotland." There is no subsequent record.

The typical race of this Woodpecker inhabits Scandinavia and north Russia, whence its range extends through Siberia to Ussuri-land.

Dryocopus martius. GREAT BLACK WOODPECKER.

Picus martius *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 112: Sweden.

Picus martius *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 76; *Hargitt, Cat. Birds B. M.* xviii. 1890, p. 518; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 278.

The Great Black Woodpecker has frequently been reported from various parts of England since the time of Latham, but Mr. J. H. Gurney and Prof. Newton (ed. Yarrell's Birds, ii. p. 482) have disposed satisfactorily of all these so-called occurrences. An undoubted example shot at Otley, Yorkshire, Sept. 1897, may have been one of those previously liberated by the late Lord Lilford.

The Great Black Woodpecker is widely distributed in the Palæarctic region from Scandinavia and northern Spain to Kamchatka.

Order CORACIIFORMES.

Family MEROPIDÆ.

Merops philippinus. BLUE-TAILED BEE-EATER.

Merops philippinus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 13th ed. (Vindob.) i. 1767, p. 183: Philippines.

Merops philippinus *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 82; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xvii. 1892, p. 71; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 284.

An example near Seaton Carew, Durham, Aug. 1862, was recorded by Hancock, probably in error.

This Bee-eater is found in south-eastern Asia from India and south China to the Philippines, Celebes, and Borneo.

Family ALCEDINIDÆ.

Ceryle alcyon. BELTED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo alcyon *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 115: Carolina.

Ceryle alcyon (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 81; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xvii. 1892, p. 125; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 280.

An example from co. Meath, Oct. 1845, and another from co. Wicklow, Nov. 1845, are now preserved in the Museum of Science and Art and in Trinity College, Dublin. These records are almost certainly due to a mistake.

The Belted Kingfisher is found throughout the greater part of North America and southwards to Colombia and Guiana. It has been taken on the island of Flores in the Azores.

Family CORACIIDÆ.

Coracias benghalensis. INDIAN ROLLER.

Corvus benghalensis *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 106 : Bengal.

Coracias indica *Linn.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xvii. 1892, p. 10; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 282.

A Roller, shot near Louth, Lincolnshire, in Oct. 1883, was identified with this species.

The Indian Roller inhabits India and Ceylon eastwards to Calcutta, westward through Baluchistan to Muscat and perhaps ranges occasionally as far as the Bosphorus.

Coracias abyssinicus. ABYSSINIAN ROLLER.

Coracias abyssinica *Boddaert*, Tabl. Pl. Enl. 1783, p. 38 : Abyssinia.

Coracias abyssinicus *Bodd.*; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xvii. 1892, p. 19; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 282.

An example was killed near Glasgow about 1857 and another forty miles away, according to the late Dr. Bree.

The Abyssinian Roller inhabits northern tropical Africa from Senegambia and northern Nigeria to Abyssinia.

Order STRIGIFORMES.

Family STRIGIDÆ.

Nyctala acadica. SAW-WHET OWL.

Strix acadica *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 1, 1788, p. 296 : Nova Scotia.

Nyctala acadica (*Gmel.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* ii. 1875, p. 287; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 89; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 300.

An example from near Beverley, Yorkshire, reported by Sir William Milner in 1860, cannot be accepted as a satisfactory record.

The Saw-whet Owl is found throughout temperate North America from British Columbia and Nova Scotia south to California and Virginia.

Otus asio. AMERICAN SCREECH-OWL.

Strix asio *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 92 : Carolina or Virginia.

Scops asio (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* ii. 1875, p. 114; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 90; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 308.

An example was recorded from near Kirkstall Abbey, Yorkshire, 1852; another from near Yarmouth, Norfolk. Both had probably been imported and had escaped.

The American Screech-Owl is found throughout temperate North America from British Columbia to north Mexico; it has been divided into a number of subspecies.

Order ACCIPITRIFORMES.

Family FALCONIDÆ.

Astur atricapillus. AMERICAN GOSHAWK.

Falco atricapillus *Wilson*, Am. Orn. vi. 1812, p. 80 : Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Astur atricapillus (*Wils.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 97; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 98; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 332.

An example was killed in Perthshire in 1869 (now in the Edinburgh Museum); another in co. Tipperary, Feb. 1870; and a third in King's County in 1870.

The American Goshawk breeds in North America from Alaska and Labrador to the mountains of New Mexico and Pennsylvania; it is found somewhat farther south in winter.

Buteo desertorum. STEPPE-BUZZARD.

Falco desertorum *Daudin*, Traité d'Orn. ii. 1800, p. 162 : S. Africa.

Buteo desertorum (*Daud.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 179 ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 94 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 322.

An example was reported from Wiltshire, Sept. 1864, and two others, in the Hancock collection, are said to have been obtained near Newcastle.

The Steppe-Buzzard, a wide-ranging species, is found throughout the whole of Africa, south-eastern Europe, and western Asia as far as India.

Buteo borealis. RED-TAILED BUZZARD.

Falco borealis *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 1, 1788, p. 266 : Carolina.

Buteo borealis (*Gmel.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 188 ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 94 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 322.

An example is said to have been killed in Nottinghamshire in the autumn of 1860.

The Red-tailed Buzzard, which has been separated by American ornithologists into a number of subspecies, is found throughout North America from Alaska and central Canada southwards to Guatemala.

Buteo lineatus. RED-SHOULDERED BUZZARD.

Falco lineatus *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 1, 1788, p. 268 : Long Island, U.S.A.

Buteo lineatus (*Gmel.*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 191 ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 94 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 322.

An example is said to have been killed in Inverness-shire in Feb. 1863.

The typical form of the Red-shouldered Buzzard inhabits eastern North America from Manitoba and Quebec to the Gulf States.

Buteo sancti-johannis. AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD.

Falco s.-johannis *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 1, 1788, p. 273 : Hudson Straits and Newfoundland.

Archibuteo sancti-johannis (*Gmel.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 197; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 95; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 324.

An example recorded from north Devonshire seems to have been merely a dark variation of *B. lagopus*, from which the present American form is hardly more than subspecifically distinct.

The American Rough-legged Buzzard is found throughout North America north of Mexico, breeding in the northern and wintering in the southern half of its range.

Elanoides forficatus. SWALLOW-TAILED KITE.

Falco forficatus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 89: Carolina.

Elanoides furcatus (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 317; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 100; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 338.

Several examples of this species have been recorded, but the evidence is unsatisfactory :—Argyllshire, 1772 ; near Hawes, Yorkshire, Sept. 1805 ; Farnham, Surrey, 1833 ; on the Mersey, June 1843 ; Cumberland, 1853.

The Swallow-tailed Kite breeds from Minnesota and South Carolina southwards to Paraguay, and winters south of the United States.

Elanus cæruleus. BLACK-WINGED KITE.

Falco cæruleus *Desfontaines*, Hist. de l'Ac. Roy. des Sciences, Paris, for 1787, 1789, p. 503: Algiers.

Elanus cæruleus (*Desfont.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. 1874, p. 336; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 100; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 338.

An example is said to have been shot in co. Meath, Ireland, in 1862, by Sir John Dillon.

The Black-winged Kite inhabits Africa, including Madagascar, from Algeria to Cape Colony, also southern Asia to Burma; it is rare in southern Europe, but is said to have occurred in Belgium and northern France.

Order **PELECANIFORMES.**

Family PELECANIDÆ.

Pelecanus onocrotalus. WHITE PELICAN.

Pelecanus onocrotalus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 132: Africa.

Pelecanus onocrotalus *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 107; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 462.

An example, recorded by Sir Thomas Browne from Norfolk in 1663, was supposed to have escaped from the park at St. James's in London; but that the species once inhabited Great Britain is proved by the finding of its bones in semi-fossil condition in the fens of the eastern counties (*cf.* Newton, P. Z. S. 1868, p. 2, 1871, p. 702).

The White Pelican now inhabits southern Europe and northern Africa, extending eastwards through Asia to northern India. It rarely strays to central Europe and Scandinavia.

Family PHAËTHONIDÆ.

Phaëthon ætherius. Red-billed Tropic-bird.

Phaëthon ætherius *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 134: Ascension Island.

Phaëthon ætherius *Linn.*; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 457; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 366.

An example is said to have been found dead at Cradley, near Malvern, about 1854.

This Tropic-bird inhabits the tropical portions of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It has wandered as far north as the Newfoundland Banks.

Family ANHINGIDÆ.

Anhinga anhinga. The American Darter.

Plotus anhinga *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 218: Brazil.

Plotus anhinga *Linn.*; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 419; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 364.

One example is said to have been shot near Poole, Dorsetshire, June 1851.

The Darter inhabits tropical America from Florida and Texas to Brazil.

Order ANSERIFORMES.

Family ANATIDÆ.

Cygnus immutabilis. Polish Swan.

Cygnus immutabilis *Yarrell,* Proc. Zool. Soc. 1838, p. 19.

Cygnus immutabilis *Yarrell*; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 120; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 418.

The Polish Swan is now generally admitted to be a variation of the Mute Swan (*C. olor*). None of the characters attributed to it are constant. The white cygnets, supposed to be a peculiarity of the Polish Swan, are not infrequently found among broods of ordinary darker birds. All, or nearly all, the recorded examples have been noticed in the British Islands.

Cygnus columbianus. WHISTLING SWAN.

Anas columbianus *Ord* in Guthrie's Geogr. 2nd Amer. ed. 1815, p. 319 : Columbia River.

Cygnus americanus *Sharpless*; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 120.

Cygnus columbianus (*Ord*) ; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 32 ; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 416.

An example obtained from an Edinburgh poulterer by Macgillivray, Feb. 1841, was said to have been shot in the south of Scotland.

This Swan breeds in Arctic America from Alaska to Hudson Bay, and winters farther south, chiefly on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts of the United States.

Cygnus buccinator. TRUMPETER-SWAN.

Cygnus buccinator *Richardson* in Swainson & Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Amer. ii. 1832, p. 464 : Hudson Bay.

Cygnus buccinator *Richard.* ; *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 121 ; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 33 ; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 416.

An immature bird, shot at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Oct. 1866, and now in the Ipswich Museum, was believed by Prof. Newton to be referable to this species.

The Trumpeter-Swan breeds between the Rocky Mountains and Hudson Bay and formerly nested south to Indiana and Missouri. Its winter range extends southwards to Texas and southern California.

Plectropterus gambensis. SPUR-WINGED GOOSE.

Anas gambensis *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 195 : Gambia, W. Africa.

Plectropterus gambensis (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 114; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 48; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 412.

There are four records :—Cornwall, June 1821 ; Banff, Feb. 1855 ; Berkshire, 1858–9 ; Wiltshire, Sept. 1869 ; but all probably introduced, as the species is common in captivity.

The Spur-winged Goose is found in the Ethiopian region from Gambia and British East Africa southwards to the Zambesi.

Cairina moschata. MUSCOVY DUCK.

Anas moschata *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 199 : "India."

Cairina moschata (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 121 *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 51.

A domesticated species which frequently escapes.

The Muscovy Duck is a native of tropical America from Mexico to Paraguay.

Æx sponsa. SUMMER-DUCK.

Anas sponsa *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 128 : United States.

Æx sponsa (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 123; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 73; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 432.

Frequently kept in captivity and bred on ornamental waters, whence it wanders and is often shot.

The Summer-Duck is found throughout temperate North America from British Columbia and Ontario to southern California and Florida.

Anser rubrirostris. EASTERN GREY LAG-GOOSE.

Anser rubrirostris *Hodgson* in Gray's Zool. Misc. 1844, p. 86 : Nepal.

Anser rubrirostris *Hodgs.*; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 91; *Coburn, Bull. B. O. C.* xii. 1902, p. 80.

Five examples near Limerick, Ireland, Nov. 1901.

The eastern form of the Grey Lag-Goose was considered distinguishable by Salvadori, but recent writers, including Alphéraky, believe that this race cannot be separated. It is said to breed in Siberia and to winter in northern India and southern China.

Anser indicus. BAR-HEADED GOOSE.

Anas indica *Latham*, Ind. Orn. ii. 1790, p. 839 : India.

Anser indicus (*Lath.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 116; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 105.

An example recorded from the Dee near Chester had no doubt escaped from confinement.

The Bar-headed Goose breeds in Tibet and central Asia, and winters in northern India.

Cygnopsis cygnoides. CHINESE GOOSE.

Anas cygnoides *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 194 : Asia.

Anser cygnoides (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 117.
Cygnopsis cygnoides (*Linn.*); *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 107.

A species frequently kept on ornamental waters, whence individuals occasionally escape and are shot.

This Goose breeds in eastern Siberia and winters in China; it is apparently a resident in Japan.

Branta canadensis. CANADA GOOSE.

Anas canadensis *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 123: Canada.

Bernicla canadensis (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 118; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 412.
Branta canadensis *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 112.

The Canada Goose has long been domesticated in the British Islands, and those recorded have undoubtedly escaped from captivity or from ornamental waters.

This Goose is found throughout North America from the Arctic coast to the southern borders of the United States. The typical race occupies the eastern portion of the range of the species as a whole.

Branta nigricans. BLACK BRENT.

Anser nigricans *Lawrence*, Ann. Lyc. N. H. N.Y. iv. 1848, p. 171, pl. xii.: New Jersey, U.S.A.

Branta nigricans (*Lawr.*); *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 123; *Gurney, Zoologist*, 1908, p. 124.

Examples of this Goose are said to have been obtained in Staffordshire, Nov. 1895 and Feb. 1902; in Warwickshire, Nov. 1897; and on the Wash (Norfolk) in Feb. 1902, Jan. 1907, and 1909; but its occurrence must be regarded as by no means proven.

The Black Brent breeds in Arctic Asia and America from the Lena River to Melville Island. In winter it migrates southwards along the east coast of Asia to Japan and the west coast of America to Lower California. It has been recorded from the Hawaiian Islands.

Alopochen ægyptiacus. EGYPTIAN GOOSE.

Anas ægyptiaca *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 197: Egypt.

Chenalopex ægyptiacus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883 p. 114; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 167; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 412.

Examples of this species have been recorded from time to time in the British Islands, but all, it may be presumed, have escaped from confinement or from ornamental waters.

The Egyptian Goose ranges all over Africa south of the Sahara, extending to the north-east through Egypt to Palestine. It is not known to occur in a wild state north of the Mediterranean.

Querquedula bimaculata. BIMACULATED DUCK.

Anas bimaculata *Keyserling & Blasius*, Wirbelth. Eur. 1840, p. lxxxv: England.

Querquedula bimaculata (*K. & B.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 127.

A spurious species, said to be a cross between a Teal and a Mallard.

Nyroca affinis. LESSER SCAUP.

Fuligula affinis *Eyton*, Monogr. Anat. 1838, p. 157: N. America.

Fuligula affinis *Eyton*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 130; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 360; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 450.

An example is said to have been obtained many years ago in the London market, and others are recorded on even less satisfactory evidence.

The Lesser Scaup breeds in northern North America from Alaska to Montana and Lake Erie, and in winter ranges south to Panama and the Lesser Antilles.

Nyroca baeri. BAER'S POCHARD.

Anas (Fuligula) baeri *Radde*, Reise Ost.-Sib. ii. 1863, p. 376, pl. xv. : S.E. Siberia.

Nyroca baeri (*Radde*); *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 344; *N. C. Rothschild, Bull. B. O. C.* xii. 1901, p. 25.

A male, shot on the Tring reservoirs, Hertfordshire, Nov. 1901, was believed to be a wild bird, but the evidence seems scarcely sufficient. Examples kept on the lakes at Woburn Abbey may have bred there.

This Duck breeds from eastern Siberia to Kamchatka, ranging in winter to India and Burma, occasionally, also, to China and Japan, and even visiting Waigoe Island to the north-west of New Guinea.

Glaucion islandicum. BARROW'S GOLDEN-EYE.

Anas islandica *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 541 : Iceland.

Clangula islandica (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 131; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. 1895, p. 383.

An immature male Golden-eye obtained in Suffolk, Feb. 1908, and believed to be of this species, was afterwards shown to be *G. clangula.* Two adult males, said to have been killed recently in the Shetlands, were probably imported from Iceland.

Barrow's Golden-eye breeds in the northern parts of North America; also in Iceland, but rarely visits Greenland. In winter it ranges south to California, Utah, Illinois, and New York. It is an occasional straggler to north-western Europe.

Somateria v-nigra. PACIFIC EIDER.

Somateria v-nigra *G. R. Gray*, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1855, p. 212, pl. cvii. : Kotzebue Sound, Alaska.

Somateria v-nigrum *Gray*; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii.

1895, p. 420; *Stubbs, Bull. B. O. C.* xv. 1905, p. 32; *Smalley, Bull. B. O. C.* xix. 1907, p. 80.

An example recorded from Graemsay, Orkney Islands, Dec. 1904, was afterwards proved to be only a Common Eider with a marked chevron on the throat. The Pacific Eider inhabits north-western Siberia and Arctic America.

Order ARDEIFORMES.

Family ARDEIDÆ.

Butorides virescens. LITTLE GREEN HERON.

Ardea virescens *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 144: Carolina.

Butorides virescens (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 186; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 386.

An example is said to have been shot in Cornwall, April 1890.

The Little Green Heron inhabits eastern North America from south Dakota and Nova Scotia southwards to the West Indies.

Order GRUIFORMES.

Family GRUIDÆ.

Grus canadensis. LITTLE BROWN CRANE.

Ardea canadensis *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 142: Hudson Bay.

Grus canadensis (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiii. 1894, p. 256; *Nichols, Irish Nat.* 1907, p. 209.

An example shot in co. Cork, Ireland, Sept. 1905, had probably escaped from captivity.

The Little Brown Crane breeds in the northern parts of North America from Alaska to Melville Island. It ranges southwards in winter to Texas and Mexico.

Anthropoides virgo. Demoiselle Crane.

Ardea virgo *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 141 : N. Africa.

Grus virgo (*Linn.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 152.
Anthropoides virgo *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiii. 1894, p. 269 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 522.

An example killed in the Orkneys, May 1863 and another picked up dead near Wincanton, Somersetshire ; probably both had escaped from captivity.

The Demoiselle Crane breeds from southern Europe eastwards to northern China, and winters in north Africa and north-west India.

Balearica pavonina. Crowned Crane.

Ardea pavonina *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 141 : Africa.

Balearica pavonina (*Linn.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 153 ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiii. 1894, p. 272 ; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 522.

An example killed in Ayrshire, Sept. 1871, had almost certainly escaped from captivity.

The Crowned Crane ranges from Senegal to the upper Nile and Abyssinia ; it has seldom strayed to Europe.

Order CHARADRIIFORMES.

Family CHARADRIIDÆ.

Gallinago delicata. Wilson's Snipe.

Scolopax delicata *Ord*, Reprint of Wilson's Orn. ix. 1825, p. ccxviii : Pennsylvania.

Gallinago wilsoni (*Temm.*) ; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 166.
Gallinago delicata (*Ord*) ; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. 1896, p. 642.

An example is said to have been shot at Taplow, Buckinghamshire, Aug. 1863.

Wilson's Snipe breeds in North America from Alaska and Labrador to California and New Jersey. In winter it may be found as far south as southern Brazil, as well as in the West Indies.

Order LARIFORMES.

Family LARIDÆ.

Sterna bergii. Swift Tern.

Sterna bergii *Lichtenstein*, Verzeichn. Doubl. 1823, p. 80: Cape of Good Hope.

Sterna bergii *Licht.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 182; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 89; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 656.

An example erroneously recorded near Dublin in Dec. 1876.

This is a purely tropical species found along the coasts of the Indian and Pacific Oceans from the Cape of Good Hope to the China and Australian seas. It has recently been separated into a number of subspecies, the typical race being restricted to the Cape.

Sterna anæthetus. Scopoli's Sooty Tern.

Sterna anæthetus *Scopoli*, Del. Faun. et Flor. Ins. ii. 1786, p. 92; Philippine Islands.

Sterna anæstheta *Scop.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 184; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 101; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 654.

An example is said to have been taken off a lightship at the mouth of the Thames, Sept. 1875, but the evidence is not very satisfactory.

This Tern is found throughout the tropical seas of the Atlantic, Indian, and western Pacific from the Bahamas, where it breeds, to Japan and the Fiji Islands. It has been divided into various subspecies in recent years.

Anous stolidus. NODDY.

Sterna stolida *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 137 : West Indies.

Anous stolidus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 186; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 136; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 655.

Two examples are said to have been obtained off the south-east coast of Ireland about 1830 and one from the Dee marshes, Cheshire, about 1891, but in neither case is the evidence satisfactory.

The typical form of the Noddy is found about the tropical and subtropical coasts and islands of the Atlantic, especially in the West Indies; it is said to winter in more southern latitudes, and is represented by allied forms in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Larus atricilla. LAUGHING GULL.

Larus atricilla *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 136: Bahamas.

Larus atricilla *Linn.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 190; *Saunders, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxv. 1896, p. 194; *id. Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 662.

Added to the British List in error by Montagu, according to Saunders.

This Gull breeds on the Atlantic coasts of America from Maine to Venezuela, and winters farther south, ranging to Chile on the Pacific side and Brazil on the Atlantic.

Order PODICIPIDIFORMES.

Family PODICIPIDÆ.

Podilymbus podiceps. Pied-billed Grebe.

Colymbus podiceps *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 136: Carolina.

Podilymbus podiceps (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 205; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. 1898, p. 553; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 726.

One example, a very young bird, is said to have been killed near Weymouth in the winter of 1880–1; probably there was some error due to an accidental exchange of specimens.

This Grebe occurs in North and South America, breeding from British Columbia and Quebec south to Chile and the Argentine.

Order RALLIFORMES.

Family RALLIDÆ.

Porphyrio porphyrio. Green-backed Gallinule.

Fulica porphyrio *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 152: "Asia."

Porphyrio smaragdonotus *Temm.*; *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 150; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 518.
Porphyrio porphyrio (*Linn.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiii. 1894, p. 195.

There are three records from Norfolk:—Oct. 1876, Nov. 1877, and Aug. 1879. Probably all had escaped from confinement.

The Green-backed Gallinule ranges over the greater part of Africa from the Cape to Egypt, and is occasionally met with in southern Europe.

Porphyrio cæruleus. PURPLE GALLINULE.

Fulica cærulea *Vandelli*, Mem. Acad. Real Sci. Lisboa, i. 1797, p. 67 : Portugal.

Porphyrio cæruleus (*Vand.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 149; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiii. 1894, p. 194; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 518.

Several records are given in the 1st edition of the List, but probably all these individuals had escaped from captivity.

The Purple Gallinule inhabits the countries bordering the Mediterranean from Portugal and Morocco to Sicily.

Porphyrio martinicus. MARTINIQUE GALLINULE.

Fulica martinica *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 259 : Martinique, W.I.

Porphyrio martinicus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 150; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 518.

Porphyriola martinica *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiii. 1894, p. 189.

An example from south-west Ireland, recorded by Thompson, was wrongly identified, but there is said to be a British-killed specimen in Mr. Hart's Museum at Christchurch.

This Gallinule is found throughout tropical and subtropical America from Texas and South Carolina to Ecuador and Paraguay, including the West Indies.

Porphyrio alleni. ALLEN'S GALLINULE.

Porphyrio alleni *Thomson*, Ann. Mag. N. H. x. 1842, p. 204 : Niger River, W. Africa.

Porphyriola alleni (*Thoms.*); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiii. 1894, p. 187; *Gurney, Zoologist*, 1902, p. 98.

An example captured alive at sea near Yarmouth, Norfolk, Jan. 1902, may have escaped from confinement.

This Gallinule ranges over Africa from Senegal and Abyssinia southwards; also to Madagascar. It has occasionally been met with in southern Europe.

Order COLUMBIFORMES.

Family COLUMBIDÆ.

Ectopistes migratorius. Passenger-Pigeon.

Columba migratoria *Linnæus,* Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 285: E. North America.

Ectopistes migratorius (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 140; *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxi. 1893, p. 369; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 487.

Some eight examples have been reported to have been taken in the British Islands, the earliest in Fife in 1825, the last shot by Lord Henry Phipps at Mulgrave, near Whitby, in Yorkshire, Oct. 1876. There can be little reasonable doubt that these birds had all escaped from captivity.

The Passenger-Pigeon bred formerly from Mackenzie and Quebec south to Kansas and New York, and wintered rather farther south to Texas and Florida. It is now almost certainly extinct.

Order TURNICIFORMES.

Family TURNICIDÆ.

Turnix sylvatica. Andalusian Hemipode or Button-Quail.

Tetrao sylvaticus *Desfontaines,* Hist. de l'Acad. Roy. des Sciences, Paris, for 1787, 1789, p. 500: Barbary.

Turnix sylvatica (*Desf.*); *B. O. U. List,* 1st ed. 1883, p. 146; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxii. 1893, p. 537; *Saunders, Manual,* 2nd ed. 1899, p. 506.

Two examples are recorded from Oxfordshire, Oct. 1844, and one from Yorkshire, April 1865; the species is a very sedentary and local one, and there can be little doubt that these visitors were artificially introduced.

The Andalusian Hemipode is a resident in southern Spain, Sicily, and north Africa.

Order GALLIFORMES.

Family TETRAONIDÆ.

Lagopus rupestris. Rock-Ptarmigan.

Tetrao rupestris *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 751: Hudson Bay.

Lagopus rupestris (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 144; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxii. 1893, p. 48.

An example is said to have occurred in Sutherlandshire and another in Perthshire; doubtless in both cases an error in identification has occurred.

The Rock-Ptarmigan inhabits Arctic America from Alaska to Labrador; also Greenland, Iceland, northern Asia, and Japan.

Family PHASIANIDÆ.

Caccabis petrosa. Barbary Partridge.

Tetrao petrosus *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 758: "Gambia."

Caccabis petrosa (*Gmel.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 142; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxii. 1893, p. 120; *Saunders, Manual*, 2nd ed. 1899, p. 504.

Individuals have been shot in Leicestershire, Suffolk, Yorkshire, and Cornwall; but birds have been turned out and eggs have been imported, and the species has no real claim to be included in the British List.

The Barbary Partridge inhabits northern Africa from Tripoli to Morocco, also Sardinia and the Canary Islands, where it has been doubtless introduced.

Colinus virginianus. The Virginian Quail or Bob-White.

Tetrao virginianus *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 161: Carolina.

Ortyx virginianus (*Linn.*); *B. O. U. List*, 1st ed. 1883, p. 143; *Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxii. 1893, p. 415.

The Bob-White was first introduced and turned down in Norfolk by the Earl of Leicester early in the last century, and has frequently been imported since. It has no claim to be included as a British bird.

The typical race of the Bob-White inhabits the eastern half of North America from South Dakota and Ontario south to Texas and northern Florida.

APPENDIX II.

List of "Nomina conservanda" or names which in the opinion of the Committee should be retained, together with the corresponding names under the Rules of Nomenclature as drawn up by the International Congress of Zoology at their successive meetings.

"Nomina Conservanda."		Names under the Code.
Sylvia orphea	=	*Sylvia hortensis* (Gmel.), 1789.
Turdus musicus	=	*Turdus philomelus* Brehm, 1831.
Turdus iliacus	=	*Turdus musicus* Linn., 1758.
Phœnicurus titys	=	*Phœnicurus gibraltariensis* (Gmel.), 1789.
Accentor	=	*Prunella* Vieill., 1816.
Flammea flammea	=	*Tyto* or *Flammea alba* (Scop.), 1769.
Asio accipitrinus	=	*Asio flammeus* (Pontopp.), 1763.
Nyctala	=	*Cryptoglaux* Richmond, 1901.
Astur palumbarius	=	*Astur gentilis* (Linn.), 1758.
Anas boschas	=	*Anas platyrhynchos* Linn., 1758.
Grus	=	*Megalornis* Gray, 1841.
Totanus fuscus	=	*Totanus maculatus* (Tunst.).
Œstrelata	=	*Pterodroma* Bonaparte.

APPENDIX III.

Giving the reasons for the change of old names or for the non-adoption of changes which have been advocated by recent authors, together with the method of fixation of the types of the various genera used in the List. (See Introduction, p. x.)

Genus **CORVUS.** Type by Linnean tautonymy and by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 38) : *C. corax* Linn.

Genus **PICA.** Type by tautonymy : *P. pica* (Linn.).

Genus **GARRULUS.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 37) : *G. glandarius* (Linn.).

Genus **NUCIFRAGA.** Type by monotypy : [*Nucifraga*] *nucifraga* Brisson = *N. caryocatactes* (Linn.).

Genus **PYRRHOCORAX.** Type by monotypy, "Choucas des Alpes" of Buffon = *P. graculus* Linn.

Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax. There has been some doubt about the correct names for the Cornish and Alpine Choughs. In the 10th edition of Linnæus, *Upupa pyrrhocorax* is described, and although references covering both the Cornish and Alpine Choughs are given, the description "rostro pedibusque rubris" can only refer to the Cornish bird. In 1766, in the 12th edition, Linnæus seems to have altogether overlooked the Cornish Chough, as the descriptions of *Corvus pyrrhocorax* and *C. graculus* both seem to refer to the Alpine Chough, and as the first of these names is preoccupied by his description of the Cornish Chough in the 1758 edition, we must accept *Corvus graculus* for the Alpine Chough and *C. pyrrhocorax* for the Cornish Chough as the correct names.

Genus **STURNUS**. Type by Linnean tautonymy and by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 41): *S. vulgaris* Linn.

Genus **PASTOR**. Type by monotypy: *P. roseus* (Linn.).

Genus **ORIOLUS**. Type by tautonymy: *O. oriolus* (Linn.).

Oriolus oriolus. Linnæus named the Golden Oriole *Coracias oriolus* in his 10th edition. Subsequently in the 12th edition, adopting *Oriolus* as a genus, he added *galbula* as a specific name, as he almost invariably avoided using the same name in the generic and specific sense.

Genus **CHLORIS**. Type by tautonymy: *C. chloris* (Linn.).

Genus **COCCOTHRAUSTES**. Type by tautonymy: *C. coccothraustes* (Linn.).

Genus **CARDUELIS**. Type by tautonymy: *C. carduelis* (Linn.).

Genus **SPINUS**. Type by tautonymy: *S. spinus* (Linn.). This generic name, published in 1816, antedates *Chrysomitris* Boie, 1828, by twelve years.

Genus **SERINUS**. Type by tautonymy: *S. serinus* (Linn.).

Serinus serinus. The Linnean name for the Serin antedates Koch's name *Serinus hortulanus* by fifty-eight years.

Genus **PASSER**. Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 46): *P. domesticus*.

Genus **MONTIFRINGILLA**. Type by monotypy: *M. nivalis* (Linn.).

Genus **FRINGILLA**. Type by Linnean tautonymy and by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 46): *F. cœlebs* Linn.

Genus **ACANTHIS.** Type by subsequent designation of Stejneger (Auk, i. 1884, p. 145) : *A. linaria.* This name dates from 1797 and is far older than *Linota* Bp., 1838.

Acanthis linaria cabaret. Müller's name, *Fringilla cabaret*, 1776, antedates *Linaria rufescens* Vieillot, 1816.

Genus **PYRRHULA.** Type by tautonymy : *P. pyrrhula* (Linn.).

Pyrrhula pyrrhula pileata. In the 1st edition of the List only one Bullfinch was recognised. The resident Bullfinch of the British Islands is easily distinguished from that of Sweden (*P. p. pyrrhula*) by its smaller size and less brilliant coloration. From the Bullfinch of central and western Europe (*P. p. europæa*) the British form is less clearly separable, but the female of the British form has a darker brown back and a darker and browner under surface (*cf.* Hartert, Brit. Birds, ii. 1908, p. 130).

Genus **CARPODACUS.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds. 1855, p. 81) : *C. erythrinus* (Pall.).

Genus **PINICOLA.** Type by monotypy : *P. enucleator* (Linn.)

Genus **LOXIA.** Type by Linnean tautonymy and by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 49) : *L. curvirostra* Linn.

Genus **EMBERIZA.** Type by Linnean tautonymy and by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 47) : *E. citrinella* Linn.

Emberiza calandra. Linnæus named the Corn-Bunting in 1758. In the 12th edition (1766) of his Syst. Nat. he changed the name to *E. miliaria.* Under the rules the first name must stand.

Genus **CALCARIUS.** Type by monotypy: *C. lapponicus* (Linn.).

Genus **PLECTROPHENAX.** Type by original designation of Stejneger; *P. nivalis* (Linn.). The generic name previously used, *Plectrophanes* Meyer, 1815, was shown by Stejneger (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. v. 1883, p. 33) to be synonymous with *Calcarius*, as it has the same type; it was therefore necessary to propose a new generic name for the Snow-Bunting.

Genus **ALAUDA.** Type by subsequent designation of Swainson (Zool. Journ. iii. 1827, p. 343): *A. arvensis* Linn.

Genus **LULLULA.** Type by subsequent designation of Sharpe (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1874, p. 635): *L. arborea* (Linn.).

Genus **GALERIDA.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 47): *G. cristata* (Linn.). The spelling of *Galerida* has been corrected by Sharpe and others to *Galerita,* but if this emendation is adopted the name must be dropped, as *Galerita* is preoccupied for a well-known genus of beetles.

Genus **CALANDRELLA.** Type by monotypy: *C. brachydactyla* (Leisl.).

Genus **MELANOCORYPHA.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 48): *M. tartarica* (Pall.) = *M. yeltoniensis* (Forst.).

Genus **OTOCORYS.** Type by monotypy: *Phileremos cornutus* Bp. = *O. alpestris* (Linn.). Wrongly spelled *Otocoris* in the original description. Hartert and some authors use *Eremophila* Boie (Isis, 1828, p. 322), but this is preoccupied by *Eremophilus* Humboldt, 1805.

Genus **MOTACILLA.** Type by Linnean tautonymy and by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 24): *M. alba* Linn.

Motacilla boarula. Pallas' name *M. melanope* used in the 1st edition of the List is of subsequent date (1776) to Scopoli's, and refers to a slightly different eastern race mentioned in the account of the distribution of the species.

Motacilla flava thunbergi. Gmelin's name, *M. viridis,* used in the 1st edition of the List, is founded on Brown's plate (Ill. Zool. 1773, pl. 33. fig. 2), which is not recognisable as a Wagtail. The next oldest name is that of Billberg here used.

Motacilla feldeggi. For this species Hartert and some other authors use *Motacilla melanocephala* Lichtenstein, 1823. But this name is invalidated by Gmelin's *Motacilla melanocephala*, 1789, which now stands as *Sylvia melanocephala*, the Sardinian Warbler.

Genus **ANTHUS.** Type by subsequent designation (Gray, List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 25): *Anthus aquaticus* Bechst. = *A. spinoletta* (Linn.).

Anthus spinoletta rubescens. Tunstall's name given in 1771, founded on Pennant's Red Lark ('British Zoology,' 2nd ed. 1768–70, vol. ii. p. 239), antedates Latham's *pennsylvanicus* of 1787, and Gmelin's *ludovicianus*, 1788. All were originally founded on Edwards' "Lark from Pensilvania" ('Gleanings,' ii. 1760, p. 185), which he states was found "near London."

Anthus petrosus. Latham's name *Alauda obscura*, dating from 1790, is invalidated by Gmelin's *Alauda obscura* (Syst. Nat. i. p. 801), dating from 1789. The earliest valid name for the Rock-Pipit is therefore Montagu's *Alauda petrosa.*

Genus **CERTHIA.** Type by Linnean tautonymy and by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 18): *C. familiaris.*

Genus **TICHODROMA.** Type by monotypy: *T. muraria* (Linn.).

Genus **SITTA**. Type by monotypy: *S. europæa* Linn.

Sitta cæsia. Hartert (Brit. Birds, i. 1907, p. 128) has separated the British Nuthatch from that of Germany, calling the former *Sitta europæa britannica*, the latter *S. e. cæsia.* The Committee are unable to distinguish these two races.

Genus **REGULUS**. Type by tautonymy: *R. regulus* (Linn.). This genus may be accepted as of Cuvier, though its introduction by that author is perhaps hardly in accordance with the rules as laid down in the international code. See *Erithacus*, p. 366.

Regulus regulus. This name is changed under the rule admitting tautonymic names. The British Goldcrest is considered a distinct subspecies by Hartert (Bull. B. O. C. xvi. 1905, p. 11), but the Committee are unable to uphold this.

Genus **PANURUS**. Type by monotypy: *P. biarmicus* (Linn.).

Genus **PARUS**. Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 23): *P. major* Linn.

Genus **ÆGITHALUS**. Type by monotypy: *Æ. caudatus* (Linn.). Spelled in the original description *Ægithalos.* This genus dates from 1804, twelve years before Koch introduced his *Acredula* used in the 1st edition of the List.

Genus **LANIUS**. Type by subsequent designation of Swainson (Zool. Journ. i. 1824, p. 294): *L. excubitor* Linn.

Lanius senator. The oldest name for this species is undoubtedly that here used, dating from 1758. Unfortunately Linnæus gave "in Indiis" as the habitat. On referring to Albin (Birds, ii. 1738, p. 15), on which Linnæus founded the name, we find that the only locality given is the River Rhine, whence Willughby described it. On this account Hartert, who has revived the name, has fixed the type locality as Rhineland.

Genus **AMPELIS**. In the A. O. U. Check-List *Bombycilla* is used for the Waxwings, owing to what appears to the Committee to be a wrong determination of the type of the Linnean genus.

The original genus *Ampelis* contains "*garrulus*" and a number of South American birds now considered to belong to quite distinct families. Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 34) undoubtedly designated *Ampelis cotinga* as the type, though in the following year, in the next edition (p. 46), he altered this to *Ampelis garrulus*.

An examination of the descriptions and synonyms of the species included in Linnæus' original genus shows that there is only one "*Ampelis*" referred to, and this is the *Ampelis* of the 'Fauna Suecica,' which appears in the Syst. Nat. as *Ampelis garrulus*. We may therefore conclude that Linnæus undoubtedly intended the Waxwing to be the type of his genus, which may be considered fixed by Linnean tautonymy.

Genus **SYLVIA**. This genus, proposed by Scopoli (Ann. i. Hist. Nat. 1769, p. 154), has no type designated by the author.

Of later writers, Swainson in 1836 designated *Sylvia hippolais* (the Icterine Warbler), Gray in 1840 *Sylvia melanocephala* (the Sardinian Warbler), and Seebohm in 1881 *Sylvia cinerea* (the Whitethroat) as the types.

As these three species are not to be found among those included by Scopoli in his original list of species, it is obvious that another type must be found.

Motacilla sylvia Linnæus, 1766 (=*Sylvia communis* Lath.), which might be regarded as the type by tautonymy, cannot be taken into consideration; it is not included in Scopoli's original list of the members of the genus, and the identification of *Motacilla sylvia* with *Sylvia communis* is very doubtful.

The Committee suggest that *Sylvia curruca* (Linn.) should henceforth be regarded as the type of this genus.

Sylvia communis. As *Motacilla sylvia* Linnæus, 1758, is very doubtfully applicable to the Whitethroat, another name must be found. *Motacilla rufa* Bodd., 1783, founded on Daubenton's plate 581, is quite unrecognisable, though the name has been used. *Sylvia communis* Latham, 1787, has been ignored because it was subsequently cancelled by its author, but it has recently been revived by Hartert, and seems applicable in every way. *Sylvia cinerea* Bechst., 1802, used in the previous edition of this List and in the Catalogue of Birds, is of much later date.

Sylvia simplex. The oldest certain name for the Garden-Warbler appears to be *Sylvia simplex* Latham, 1787. *Sylvia hortensis* Bechstein, 1802, used in the Catalogue, in the 1st edition of this List, and by Saunders, is preoccupied by *Motacilla hortensis* Gmel., 1788, which, as suggested by Seebohm (Cat. Bds. B. M. v. p. 10, footnote) and as stated by Hartert (Vög. pal. Faun. i. p. 580) is the Orphean Warbler. The last-named author uses *Motacilla borin* Boddaert, 1783, for the Garden-Warbler, but this name is founded on Daubenton's pl. 579, and the Committee, after a careful examination of this plate, have failed to identify it with the Garden-Warbler. They therefore consider that Latham's name dating from 1787, is the earliest certainly available.

Sylvia orphea. The earliest name for the Orphean Warbler is undoubtedly *Motacilla hortensis* Gmel., 1789. Until quite recently this name has almost invariably been associated with the Garden-Warbler, and to transfer it to the Orphean Warbler would inevitably cause endless confusion. The Committee therefore propose to continue the use of Temminck's well-known name for this species and to consider it as a "nomen conservandum."

Sylvia subalpina. If the names in Vroeg's Catalogue, dating from 1764, were recognised, the name of this bird would become *Sylvia cantillans*.

The Committee cannot recognise the names proposed in an anonymous sale catalogue, the author of which can only be traced on indirect evidence.

Genus **MELIZOPHILUS.** Type by monotypy: *M. dartfordiensis* (Lath.).

Melizophilus undatus dartfordiensis. The oldest name for the Dartford Warbler is Boddaert's *Motacilla undata*, 1783. The British form is slightly smaller and darker and is separable as a subspecies, and must bear Latham's name *Sylvia dartfordiensis*, 1787. The name used in the British Museum Catalogue, *Motacilla provincialis* Gmel., 1788, is of more recent date than either.

Genus **AGROBATES** *. Type by monotypy: *A. galactodes* (Temm.).

In the former edition of the List *Aëdon* Boie (Isis, 1826, p. 972) was used for the Rufous Warbler. This name is unfortunately preoccupied by *Aëdon* Forster (Synop. Cat. Brit. Bds. 1817, p. 53), and the next available name is *Agrobates* Swainson, 1836.

Genus **LOCUSTELLA.** Type by tautonymy: *L. locustella* (Lath.), 1790 = *L. nævia* (Bodd.), 1783.

Genus **CETTIA.** Type by monotypy: *C. cetti* (Marm.).

Cettia cetti. Though both this name and that of Temminck (*Sylvia sericea*, Man. d'Orn. i. p. 197) were published in the same year, the first name is slightly prior in date.

Genus **ACROCEPHALUS.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 21): *A. arundinaceus* (Linn.).

Acrocephalus arundinaceus. Both Seebohm and Saunders have used Meyer's name *Sylvia turdoides*, 1815, for the Great Reed-Warbler, because, according to the first named, Linnæus in placing the species under the genus *Turdus* made the definition quite misleading. *Turdus*

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* The spelling of the name of the Rufous Warbler in the original description is "*galactotes*," not "*galactodes*." This is doubtless a misprint in Temminck's description. By an oversight, this original spelling was overlooked in the reference to the original description on p. 71 of this volume.

arundinaceus of Linnæus was, however, founded on Klein's *Turdus musicus palustris*, which undoubtedly refers to the Great Reed-Warbler, and there can be no objection to the name, which is the oldest and has always been more or less in use.

Acrocephalus schœnobænus. Though Linnæus' description of the Sedge-Warbler is far from good, there can be no doubt as to the bird which he intended to describe, and we may therefore accept his name, which of course antedates by many years that of Bechstein, *Sylvia phragmitis*, published in 1802 and used in the 1st edition of the List.

Genus **LUSCINIOLA.** Type by original designation of Gray: *L. melanopogon* (Temm.).

Genus **HYPOLAIS.** Type by monotypy: *H. icterina* (Vieill.).

Genus **PHYLLOSCOPUS.** Type by monotypy: *P. trochilus* (Linn.).

Phylloscopus collybita. Bechstein's name, used by both Seebohm and Saunders, and also in the 1st edition of the List, really dates from his Gem. naturg. Deutsch. iv. 1795, p. 682, and is not an original description, but is founded on Gmelin's *Motacilla rufa.* This is not a *Phylloscopus*, and the name cannot be used for the Chiffchaff. The earliest certain name is that used here, *Sylvia collybita* Vieillot, 1817.

Genus **TURDUS.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 27): *T. viscivorus* Linn.

Turdus musicus. As was first pointed out by Hartert (Bull. B. O. C. xxiii. 1909, p. 54), Linnæus' description of *T. musicus* in the 10th edition of the Syst. Nat. undoubtedly applies to the Redwing and not to the Song-Thrush. In the 12th edition, however, the name *Turdus musicus* applies to the Song-Thrush, and all subsequent authors from Linnæus' time until 1909 have used this name. As considerable confusion would arise by using the name *Turdus musicus* for the Redwing, the Committee consider that this is a case where the old established name should be adhered to, and they have placed it in the list of "nomina conservanda." Hartert uses Brehm's name *Turdus philomelos* for the Song-Thrush.

Turdus iliacus. Linnæus' *Turdus musicus* of the 10th edition is undoubtedly the oldest name for the Redwing, but as the transference of that name from the Song-Thrush to the Redwing would lead to great confusion it has been retained for the Song-Thrush. *T. iliacus* in the 10th edition of Linnæus' Syst. Nat. is of doubtful signification; in the 12th edition it clearly stands for the Redwing, and this is again adopted by the Committee as a "nomen conservandum."

Turdus aureus. The name *Turdus aureus* Holandre (1825) has two years' priority over *Turdus varius* Pallas (1827). Though dated 1811 on the title page, it is now known that Pallas' work, Zoogr. Rosso-As. was not published until 1827.

Genus **MONTICOLA.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 26). *M. saxatilis* (Linn.).

Genus **PHŒNICURUS.** Forster's generic name *Phœnicurus* (Synop. Cat. Brit. Bds. 1817, p. 16) antedates *Ruticilla* C. L. Brehm (Isis, 1828, p. 1280). The type by tautonymy is *P. phœnicurus* (Linn.).

Phœnicurus titys. The earliest name for the Black Redstart appears to be *Motacilla gibraltariensis* Gmelin (Syst. Nat. i. pt. 2, 1789, p. 987), founded on Edwards' Grey Redstart from Gibraltar. *Motacilla titys* of Linnæus' 10th and 12th editions is undoubtedly founded on a female Common Redstart. As, however, the name *titys* has been so long associated with this species, and it has been found necessary to alter the generic name usually associated with the Redstart, the Committee propose to retain "*titys*" as a "nomen conservandum."

Genus **ERITHACUS.** This generic name is first met with on the second table at the end of Cuvier's Leçons d'Anat.

Comp. 1800. It is founded on "Rouge-gorges," a group-name in the plural. There can be little doubt that Cuvier intended to use the name for the Robin, and in a previous work ('Tableau elementaire,' 1798) by the same author there is a reference to the "Rouge-gorge (*Motacilla rubecula*)."

It would perhaps be difficult to justify the use of the name under the strictest application of the international rules, but it has had such a long and widespread currency that the Committee have decided to retain it in preference to *Dandalus* of Boie (Isis, 1826, p. 972), which has been used by Hartert and others of late years. The type is by monotypy *E. rubecula*.

Genus **LUSCINIA.** *Luscinia* of Forster (Synop. Cat. Brit. Bds. 1817, p. 14) is undoubtedly the oldest generic name available for the Nightingale. The only species mentioned by Forster, and therefore the type, is the English or smaller Nightingale (*L. megarhyncha*).

The use of *Philomela* Link (Beschr. Nat. Samm. Rostok, 1806, p. 31) has been suggested, but a reference to the original description will show that this was introduced by Link merely as an alternative name to *Sylvia* of Bechstein, of which it is therefore a synonym.

Daulias Boie (Isis, 1831, p. 542), used in the former edition of the List, is of much later date.

Luscinia megarhyncha and **L. luscinia.** There has been considerable confusion about the names of the Western or English Nightingale and the Sprosser or Eastern Nightingale. As was first noticed by Sharpe (Hand-list, iv. 1903, p. 153), the Nightingale described by Linnæus under the name of *Motacilla luscinia*, is undoubtedly the Sprosser, the form commonly occurring in Scandinavia, and this name cannot be applied to the English Nightingale. The next available name appears to be Brehm's *Luscinia megarhyncha*, here used. For the Sprosser Linnæus' name, which antedates *E. philomela* (Bechstein, Naturg. Deutschl. iv. 1795, p. 536), is available.

Genus **CYANOSYLVIA**. The generic name *Cyanosylvia* was given to the Red-spotted Blue-throat by C. L. Brehm (Isis, 1828, p. 920). It therefore antedates *Cyanecula*, which was created by the same author on p. 1280 of the same volume of the 'Isis' for the same bird. The first name must therefore be used. The type is *C. suecica* Linn., by monotypy.

Cyanosylvia suecica. Hartert refers the Red-spotted Blue-throats which breed in the mountains of Norway, and have occurred in Britain, to a special race, *C. s. gaetkei*, which is distinguished from the typical one breeding in Lapland and farther east by its more pointed wing and larger size. The Committee are not satisfied that there is sufficient evidence of the existence of these two separate races, and prefer to leave all our British stragglers under the typical name.

Cyanosylvia suecica cyanecula. *Sylvia cyanecula* Wolf, 1810, has twelve years' priority over *Sylvia wolfi* Brehm, Beiträge z. Vögelk. ii. 1822, p. 173.

Genus **SAXICOLA.** Bechstein's genus *Saxicola* (Orn. Taschenb. 1802, p. 216) contains three species only: *œnanthe* (Wheatear), *rubetra* (Whinchat), and *rubicola* (Stonechat). No type was originally designated, but Swainson (Zool. Journ. iii. 1827, p. 172) subsequently fixed as the type *Motacilla rubicola*. Gray in 1841 and Seebohm (Cat. Bds. B. M. v. 1881, p. 362) made "*œnanthe*" the type; there can be no doubt, however, that Swainson's designation must stand, and another name be found for the Wheatears.

Pratincola Koch (Syst. baier. Zool. i. 1816, p. 190), commonly used for the Whinchat and Stonechat, is not available, as it was previously used by Schrank for the Pratincoles (Fauna Boica, 1798, p. 190).

Saxicola rubicola. Hartert (Journ. Ornith. 1910, p. 173) has separated the British race of the Stonechat under the name of *Pratincola torquata hibernans,* but the Committee are unable to recognise the distinctness of the English from the continental race. In addition, Hartert considers the European and English races subspecies of an allied South African bird, *Pratincola torquata* (Linn.), as this latter is described some four pages previously to *Motacilla rubicola* in the Syst. Nat.

Genus **ŒNANTHE.** As Bechstein's name *Saxicola* must be used for the Stonechats (see above under *Saxicola*), the earliest generic name available for the Wheatears is *Œnanthe* Vieillot (Analyse, 1816, p. 43), the type by tautonymy being *Œnanthe œnanthe* (Linn.).

Œnanthe occidentalis and **Œ. stapazina.** Some writers, including Hartert, believe that the Black-throated and the Black-eared Wheatears (*Saxicola stapazina* and *S. aurita* of former authors) are dimorphisms of the same species. At the same time, both Hartert and other recent authors believe that two geographical races, an eastern and a western, can be distinguished. The Committee, after careful consideration, have come to the decision that the Black-throated and Black-eared birds are distinct and separate species.

For the western race Hartert uses the name *Motacilla hispanica* of Linnæus' 10th edition. This name is based wholly on Edwards (Nat. Hist. B. p. 31, pl. 31), where the two forms, the Black-eared and Black-throated, are figured as male and female of the same species. If, therefore, we regard these two as distinct, we cannot use Linnæus' name "*Motacilla hispanica*" for either. Linnæus, in his 12th edition, gives *Motacilla stapazina*, and this, both from the description and from the first reference, undoubtedly refers to the Black-eared bird from Spain.

The oldest undoubted name for the western form of the Black-throated Wheatear appears to be *Saxicola occidentalis* Salvadori (1886).

For the eastern form of the Black-throated bird *Saxicola xanthomelæna* Hemprich & Ehrenberg (Symb. Phys., Aves, 1833) is the earliest name, and for the eastern form of Black-eared Wheatear *Saxicola amphileuca* Hempr. & Ehrenb. appears to be the oldest name.

The synonymy of the western forms is given at length by Salvadori (Ibis, 1904, p. 75).

Thus we have

Œnanthe stapazina (Linn.). Western Black-eared Wheatear.
,, *amphileuca* (Hempr. & Ehrenb.). Eastern Black-eared Wheatear.
,, *occidentalis* (Salvadori). Western Black-throated Wheatear.
,, *xanthomelæna* (Hempr. & Ehrenb.). Eastern Black-throated Wheatear.

Œnanthe leucomela. Pied Wheatear. Hartert calls this bird *Œnanthe pleschanka* (Lepechin, Nov. Comm. Petr. xiv. 1770, p. 503). An examination of Lepechin's paper shows that his names are not consistently binomial, and the Committee consider that it is better to adopt Pallas' name, which was published in the same journal and the same year, on page 584.

Genus **ACCENTOR.** The genus *Accentor* was first proposed by Bechstein (Getreue Abbild. vol. ii. 1797, p. 47, with pl.) for the Dipper in the same year in which *Cinclus* was proposed by Borkhausen for the same bird. It is uncertain whether Borkhausen or Bechstein's name was published first. Subsequently, in 1802 Bechstein, in his Orn. Taschenb. i. p. 191, used the same generic term *Accentor*, for the Alpine Accentor.

The next available name for the Accentors is *Prunella* Vieillot (Analyse, 1816, p. 43), and this is used by Hartert and other writers, and has undoubted priority under the international rules. As, however, the transfer of the well-known name *Accentor* to the Dippers would be a cause of confusion, the Committee have retained *Accentor* for the Hedge-Sparrows as a "nomen conservandum."

Accentor modularis. Hartert (Brit. Birds, iii. 1910, p. 313) separates the British breeding race of the Hedge-Sparrow as distinct under the name of *Prunella modularis occidentalis.* The Committee, after careful examination, have been unable to recognise the differences between the British and continental races.

Genus **CINCLUS.** Type by monotypy: *C. cinclus* (Linn.).

Cinclus cinclus. The earliest name for this, the Swedish race of the Dipper, is that of Linnæus. In the 1st edition of the List it was entered as *C. melanogaster* Brehm to avoid using the same generic and specific names. *Cinclus aquaticus* Bechst., the name used for the British Dipper in the 1st edition of the List, should be applied to the Dipper of central Europe, which is now considered to be a distinct subspecies.

Genus **TROGLODYTES.** Type by subsequent designation of Baird (Pacific R. R. Reports, ix. 1858, p. 367): *T. aëdon* Vieill. Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 19) designated *T. europæus* = *T. troglodytes*, a species not mentioned by Vieillot in his original description of the genus.

Genus **MUSCICAPA.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 32): *M. grisola.*

Muscicapa grisola and **M. atricapilla.** If Vroeg's Catalogue, published in 1764, were recognised, the Spotted and Pied Flycatchers would be known as *M. striata* and *M. hypoleuca* respectively. See *Sylvia subalpina*, p. 363.

Genus **HIRUNDO.** The type of this Linnean genus has always been a somewhat difficult question to decide. The genus contains eight species, of which the first-named is "*rustica*," the Swallow, and this was made the type of the genus by Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 8), and adopted as such by Sharpe in the Cat. Birds B. M. (vol. x. 1885, p. 123) and by the A. O. U. Check-List.

Stejneger (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. v. 1883, p. 31) first drew attention to the fact that Forster (Synop. Cat. Brit. Bds. 1817, p. 55) used *urbica* (House-Martin) in conjunction with *Hirundo*, and *rustica* (Swallow) with *Chelidon*, a genus there first named, and he considered this to constitute a designation of the type by Forster. He has been followed in this course by Hartert in the Vög. pal. Fauna, i. pp. 799, 800, and in the recently published Hand-list.

After careful consideration of the matter, the Committee are of opinion that Forster's use of *Hirundo* in conjunction with *urbica* hardly constitutes designation as understood under the code of International Rules, and that *Hirundo rustica* is the correct type of the Linnean genus by subsequent designation of Gray, 1840.

Genus **DELICHON.** *Chelidon* Boie (Isis, 1822, p. 550) is antedated by *Chelidon* Forster (Synop. Cat. Bt. Bds. 1817, p. 17), which is a synonym of *Hirundo* Linnæus, type *Hirundo rustica*.

The next available name for the Martin is *Delichon* Moore, 1854, the type of which, by monotypy, is *D. nepalensis* Moore.

Genus **RIPARIA.** Forster's genus *Riparia* (Synop. Cat. Bt. Bds. 1817, p. 17) antedates *Cotile* Boie (Isis, 1822, p. 550). The type by monotypy and tautonymy is *R. riparia* (Linn.).

Genus **DRYOBATES.** Type by monotypy: *D. pubescens* (Linn.).

In the 1st edition of the List and in the Cat. Birds B. M. the generic name *Dendrocopus* is used. This was first introduced by Koch (Syst. baier. Zool. i. July 1816, p. 72) for the Spotted Woodpeckers. The same name, however, had previously been used by Vieillot (Analyse, April 1816, p. 46). The type of Vieillot's *Dendrocopus* is either "le Picucule" or "le Talapiot" of Daubenton, now known respectively as *Dendrocolaptes* *certhia* (Bodd.) and *Dendroplex picus* (Gmel.), both of which belong to the family Dendrocolaptidæ. *Dendrocopus* cannot therefore be used for the Spotted Woodpeckers.

Dryobates minor. Hartert (Brit. Birds, i. 1907, p. 221) separated the British resident race as a distinct subspecies under the name *D. minor comminutus*, owing to its slightly smaller size, but the Committee have been unable to recognise it.

Genus **PICUS**. Type by subsequent designation: *P. viridis* (Linn.).

The type of this Linnean genus has been fixed on various species out of the thirteen originally contained in it. Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1840, p. 54) selected *major*, Hargitt (Cat. Bds. B. M. xviii. 1890, p. 518) *martius*; but Swainson (Zool. Illustr. 1st ser. i. 1820, pl. 14), who appears to have been the first author to designate the type, made it *viridis*, and this the Committee believe should be accepted.

Picus viridis. Hartert (Brit. Birds, v. 1911, p. 125) considers the British race of the Green Woodpecker to be separable from that of Scandinavia and central Europe, and distinguishes it as *P. viridis pluvius.* This the Committee find themselves unable to confirm.

Genus **IYNX**. Type by monotypy: *I. torquilla* Linn.

Genus **CUCULUS**. Type by Linnean tautonymy: *C. canorus* Linn.

Genus **CLAMATOR**. This generic name was proposed in 1829, and antedates *Coccystes* Gloger, 1834, by five years. Its type by monotypy is *C. glandarius*. The necessity for this change was first pointed out by Stejneger (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. xv. 1902, p. 37).

Genus **COCCYZUS.** Type by monotypy: "Coucou de la Caroline" of Brisson = *C. americanus* (Linn.).

Genus **MICROPUS.** Three generic names have been used at various times for the Swifts. *Apus* Scopoli (Introd. Hist. Nat. 1777, p. 483) is preoccupied by *Apos*, introduced by the same author on p. 404 for a genus of Crustaceans. As these names are identical except for the interchange of "o" and "u," the earlier one only is valid. The second is *Micropus* Meyer & Wolf (Taschenb. Deutsch. Vög. i. 1810, p. 280). This has been rejected by Sharpe (Hand-List, ii. 1900, p. 95), as the same name was applied to a genus of plants by Linnæus, but under the present rules this no longer renders a name invalid for zoology, and *Micropus* should therefore be used. The third name, *Cypselus* Illiger, 1811, was used in the 1st edition of the List and by most of the earlier authors. The type of *Apus* is *Apus apus* by monotypy, the type of *Micropus* is *M. murarius* Scop. = *Hirundo apus* Linn. by original designation. The type of *Cypselus* is *C. apus* Linn., by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 8).

Genus **CHÆTURA.** Type by subsequent designation of Baird (Pacific R. R. Reports, ix. 1858, p. 144): *C. pelagica* (Linn.). This genus, proposed by Stephens in February or March 1826, antedates *Acanthyllis* of Boie (Isis, Oct. 1826, p. 971), used in the former edition of the List and by Saunders.

Genus **CAPRIMULGUS.** Type by Linnean tautonymy, and by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1840, p. 7): *C. europæus,* Linn.

Caprimulgus ruficollis. Hartert (Hand-list of British Birds, 1912, p. 97, footnote) states that the example killed near Newcastle in October 1852, the only one known to have been obtained in the British Islands, is referable to the desert form of this species, *C. r.*

desertorum, inhabiting Algeria and Tunisia, but in the Vög. pal. Fauna, vol. ii. 1912, p. 851, the specimen in question is referred to the typical form by the same author.

Genus **MEROPS.** Type by Linnean tautonymy, and by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1840, p. 11): *M. apiaster* Linn.

Genus **UPUPA.** Type by Linnean tautonymy, and by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1840, p. 11): *U. epops* Linn.

Genus **ALCEDO.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 11): *A. ispida* Linn.

Genus **CORACIAS**. Type by subsequent designation of Gray (Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds. 1855, p. 12): *Coracias garrulus* Linn.

Genus **FLAMMEA.** Type by monotypy and tautonymy: *F. vulgaris* Fournel = *F. flammea* (Linn.).

The Barn-Owl has until recently been generally placed in the genus *Strix*. The reasons why this generic name cannot be so used will be found in the note on *Strix* (p. 376).

The other names proposed for the Barn-Owl are:—

Aluco Fleming, Philos. Zool. ii. 1822, p. 236.
Tyto Billberg, Synops. Faun. Scand. i. pt. 2, 1828, tab. A.
Flammea Fournel, Faune de la Moselle, i. 1836, p. 101.
Hybris Nitzsch, Pterylog. 1840, pp. 27, 100.

Of these, *Aluco* is preoccupied by *Aluco* Link, 1807, for a genus of Mollusca, and *Tyto* by *Tyta* of the same author eight years earlier. We have therefore to fall back on *Flammea* here adopted (see Mathews, Nov. Zool. xvii. 1910, p. 500, and Austr. Av. Rec. i. 1912, p. 104).

Flammea flammea. The name "*flammea*" first appears in the 12th edition of Linnæus, and the description given by him certainly refers to the Barn-Owl and not to the Tawny Owl or Short-eared Owl, although the first reference—to no. 73 of the 'Fauna Suecica'—appears to refer to another bird, perhaps one of the two last-named.

Linnæus' name *Strix flammea* is, however, invalidated by the use of the same name by Pontoppidan (Danske Atlas, i. 1763, p. 617) for the Short-eared Owl.

The next oldest name for the Barn-Owl is *Strix alba* Scopoli (Ann. i. Hist.-Nat. 1769, p. 21), and this has been adopted by recent authors who adhere to strict priority.

The Committee have decided that this is a case where the old and well-known name of "*flammea*" may well be conserved for the Barn-Owl and not transferred to the Short-eared Owl, as would be the case if the international rules of priority were followed out.

Genus **ASIO.** Type by tautonymy: *A. asio* Briss. = *A. otus* (Linn.).

Asio accipitrinus. The oldest name for the Short-eared Owl is *Strix flammea* Pontoppidan (Danske, Atlas, i. 1763, p. 617). As, however, the Committee have decided to use the name "*flammea*" for the Barn-Owl, as already explained, it has been necessary to conserve Pallas' name "*accipitrinus*," dating from 1771, for this species. This name antedates *Strix brachyotos* Forster, 1772, used in the 1st edition of the List.

Genus **STRIX.** The type of the genus *Strix* has by most English authors been considered to be *S. flammea* of the 12th edition of Linnæus.

This species, however, is not found in the 10th edition, so that it is necessary to find a type among the species which are included in that edition.

An examination of Linnæus' descriptions and synonomy shows that the *Strix* of the older authors is *Strix* *stridula* = *S. aluco* of Linnæus, viz. the Tawny Owl, so that on the principle of Linnean tautonomy this will be the type.

It is also the type by subsequent designation of Newton in the 4th edition of Yarrell's British Birds (vol. i. 1871–4, p. 150). The whole matter has been thoroughly discussed by Newton (Ibis, 1876, p. 94) and Allen (Auk, xxv. 1908, p. 288), and the latter author has shown that if our nomenclature commences with the 10th edition of Linnæus there is no alternative but to accept the Tawny Owl as the type of the genus *Strix*.

Genus **NYCTEA**. Type by tautonymy: *N. nyctea* (Linn.).

Nyctea nyctea. The Snowy Owl was first described in the 1758 edition of Linnæus under the name *Strix nyctea*. In the 12th edition it occurs twice under the names *S. scandiaca* and *S. nyctea*. The former was used in the 1st edition of the List.

Genus **SURNIA**. Type by subsequent designation of Froriep (Froriep's ed. of Duméril, 1806, p. 35): *Strix hudsonia* = *Surnia ulula caparoch* (Müller).

Surnia ulula and **S. u. caparoch**. The earliest name for the American Hawk-Owl is *Strix caparoch* of P. L. S. Müller, 1776. Linnæus' name *Strix funerea*, used in the 1st edition of the List and by Saunders, has been shown by Lönnberg (Ibis, 1913, p. 398) to be really referable to Tengmalm's Owl.

Genus **NYCTALA**. This genus, though long recognised and acknowledged, was founded by Brehm in 1828 on three undescribed species and is therefore a "nomen nudum." An alternative *Ægolius* Kaup (Natürl. Syst. 1829, p. 34) is used by Hartert, but is rejected by the A. O. U. Check-List as antedated by *Ægolia* Billberg (Enum. Ins. 1820, p. 83). In the A. O. U. Check-List, *Cryptoglaux* Richmond (Auk, xviii. 1901, p. 193) is used.

As there can be no doubt that Brehm's three species, *N. planiceps*, *N. pinetorum*, and *N. abietum*, are all synonyms of *Strix tengmalmi*, the Committee have decided to retain *Nyctala* as a "nomen conservandum."

Nyctala funerea. As mentioned above, Lönnberg (Ibis, 1913, p. 398) has convincingly shown that Linnæus' name *Strix funerea*, 1758, refers to Tengmalm's Owl and antedates *Strix tengmalmi* Gmelin, 1788.

Genus **OTUS.** Type by monotypy: *O. bakkamœna* Pennant. This generic name, proposed in 1769, antedates *Scops* Savigny (Syst. Ois. de l'Egypte, 1810, p. 47), used in the former edition of the List.

Otus scops. The name of the Scops Owl is changed, as the authors of the 1st edition of the List avoided the use of the same generic and specific name.

Genus **BUBO.** Type by tautonymy: *B. bubo* (Linn.).

Bubo bubo. For the reasons of the change of this name see *Otus scops.*

Genus **CARINE.** Type by monotypy: *C. noctua. Athene* Boie, Isis, 1822, p. 549, an older name used in the former edition of the List is rejected, as it is preoccupied by *Athena* Hübner used for a genus of moths.

Genus **GYPS.** Type by original designation: *G. fulvus* (Gmel.).

Genus **NEOPHRON.** Type by monotypy: *N. percnopterus* (Linn.).

Neophron percnopterus. The specific name of the Egyptian Vulture was spelt *perenopterus*, not *percnopterus*, by Linnæus. This is obviously a misprint, as he quotes from Aldrovandus and Ray, both of whom spelled the word *percnopterus.*

Genus **CIRCUS**. Type by subsequent designation of Lesson (Man. d'Orn. i. 1828, p. 105): *C. æruginosus* (Linn.).

Circus pygargus. Linnæus' description of this species is founded on Albin's Ringtail (Birds, ii. 1738, pl. v.), which represents Montagu's Harrier (*cf.* Rothschild, Bull. B. O. C. xxxiii. 1913, p. 75); *C. pygargus* has many years' priority to *Circus cineraceus* Montagu (Orn. Dict. i. Falcon, sp. 2, 1802), the name used in the first edition of the List.

Genus **BUTEO**. Type by tautonymy: *B. buteo* (Linn.).

Archibuteo Brehm (Isis, 1828, p. 1269) is a genus without a definite type and is an exactly similar case to that of *Nyctala*. As, however, the distinctions between the genera *Buteo* and *Archibuteo* rest only on the amount of the tarsal feathering, and as several Asiatic species vary in this point, the Committee have decided to reject *Archibuteo* as a separate genus.

Buteo buteo. In Linnæus' description the locality is given as Europe. The first reference is to Gesner, who observed the Buzzard in Savoy, which may therefore be taken as the typical locality. In the first edition of the List the name *B. vulgaris* was used to avoid using the same generic and specific name.

Genus **AQUILA**. Type by tautonymy: *A. aquila* Briss. = *A. chrysaëtus* (Linn.).

Aquila fusca. The name used until recently for the Great Spotted Eagle was *Falco maculatus* Gmel., 1788. Unfortunately this is antedated by *Falco maculatus* Tunstall, 1771, which = *Pernis apivorus*. We are therefore obliged to use the next available name, *Aquila fusca* Brehm, 1823. *Aquila clanga* Pallas, 1827, also refers to the Greater Spotted Eagle, but is of later date, while *Falco nævius* Gmel., 1788, also at one time used for this species, has been shown by Blanford (Ibis, 1894, p. 287) to apply more fitly to the Common Buzzard.

Genus **HALIAËTUS**. Type by monotypy: *H. albicilla* (Linn.). Wrongly spelled *Haliæetus* in the original description.

Genus **ASTUR.** Type by subsequent designation of Vigors (Zool. Journ. i. 1824, p. 326): *A. palumbarius* (Linn.).

Astur palumbarius. Linnæus described the Goshawk twice under the names *Falco gentilis* and *F. palumbarius* on pp. 89 and 91 of the 10th edition. As the first name has been entirely passed over and ignored until quite recently, the Committee have forborne to make a change, and keep the older-known name as a "nomen conservandum."

Genus **ACCIPITER.** Type by tautonymy: *A. accipiter* Briss. = *A. nisus* (Linn.).

Genus **MILVUS.** Type by tautonymy: *M. milvus* (Linn.).

Milvus milvus. For the reason of the change of this name see *Buteo buteo*, p. 379.

Milvus migrans. Sharpe proposed to use Gmelin's *Accipiter korschun* (Nov. Comm. Petrop. xv. 1771, p. 444) for the Black Kite. But the description seems quite unintelligible and the figure appears to represent a Marsh-Harrier, so that the Committee propose to retain *Milvus migrans* (Bodd.), 1783 (*cf.* Ibis, 1874, p. 360, 1875, p. 503, 1879, p. 72, and Newton, Dict. Bds. p. 491).

Genus **PERNIS.** Type by monotypy: *P. apivorus* (Linn.).

Genus **HIEROFALCO.** Type by monotypy: *H. candicans.*

Hierofalco gyrfalco. This is the name used in the former edition of the List. Hartert and the A. O. U. Check-List use *Falco rusticolus*, described three pages previously in the 10th edition of Linnæus, but this description, which has no reference, is, in the opinion of the Committee, indeterminable and should be rejected.

Genus **FALCO.** Type by subsequent designation of the A. O. U. Check-List Committee (A. O. U. Check-List, 2nd ed. 1886, p. 193) : *F. subbuteo* Linn.

Falco æsalon. Hartert, in the Hand-list of British Birds, rejects this name as being a "nomen nudum" and uses in its place *Falco regulus* Pall., 1773. If Tunstall's work, however, be examined, it will be seen that he refers to "l'Emerillon" of Brisson, which is undoubtedly our Merlin, and this reference appears quite sufficient to fix Tunstall's name.

Falco naumanni. This is undoubtedly the oldest name and was used by Sharpe in 1874, but rejected in the 1st edition of the List and by Saunders. The work, an Almanack of Forestry, in which the description appeared is an obscure one, but there is a copy in the British Museum Library.

Genus **PANDION.** Type by monotypy: *P. haliaëtus* (Linn.).

Genus **PHALACROCORAX.** Type by tautonymy: *Phalacrocorax phalacrocorax* Briss. = *P. carbo* (Linn.).

Genus **SULA.** Type by tautonymy: [*Sula*] *sula* Briss. = *S. leucogastra* (Bodd.). In the A. O. U. Check-List (3rd ed. 1910, p. 60) *Sula piscator* (Linn.), the Red-faced and Red-legged Booby, is given as the equivalent of *Sula sula* Brisson. But a reference to Brisson's description will show that Brisson's *Sula sula* is the Brown Booby, the earliest binomial name for which is *Sula leucogastra* (Bodd.). *Pelecanus sula* Linn., 1766, cannot be identified with the Brown Booby or with [*Sula*] *sula* Brisson.

Genus **ANSER.** Type by tautonymy: *Anser anser* (Linn.).

Anser anser. For the change in this name see *Buteo buteo*, p. 379.

Anser fabalis. Latham's name has two years' priority over *Anas segetum* Gmelin, used in the 1st edition of the List and by Saunders.

Anser erythropus. Hartert (Hand-list of British Birds, p. 129) uses the name *Anser finmarchicus* Gunnerus, 1767, for the Lesser White-fronted Goose, as he states that *Anas erythropus*, Linn., 1758, is not determinable ; recently Lönnberg (Ibis, 1913, p. 400) has given very good reasons for fixing Linnæus' name on the Lesser White-fronted Goose, which breeds in northern Sweden, while the larger form, *Anser albifrons*, never does so. The Committee have accepted Lönnberg's determination.

Genus **CHEN** Type by monotypy : *C. hyperboreus* (Pall.).

Genus **BRANTA.** Type by subsequent designation of Bannister (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1870, p. 131) : *B. bernicla* (Linn.). As this designation is not very clear, it will perhaps be more correct to refer to A. O. U. Check-List N. Amer. Bds. 1886, p. 126.

Branta bernicla. The oldest specific name is that of Linnæus ; it was not used in the 1st edition of the List as it would have involved the use of the same generic and specific name.

Genus **CYGNUS.** Type by tautonymy : *Cygnus cygnus* (Linn.).

Genus **TADORNA.** Type by tautonymy : *Tadorna tadorna* (Linn.).

Tadorna tadorna. For the reason of the change of this name see *Branta bernicla.*

Tadorna casarca. This Duck was named in Vroeg's Catalogue ; if this work were recognised it would stand as *Casarca ferruginea.* The Committee, however, have resolved not to recognise these names as being by an anonymous author. Pallas' name *Anas rutila* is still later, dating from 1770.

Genus **ANAS**. Type by subsequent designation of Lesson (Man. d' Orn. ii. 1828, p. 417) : *A. boschas* Linn.

Anas boschas. It was first shown by Lönnberg (Journ. f. Ornith. 1906, p. 528) that Linnæus described the female Mallard under the name *A. platyrhynchos* on p. 125, and the male as *A. boschas* on p. 127 of his 10th edition. Although in his 12th edition Linnæus states that the *A. platyrhynchos* of the 10th edition is a synonym of *A. clypeata*, it must have been due to an error or lapse, as the description of the purple speculum bordered above and below with black and white can only refer to the Mallard and cannot possibly apply to the Shoveler. The correct name under the code is undoubtedly the first, but this is a case where the Committee consider the generally known name should be conserved, as it has been invariably used since 1758 until quite recently.

Anas strepera. The Gadwall is hardly worthy of generic separation from the Mallard and is therefore retained in the genus *Anas*.

Genus **QUERQUEDULA**. Type by tautonymy : *Q. querquedula* (Linn.). In the A. O. U. Check-List the reference to this genus is Oken, Isis, 1817, p. 1183, but Oken did not describe the genus in accordance with the rules laid down by the International Commission. The name is a "nomen nudum" without indication of any species belonging to it and cannot be accepted as of Oken.

Genus **MARECA**. Type by subsequent designation of Eyton (Monogr. Anat. 1838, p. 33) : *Mareca fistularis* = *M. penelope* (Linn.).

Genus **SPATULA**. Type by monotypy : *S. clypeata* (Linn.).

Genus **DAFILA.** Type by monotypy: *D. acuta* (Linn.).

Genus **NETTA.** Type by monotypy: *N. rufina* (Pall.).

Genus **NYROCA.** Type by tautonymy: *N. nyroca* (Güldenst.). If the White-eye and the Tufted Duck are considered to be congeneric, the oldest name is *Nyroca,* 1822, antedating *Fuligula* Stephens, 1824, by two years. In the A. O. U. Check-List *Marila* Oken is used, but the same objections obtain as in the case of *Querquedula.*

Nyroca nyroca. This name, published in 1770, has priority over those of Gmelin (*Anas ferruginea* and *A. africana*) published in 1779 and used in the 1st edition of the List and by Salvadori in the Catalogue of Birds B. M. respectively.

Genus **GLAUCION.** Type by monotypy: *G. clangula* (Linn.). *Clangula,* the name commonly used for the Golden-eye, dates from 1819, when it was published by Leach (Ross Voy. Discovery, App. p. xlviii). The type species on which this name was founded, was undoubtedly the Long-tailed Duck and not the Golden-eye.

In the A. O. U. Check-List, Oken (Isis, 1817, p. 1183) is quoted as the first notice of *Clangula* as a genus, but a glance at Oken's paper will convince anyone that it is impossible to consider the names there mentioned as valid genera under Art. 25 of the international code. The next name available, *Glaucion,* is here used.

Glaucion clangula. The Golden-eye was first described in the 1758 edition of Linnæus under the name *Anas clangula.* In the 12th edition it is referred to twice, under the names of *A. clangula* and *A. glaucion,* both on p. 201.

Genus **HISTRIONICUS.** Type by original designation and tautonymy: *H. histrionicus* (Linn.). This generic name antedates Kaup's *Cosmonetta,* published in 1829, and used in the 1st edition of the List.

Genus **CLANGULA.** Type by original designation: *C. hyemalis* (Linn.). This name, as stated under the genus *Glaucion*, applies to the Long-tailed Duck, and antedates *Harelda* Stephens (Shaw's Gen. Zool. xii. pt. 2, 1824, p. 174).

Clangula hyemalis. The name "*hyemalis*" only, is found in the 10th edition of Linnæus, and is therefore the oldest. In the 12th edition the Long-tailed Duck is referred to twice as *A. hyemalis* on p. 202, and as *A. glacialis* on p. 203.

Genus **HENICONETTA.** Wrongly spelled *Eniconetta* in the original description. Type by original designation: *H. stelleri* (Pallas). The A.O.U. Check-List and Hartert in the Hand-list of British Birds use *Polysticta* Eyton (Cat. Brit. Bds. 1836, p. 58), but this is antedated by *Polisticte* Smith, 1835.

Genus **SOMATERIA.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 75): *S. mollissima* (Linn.).

Genus **ŒDEMIA.** Wrongly spelled *Oidemia* in the original description. Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 74): *Œ. nigra* (Linn.).

Genus **MERGUS.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 76): *M. castor* Linn. = *M. merganser* Linn.

Genus **LOPHODYTES.** Type by original designation: *L. cucullatus* (Linn.).

Genus **MERGELLUS.** Type by monotypy: *M. albellus* (Linn.).

Genus **PHŒNICOPTERUS.** Type by monotypy: *P. ruber* Linn.

Phœnicopterus antiquorum. The European Flamingo has generally been known as *P. roseus* Pallas (Zoogr.

Russo-Asiat. ii. 1827, p. 207). As this work is now known to have been issued in 1827, though the date on the title page is 1811, Pallas' name is antedated by Temminck's, published in 1820. Temminck hardly describes the bird, but only suggests a name. A few years later, however, Brehm (Jahrb. Naturges. eur. Vögel, ii. 1824, p. 652) gave a quite satisfactory description under the same name, which must stand for this bird.

Genus **ARDEA.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 66): *A. cinerea* Linn.

Genus **EGRETTA.** Type by monotypy: *E. garzetta* (Linn.).

Genus **ARDEOLA.** Type by monotypy: *A. ralloides* (Scop.).

Ardeola ibis. The Buff-backed Heron is quite clearly described by Linnæus in the 10th edition, the description being taken from Hasselquist. In the 12th edition the reference to Hasselquist is transferred to *Tantalus ibis*, which is obviously another bird—the Wood Ibis—and so this name was not used by the authors of the 1st edition of the List.

Genus **IXOBRYCHUS.** Type by subsequent designation of Stone (Auk, 1907, p. 192): *I. minutus* (Linn.). This generic name, published in 1828, antedates *Ardetta* Gray, 1842.

Genus **NYCTICORAX.** Type by monotypy and tautonymy: *N. nycticorax* (Linn.).

Nycticorax nycticorax. The Night-Heron was first described in the 10th edition of Linnæus under the name *Ardea nycticorax*. In the 12th edition it is referred to twice under the names *A. nycticorax*, p. 235, and *A. grisea*, p. 239.

Genus **BOTAURUS.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 66): *B. stellaris* (Linn.).

Genus **CICONIA**. Type by tautonymy: *C. ciconia* (Linn.).

Ciconia ciconia. In the 1st edition of the List the name *C. alba* was used to avoid the use of the same generic and specific name.

Genus **PLATALEA**. Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 67): *P. leucorodia* Linn.

Genus **PLEGADIS**. Type by monotypy: *P. falcinellus* (Linn.). Some authors have proposed to substitute *Egatheus* Billberg, dating from 1828, but a reference to the description will show that *Egatheus* Billberg is an absolute synonym of *Ibis* Lacépède, which, according to Mathews (Auk, 1913, p. 92), must be used not for the Sacred Ibis (*Ibis æthiopica* auct.), but for the African Wood Ibis (*Tantalus ibis* auct.).

Genus **GRUS**. The earliest use of *Grus* as a genus is undoubtedly that of Pallas (Miscell. Zool. 1766, p. 66). A reference to this work will show that it was proposed for the bird known as *Psophia crepitans* Linn., and therefore *Grus* as a genus can only be regarded as a synonym of *Psophia* proposed by Linnæus, also in 1766. Gray recognised this fact in 1841, and proposed *Megalornis* for the Common Crane, *Ardea grus* Linn.

As, however, the generic name *Grus* has always been associated with the Common Crane since the time of Bechstein in 1793, and the use of *Megalornis* has only recently been brought to the notice of present day ornithologists (*cf.* Iredale, Nov. Zool. xvii. 1910, p. 502), the Committee have decided to retain *Grus* as a "nomen conservandum."

Grus grus. For the reason of the change of this name from *Grus communis* see *Ciconia ciconia*.

Genus **OTIS.** Type by Linnean tautonymy and also by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 64): *O. tarda* Linn.

Genus **CHLAMYDOTIS.** Type by original designation: *C. undulata* (Jacq.). *Houbara* Bonaparte, in Saggio Distr. Met. An. Vert., published originally in the Giornale Arcadico, vol. lii. 1831 (publ. 1832), p. 207, is a "nomen nudum," and therefore cannot be used.

Genus **ŒDICNEMUS.** Type by tautonymy: *Œ. œdicnemus* (Linn.).

Œdicnemus œdicnemus. For the reason of the change of this name from *Œ. scolopax* see *Ciconia ciconia*, p. 387.

Genus **CURSORIUS.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 64): *C. europæus* Lath. = *C. gallicus* (Gmel.).

Genus **GLAREOLA.** Type by monotypy: *G. pratincola* (Linn.).

Glareola nordmanni. The correct name of this bird is somewhat difficult to determine. It was first obtained by Dr. A. von Nordmann in south Russia, and sent to the Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow under the manuscript name of *G. melanoptera.* This was altered by the editor of the Society's publications—Fischer—with the approbation of the Society, to *nordmanni*; but the original description was drawn up by Nordmann himself.

Genus **PHALAROPUS.** Type by tautonymy: *P. phalaropus* Briss. = *P. fulicarius* (Linn.).

Phalaropus lobatus. This species was called *Tringa lobata* in the 10th and *T. hyperborea* in the 12th edition of Linnæus. The former name has undoubted priority.

Genus **SCOLOPAX.** Type by Linnean tautonymy and by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 70) : *S. rusticola* Linn.

Genus **GALLINAGO.** Type by tautonymy: *G. gallinago* (Linn.).

Gallinago gallinago. For the reason of the change in this name see *Ciconia ciconia*, p. 387.

Gallinago media. Latham's name *Scolopax media*, 1787, has two years' precedence over Gmelin's *S. major*, published in 1789.

Genus **LIMNOCRYPTES.** Type by monotypy: *L. gallinula* (Linn.). Wrongly spelled *Lymnocryptes* in the original description.

Genus **LIMICOLA.** Type by monotypy: *L. pygmæa* = *L. falcinellus* (Pontopp.).

Limicola falcinellus. As has been shown by Mathews (Austral Av. Rec. i. 1912, p. 32), the oldest and correct name for the Broad-billed Sandpiper is that of Pontoppidan here used.

Genus **TEREKIA.** Type by monotypy: *T. javanica* Bp.= *T. cinerea* (Güldenst.).

Genus **TRINGA.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 69): *T. canutus* Linn.

If the method of Linnean tautonymy be followed, the type of the genus must be the Green Sandpiper, *Tringa ochropus* Linn. (see Smithsonian Inst. Publ. no. 1838, "Opinions rendered," 1910, p. 33).

In this case the Committee have decided to use the older method of determination of the type as involving less change in current nomenclature.

Tringa maritima. *Tringa striata* Linn., 1766, used in the former edition of the List, has been shown to refer to the Redshank and not to the Purple Sandpiper; also *T. maritima* Brünn. is earlier, dating from 1764.

Tringa ferruginea. Brünnich's name for the Curlew-Sandpiper has ten years' precedence over Güldenstädt's *Scolopax subarquata*, which dates from 1774.

Genus **TRYNGITES.** Type by original designation: *T. rufescens* (Vieill.) = *T. subruficollis* (Vieill.).

Tryngites subruficollis. This bird was described by Vieillot under two separate names on p. 465 and p. 470 of the same volume. The former, *T. subruficollis*, has, therefore, priority over the latter, *T. rufescens*, used in the 1st edition of the List.

Genus **CALIDRIS.** Type by monotypy: *C. arenaria* (Linn.).

Calidris arenaria. Hartert (Hand-list of British Birds, p. 173) has *Tringa leucophæa*, quoted from Vroeg's Catalogue for the Sanderling. As mentioned already, the Committee do not accept these names.

Genus **MACHETES.** Type by original designation: *M. pugnax* (Linn.). *Pavoncella* is a generic name often used for the Ruff. It was first introduced by Leach (Syst. Cat. Mamm. & B. Brit. Mus. 1816, p. 29), but is, as there used, a "nomen nudum." *Machetes* Cuvier dates from the following year.

Genus **EREUNETES.** Type by monotypy: *E. pusillus* (Linn.).

Genus **BARTRAMIA.** Type by monotypy: *B. longicauda* (Bechst.). This name has priority over *Actiturus* Bp., which is known to date from 1832 (see *Chlamydotis*, p. 388).

Genus **TOTANUS.** Type by tautonymy: *T. totanus* Linn.

Totanus totanus. The Redshank is described under this name in the 10th edition of Linnæus but not in the 12th, in which it appears as *Tringa calidris.*

Totanus fuscus. The Spotted Redshank was named *Scolopax fusca* by Linnæus in the 12th edition, but in the 10th edition *Scolopax fusca* is an Ibis, *Tantalus fuscus.* The Spotted Redshank appears as *Scolopax erythropus* in Vroeg's Catalogue, 1764, p. 6, but as this work is not accepted, *Scolopax maculata* Tunstall (Orn. Brit. 1771, p. 3), is the oldest name. *T. fuscus* is, therefore, a "nomen conservandum."

Totanus nebularius. The Greenshank has had many names assigned to it, but that given by Bishop Gunnerus appears to be the oldest and most satisfactory. Other well-known names are *Scolopax glottis* Latham, 1787, and *S. canescens* Gmel., 1789, both of which are subsequent to that given by Gunnerus, which dates from 1767.

Totanus ochropus. That Linnæus' spelling *ocrophus* is a misprint can be easily proved by refering to the older authors Ray and Willughby quoted by him.

Genus **MACRORHAMPHUS.** Type by monotypy: *M. griseus* (Gmel.). Gotthelf Fischer, in 'Zoognosia,' 3rd ed. vol. i. 1813, p. 91, gives *Macrorhamphus* Lacépède for a genus of fishes. Lacépède's original spelling is *Macrohamphosus.* The Committee have decided that they would regard Fischer's quotation of Lacépède as a misprint and not an emendation, so that Forster's usage for the Red-breasted Snipe may stand.

Genus **LIMOSA.** Type by tautonymy: *L. limosa* (Linn.).

Limosa limosa. Linnæus gave two names to the Black-tailed Godwit—*Scolopax limosa* and *S. ægocephala*; the former is the first one printed, and has priority.

Genus **NUMENIUS.** Type by tautonymy: *N. numenius* Briss. = *N. arquata* (Linn.).

Genus **HIMANTOPUS.** Type by tautonymy: *H. himantopus* (Linn.).

Himantopus himantopus. For the reason of the change of this name see *Ciconia ciconia*, p. 387.

Genus **RECURVIROSTRA.** Type by monotypy: *R. avocetta* Linn.

Recurvirostra avocetta. The specific name is spelt by Linnæus with an "s" in the 10th edition and with a "c" in the 12th. The latter is obviously correct, and we may accept Linnæus' own correction.

Genus **CHARADRIUS.** There is some disagreement in regard to the type of this genus. By subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 65) it is *C. pluvialis* Linn. = *C. apricarius* Linn., the Golden Plover, and this decision is followed by Sharpe in the Catalogue of Birds and by the A. O. U. Check-List.

By Linnean tautonymy the type appears to be *C. hiaticula*, but the Committee have decided in this case to adhere to the older decision. Should *Charadrius* be used for the Ringed Plover, *Pluvialis* is available for the Golden Plover.

Charadrius apricarius. Linnæus names the Golden Plover twice—as *C. apricarius* in the summer plumage on p. 150; as *C. pluvialis* in the winter dress on p. 151. Under these circumstances the first name has precedence, and must stand.

Genus **SQUATAROLA.** Type by monotypy: *S. squatarola* (Linn.).

Squatarola squatarola. Linnæus in his 1758 edition described the Grey Plover in winter plumage under the name *Tringa squatarola.* In his 1766 edition he refers to it twice, as *T. helvetica* on p. 250 and as *T. squatarola* on p. 252. The oldest name is that occurring in the 1758 edition.

Genus **ÆGIALITIS.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds. 1855, p. 111): *Æ. hiaticula* (Linn.).

Ægialitis alexandrina and **Æ. dubia.** The oldest name of the Kentish Plover is undoubtedly *Charadrius alexandrinus* Linn., 1758, and of the Little Ringed Plover, *Charadrius dubius* Scop., 1786.

Genus **EUDROMIAS.** Type by monotypy: *E. morinellus* (Linn.).

Genus **CHETTUSIA.** Type by monotypy: *C. gregaria* (Pall.).

Genus **VANELLUS.** Type by tautonymy: *V. vanellus* (Linn.).

Vanellus vanellus. For the reason of the change of this name see *Ciconia ciconia*, p. 387.

Genus **HÆMATOPUS.** Type by monotypy: *H. ostralegus* Linn.

Genus **ARENARIA.** Type by tautonymy: *A. arenaria* Briss. = *A. interpres* (Linn.). This generic name has many years' priority over *Strepsilas* Illiger, 1811, used in the 1st edition of the List.

Genus **LARUS.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds. 1855, p. 130): *L. canus* Linn. In the two editions of 'List of the Genera of Birds,' *L. glaucus* is given, but this species does not occur among those described by Linnæus in his 10th edition.

Genus **RHODOSTETHIA.** Type by original designation: *R. rosea* (Macgill.).

Genus **XEMA.** Type by monotypy: *X. sabinii* (Sabine).

Genus **PAGOPHILA.** Type by monotypy: *P. eburnea* (Phipps).

Pagophila eburnea. In the A. O. U. Check-List the Ivory Gull is named *P. alba.* The description given by Gunnerus of his *Larus albus* (in Leem's Beskr. Finm. Lapp. 1767, p. 285) appears to be too indefinite to warrant the use of the name.

Genus **RISSA.** Type by monotypy: *R. tridactyla* (Linn.).

Genus **STERNA.** Type by Linnean tautonymy: *S. hirundo* Linn.

Sterna hirundo. This species has usually been called *Sterna fluviatilis* Naum. Prof. Einar Lönnberg (Ibis, 1913, p. 301) has gone carefully into the question whether *S. hirundo* Linn. should be applied to the Common or to the Arctic Tern. He has given good reasons for referring it to the former species, and the Committee have accepted his decision.

Sterna paradisea. Brünnich's name, published in 1764, has many years' priority over *S. macrura* Naumann, published in 1819.

Sterna caspia. Hartert in the Hand-list of British Birds uses Lepechin's name, *S. tschegrava*, for this bird; Lepechin, however, was not a consistent binomialist, and the Committee cannot adopt his names. His description, published in the same work, antedates that of Pallas by a few pages only.

Sterna anglica. For the Gull-billed Tern, Hartert in the Hand-list of British Birds adopted Gmelin's name, *S. nilotica*, based on a bird described by Hasselquist from Egypt. Gmelin's description, however, is inadequate and misleading; also he described the feet as "incarnati," whereas they are black with a reddish tinge.

Sterna sandvicensis. Latham's name, dating from 1787, has two years' priority over Gmelin's *Sterna cantiaca*, 1789.

Sterna fuliginosa. As Gmelin's description is founded on Buffon, the type-locality may be taken as Ascension Island, whence the bird was brought to Buffon. Linnæus' *S. fuscata* (Syst. Nat. 12th ed. i. 1766, p. 228, ex Brisson) is based on a young bird, and the identification with the Sooty Tern is uncertain. It is used in the A. O. U. Check-List.

Genus **HYDROCHELIDON.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 2nd ed. 1841, p. 100): *H. nigra* (Linn.).

Hydrochelidon leucopareia. Owing to the discovery that Pallas' Zoogr. Rosso-As., although dated on the title page 1811, was not published till 1827, Temminck's name, dating from 1820, has priority over *Sterna hybrida* Pall.

Genus **CATHARACTA.** Brünnich's name, dating from 1764, antedates *Megalestris* Bp., 1864, founded for the same bird. The Committee do not consider that *Catarractes* Brisson, 1760, proposed for the Penguin *C. chrysocome* invalidates Brünnich's name, as they are spelled so differently, though doubtless they have a similar derivation.

Catharacta skua. Brünnich's name for this bird dates from 1764; Linnæus described *Larus catarractes* in the 12th edition of the Syst. Nat. 1766.

Genus **STERCORARIUS.** Type by tautonymy: *S. stercorarius* Briss. = *S. parasiticus* (Linn.).

Stercorarius parasiticus and **S. longicaudus.** The correct identification of Linnæus' *Larus parasiticus* has long been a source of controversy. His diagnosis in the 10th edition of the Syst. Nat. might well refer to either

Richardson's or to Buffon's Skua. If we consult the 1st edition of the 'Fauna Suecica' and the travels in West Gothland, on which the diagnosis in the Syst. Nat. is based, we there find that he gives a most detailed account of the habits of the Richardson's or Parasitic Skua, an account which cannot possibly refer to the Buffon's or Long-tailed Skua.

The question was discussed at length by Saunders (P. Z. S. 1876, p. 327): he identified Linnæus' *L. parasiticus* with Buffon's Skua, and his identification was followed in the 1st edition of the List. Later on, Stejneger (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. v. 1882, p. 40) and Lönnberg (Zool. 1903, p. 338) came to the opposite conclusion, and their views are here followed.

As Linnæus' name, *L. parasiticus,* is used for Richardson's Skua, Buffon's Skua will have to bear that of Vieillot, *S. longicauda*, dating from 1819.

Genus **ALCA.** Type by Linnean tautonymy, and also by subsequent designation of Newton (Ibis, 1876, p. 99): *A. torda* Linn.

Genus **URIA.** Type by tautonymy: *Uria uria* Briss. = *Uria troille* (Linn.).

Uria lomvia. Linnæus' name for Brünnich's Guillemot is undoubtedly the correct one, and antedates Sabine's *U. brunnichi* by sixty years.

Genus **ALLE.** Type by monotypy: *A. alle* (Linn.). This generic name dates from 1806; Vieillot's *Mergulus* from 1816.

Genus **FRATERCULA.** Type by monotypy and tautonymy: *F. fratercula* Briss. = *F. arctica* (Linn.).

Genus **THALASSIDROMA.** Type by original designation: *T. pelagica* (Linn.). The type of the genus *Procellaria* is *P. æquinoctialis,* the Cape Hen, and this generic name cannot be used for the Storm-Petrels.

Hartert in the Hand-list of British Birds uses *Hydrobates* Boie, 1822, but it seems to be perilously close to *Hydrobata* of Vieillot, 1816, and may be rejected on that account.

Genus **OCEANODROMA.** Type by original designation: *O. furcata* (Gmel.).

Genus **OCEANITES.** Type by monotypy: *O. wilsoni* (Bp.) = *O. oceanicus* (Kuhl).

Genus **PELAGODROMA.** Type by original designation: *P. marina* (Lath.).

Genus **PUFFINUS.** Type by tautonymy: *P puffinus* Briss. = *P. puffinus* (Brünn.).

Puffinus puffinus. Brünnich's name, proposed in 1764, antedates Temminck's *P. anglorum*, 1820, by many years.

Puffinus gravis. O'Reilly's name, dating from 1818, antedates Faber's *P. major* 1822, used in the former edition of the List, by four years.

Puffinus baroli. The Little Madeiran Shearwater has suffered badly at the hands of nomenclators; neither *Procellaria obscura* of Gmelin nor *P. assimilis* of Gould refers to the eastern Atlantic race of this species, and both Allen (Auk, 1908, p. 339) and Rothschild & Hartert (Bull. B. O. C. xxvii. 1911, p. 43) have given it additional new names. Mathews ('Birds of Australia,' ii. 1912, p. 54) has disentangled the synonymy, and has clearly shown that Bonaparte's name is the correct one.

Genus **DAPTION.** Type by original designation: *D. capense* (Linn.).

Genus **FULMARUS.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds. 1855, p. 129): *F. glacialis* (Linn.).

Genus **ŒSTRELATA.** Type by subsequent designation of Coues (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1866, p. 137): *Œ. hasitata* (Kuhl). This genus, which was wrongly spelled *Æstrelata* by Bonaparte, was proposed by him (Comptes Rendus, xlii. 1856, p. 768) for the Capped Petrel, *Procellaria hasitata* Kuhl. On the same page of the same journal, but a few lines previously, Bonaparte introduced *Pterodroma* for *Procellaria macroptera* of Smith. These two birds are undoubtedly congeneric, and it has recently been argued that *Pterodroma*, which has been generally ignored, should stand.

The mistake has probably arisen because these names have generally been quoted as first described in the 'Conspectus Genera Avium,' vol. ii., and in that work *Æstrelata* comes first on p. 188, *Pterodroma* on p. 191. The sheet containing these descriptions is dated 1856, but there is internal evidence to show that it could not have been issued till a subsequent year. The names, therefore, must *first* have been introduced in the Comptes Rendus for 1856.

The Committee have not considered it advisable to substitute *Pterodroma* for *Œstrelata*, as there is not even a question of page priority.

Genus **BULWERIA.** Type by monotypy: *B. bulweri* (J. & S.).

Bulweria bulweri. Jardine and Selby's name for this Petrel, proposed in 1828, is older than that of Moquin-Tandon, which dates from 1841 and is used in the 1st edition of the List.

Genus **DIOMEDEA.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 78): *D. exulans* Linn.

Genus **COLYMBUS.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds. 1855, p. 125): *C. arcticus* Linn. The question of the type of this Linnean genus is a serious one, and has caused a considerable discrepancy between the British and the American current nomenclature. In this country *Colymbus* is almost universally used for the Loons or Divers, in America for the Grebes.

Linnæus' original genus contains four species—*arcticus* (Black-throated Diver), *cristatus* (Great Crested Grebe), *auritus* (Slavonian Grebe), and *podiceps* (American Pied-billed Grebe). Linnæus does not designate any type, nor does an examination of his descriptions and synonymy throw any light on his intentions. The American argument is that Brisson in 1760 used *Colymbus* for the Grebes and *Mergus* for the Loons, and is thus the first reviser of the genus; but, in the first place, Brisson was not a binomialist, nor did he recognise or quote from Linnæus' work. He adopted the genus *Colymbus* from Moehring, not from Linnæus, and in no sense can he be called a reviser of Linnæus.

On the other hand, Latham (Gen. Synopsis, Suppl. i. 1787, pp. 294, 295) very definitely adopted Linnæus' genus *Colymbus* for the Divers, and proposed *Podiceps* for the Grebes.

A reference to the British Museum Catalogue will show that up to 1882, when Stejneger (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. v. 1882, p. 42) proposed to use *Urinator* for the Divers, the genus *Colymbus* had been almost universally applied to these birds.

The Committee hope that the Check-List Committee of the A. O. U. will see their way to return to the older and, as they believe, to the correct usage of the genus *Colymbus* in the near future.

Colymbus immer. Brünnich's name, dating from 1764, has priority over Linnæus' *C. glacialis*, first published in the 12th edition of the Syst. Nat. 1766.

Colymbus stellatus. Pontoppidan's name for the Red-throated Diver, dating from 1763, has five years' priority over Linnæus' *C. septentrionalis*, published in 1768.

Genus **PODICEPS.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 76): *P. cristatus.*

Genus **RALLUS.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 71): *R. aquaticus* Linn.

Genus **PORZANA.** Type by tautonymy and monotypy: *P. porzana* (Linn.).

Porzana porzana. For the reason of the change of this name see *Ciconia ciconia,* p. 387.

Porzana pusilla intermedia. Hermann's name *Rallus intermedius* dates from 1804, Vieillot's *Rallus bailloni* from 1819.

Genus **CREX.** Type by tautonymy: *C. crex* (Linn.).

Crex crex. For the reason of the change of this name see *Ciconia ciconia,* p. 387.

Genus **GALLINULA.** Type by tautonymy: *G. gallinula* Briss. = *G. chloropus* (Linn.).

Genus **FULICA.** Type by Linnean tautonymy and by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 72): *F. atra* Linn.

Genus **COLUMBA.** Type by subsequent designation of Vigors (Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiv. 1825, p. 481): *C. œnas* Linn.

Genus **STREPTOPELIA.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds. 1855, p. 150): *T. risorius* (Linn.). *Turtur* of Selby (Nat. Libr. Orn. v. 1835, p. 169), used for the Turtle-Dove in the previous edition of this work, is preoccupied by *Turtur* Boddaert, 1783, used for an entirely different pigeon, *Columba afra* Linn., the Blue-spotted Dove of Africa (*cf.* Mathews, Nov. Zool. xvii. 1910, p. 503).

Genus **SYRRHAPTES.** Type by monotypy: *S. paradoxus* (Pall.).

Genus **PHASIANUS.** Type by Linnean tautonymy and also by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 60) : *P. colchicus* Linn.

Genus **CACCABIS.** Type by monotypy : *C. saxatilis* (Wolf & Meyer).

Genus **PERDIX.** Type by tautonymy : *P. perdix* (Linn.).

Perdix perdix. For the reason of the change of this name see *Ciconia ciconia*, p. 393.

Genus **COTURNIX.** Type by tautonymy : *C. coturnix* (Linn.).

Coturnix coturnix. For the reason of the change of this name see *Ciconia ciconia*, p. 393.

Genus **TETRAO.** Type by subsequent designation of Gray (List Gen. Bds. 1st ed. 1840, p. 62) : *T. urogallus* Linn.

Genus **LYRURUS.** Type by original designation : *L. tetrix* (Linn.).

Genus **LAGOPUS.** Type by tautonymy : *Lagopus lagopus* Briss. = *L. lagopus* (Linn.).

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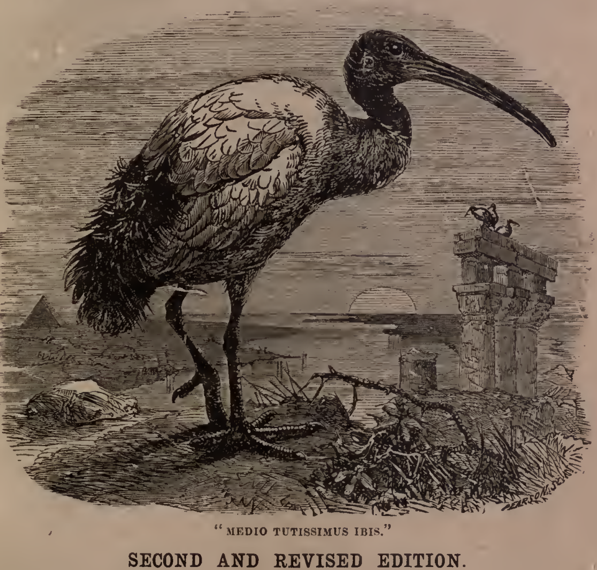

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